

The Weather

Maximum yesterday.....64
Minimum today.....33

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

Predictions

Fair, heavy frost tomorrow morning.

Forty-Ninth Year. Daily—Fourteenth Year.

MEDFORD, OREGON, MONDAY, MARCH 31, 1919

NO. 7

FOCH TO INVADGE GERMANY IF HUNS REJECT PEACE TREATY

AUTHORITY GIVEN FOCH TO ADVANCE

In Case German Delegates Refuse to Sign Peace Treaty, Allied Armies Along Rhine Will Go Forward—Russia Seeks Peace Through Unofficial Feeler From Lenin—Mandarin Confers With Clemenceau Prior to Departure for Balkans.

LONDON, March 31.—The Evening News says it understands that reliable information has been received in London that in case the German delegates refuse to sign the peace treaty, Marshal Foch has authority to order a general advance of the allied armies along the Rhine.

PARIS, March 31.—Premier Lloyd George and President Wilson conferred privately for an hour this forenoon before the council of four met at the president's residence. It is understood that the purpose of the conference was to expedite the peace proceedings.

German Attitude
LONDON, March 31.—The department of the German foreign office having charge of the peace negotiations has reached a decision as to its attitude toward the negotiations, a German wireless message says. The department has decided the German government should act only in accordance with President Wilson's fourteen points.

PARIS, March 31.—General Mangin, who it has been reported, will be appointed to command allied operations in the Balkans and Russia, had a conference with Premier Clemenceau today at the ministry of war.

Only Lenin Feeler
LONDON, March 31.—Publication by the Daily Herald, the new labor newspaper, of a report that those in power in Russia had made comprehensive peace proposals to the allied and associated powers, caused an stir in diplomatic circles in London today.

Those in a position to speak authoritatively on Russian affairs say that if such new proposals were made they would doubtless be considered as not being bonafide, as have been other proposals or feelers put forth by Premier Lenin.

Russia's Proposals

LONDON, March 31.—George Lansbury, editor of the new labor newspaper, the Daily Herald, declares that the allies have received a new proposal for an understanding with the present rulers of Russia and intimates that the conditions of that understanding are the withdrawal of troops from Russia and the abandonment of trade policy of interference in Russian affairs. Russia, on her part, would be willing not to interfere with the affairs of other nations; allow Finland, Estonia, Ukraine and other republics formed from the bygone Russian empire to choose their own forms of government; and to pay Russia's international debts.

The writer minimizes stories of
(Continued on Page Six.)

GERMAN FINANCIAL COMMISSION AT SPA

PARIS, Mar. 31.—(Havas.) The German financial sub-commission which is to discuss pending financial questions with representatives of the allies has arrived at Spa.

The financial conference between German and allied representatives according to first announcements was to be held in Paris. Later advices said the meeting was likely to be held at Versailles, although other places including Compiègne have been mentioned.

MEXICO GRANTS CONCESSION ON COAST TO JAPAN

Million Acres of Land in Lower California Developed and Claimed By Americans. Whose Rights Were Declared Forfeited Reported Sold to Japanese By Carranza.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The American embassy at Mexico City was instructed today to make inquiries concerning the report that the Mexican government has granted agricultural concessions to Japanese in Lower California, and to report the facts as quickly as possible.

No official information has reached the department about the concessions and surprise was occasioned by the dispatch from Mexico City yesterday quoting General Amado Aguirre, secretary of development and agriculture as saying they had been granted. The American government is interested both because of the apparent success of Japan in obtaining a long sought foothold in Lower California, and because the tract of land involved was developed and is claimed by an American company whose rights were declared forfeited by the Mexican government in 1917.

Over Million Acres

The land, upwards of a million acres below the California border, was granted by the then President Diaz to the California and Mexican Land company of Los Angeles, of which General Harrison Gray Otis of Los Angeles, was the leading figure. It was desert land with nothing growing on it but sagebrush, cactus and chapparal. The soil, however, was rich, in places 80 feet deep, formed by deposits for generations by the Colorado river. It produced nothing for Mexico and the expense of putting water on the land was so great that no one in Mexico would undertake it. The American company spent more than \$1,000,000 in irrigation work before the tract was productive. One of the requirements of the concession was that the land should be irrigated. Another was that it should be settled with farmers and ranchers. Both these requirements are said to have been met by the American company.

Certified in 1917

On April 7, 1917, the Mexican government declared the tract confiscated, according to the statements of General Aguirre and then apparently, the Mexican government opened negotiations with a Japanese syndicate. Acting Secretary of State Phillips said today that the Los Angeles company proposed about two years ago to grant a Japanese corporation long term leases on a large portion if not all of the tract. At that time the company was still unable to maintain American settlers there, but when the state department objected to the proposed leases the company dropped its negotiations with the Japanese.

When Senator Phelan of California recently informed the department that negotiations had been renewed the company's attention was directed to the American government's attitude.

Phelan to Appeal
SAN FRANCISCO, Mar. 31.—Direct diplomatic representations to Mexico and Japan to prevent the establishment of land grants to Japanese.

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CHENOWETH OF CURRY MURDERS SOLDIER

GOLD BEACH, Ore., March 31.—George D. Chenoweth, who served in the Oregon legislature at the last session, was in jail here today, having surrendered to the police at Langlois, Saturday night after he had shot and killed George Sydman, a young soldier recently discharged from service. Family troubles were given as the reason for the killing, which was evidently premeditated, according to the police. Sydman was reported to have been attentive to Chenoweth's daughter when he went to war.

CORN PRODUCTS TRUST BUSTED BY COURT DECISION

Combine Must Be Dissolved Into Component Companies By 1921—Unfair Competition and Price Fixing Alleged—Factories to Be Sold Reducing Company's Output.

NEW YORK, March 31.—Dissolution of the Corn Products Refining company, which is required to sell to competitors before 1921 all but three of its manufacturing plants, was ordered by Federal Judge Learned Hand today. The decree, following a dismissal by the supreme court a few hours earlier of the corporation's appeal from a previous judgment dissolving the concern, was the result of a compromise agreement between the defendants and the government which charged that the company was a monopoly.

The corporation whose properties are valued at \$5,000,000, is permitted to retain its factories at Argo and Pekin, Ills., and Edgewater, N. J. It must dispose of its plants at Chicago, Granite City and Davenport, Ills.; Oswego, N. Y., and Jersey City, N. J. The properties to be retained, E. T. Bedford, president of the company, said are the largest, but he described the judgment as "a little more drastic than we were willing, for a long time to consent to."

Unfair Competition

In the Corn Products case, the government charged that the company with subsidiary concerns, engaged in unfair competition, fixing prices for its products and gaining other advantages over competitors through the payment of freight rebates on shipments of starch, glucose, grape sugar and other products.

Judgment was rendered in the federal district court of New York against the defendants, restraining them from resuming the practices cited and ordering the dissolution of the concern along the general lines ordered by the federal court in the Harvester company case.

To Avoid Litigation

The decree was acted upon. Mr. Bedford added, in order to avoid long continuation of the litigation, in view of the permission to retain the Argo, Pekin and Edgewater plants, he said, the directors considered the compromise judgment "a reasonably fair settlement," particularly as it did not destroy the organization nor take from the concern its trade marks.

The factories to be sold, he stated, would reduce the corporation's daily grinding capacity by 35,000 bushels. The company, Mr. Bedford said, owned 100 per cent of the stock of its subsidiaries, manufacturers of candy, starch, glucose and other corn products.

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HERE'S FIRST BRITISH ENTRY FOR FLIGHT ACROSS THE ATLANTIC



Hawker is the British aviator who has gone to the Newfoundland coast to start a flight for the London Daily Mail \$50,000 prize. His machine is a Sopwith, 2-seat biplane, 375 hp. engine, boat-shaped fuselage. Hawker won the world's record for continuous flight, and the British Michelin prize for 1912. His time up was 8 hours, 22 minutes.

GODSAL FREED FROM CUSTODY BY SUPREME COURT

WASHINGTON, Mar. 31.—The decision of the District of Columbia supreme court ordering discharged from custody on habeas corpus proceedings of Frank J. Godsol, a French citizen, whose extradition was sought by the French government on a charge of making several millions in unauthorized profits on motor truck contracts was upheld today by the district court of appeals.

Godsol came to this country as an attaché of a French war mission. He was arrested March 8, 1918, the French embassy complaint reciting that he had been indicted in France. Political charges developed during the progress of the case in the lower court. The defense alleged that Albert Thomas, former minister of munitions, was the real target of the prosecution and that Godsol was brought in because of close association with Thomas. Godsol contended he had not represented the French government in any way in the transactions in question.

MINE WORKERS REFUSE TO STRIKE TO AID MOONEY

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 31.—The United Mine Workers of America will not participate in any general strike on July 4 in behalf of Thomas Mooney, convicted of complicity in a bomb explosion in San Francisco in a preparedness day parade.

Announcement that the executive board of the mine workers had decided against participation in such a strike was made here today through the United Mine Workers' Journal, official publication of the union. The executive board says the convention of the International Workers' Defense League of San Francisco, held in Chicago, which issued the strike call, was not authorized by the American Federation of Labor and the International Union of the United Mine Workers was not represented officially at the convention and is not bound by action taken there. The membership of the mine workers' organization cannot participate in any such strike without violating the fundamental laws governing the union and thereby the joint agreement under which miners now are working, the executive committee said. Local unions had asked the international headquarters here what was the policy toward the proposed general strike.

MULKEY RESIGNS FROM STATE BOARD

SALEM, March 31.—F. W. Mulkey of Portland, has notified Governor Olcott that he has resigned as a member of the Soldiers' and Sailors' commission and the governor today appointed R. M. Gray of Portland, in his place. Mulkey was chairman of the commission. In reply to an inquiry by Mulkey, Attorney General Brown recently held that members of the commission are personally liable for any part of the \$100,000 appropriated by the legislature in a measure creating the commission, which is placed on deposit and it is thought this may have been the reason for Mr. Mulkey's resignation other members. James A. Cranston also resigned from the commission and Lieutenant Colonel George H. Kelly, who recently returned from France, was appointed to his place.

FRENCH TROOPS UNDER ATTACK BY HUNGARIANS

Small Force of French in Neutral Territory Captured—Ultimatum Sent to Czechoslovaks—Industry at Standstill in Budapest as States Takes Over All Property.

PARIS, Mar. 31.—(By Associated Press.) A small force of French troops stationed in the neutral zone between Hungary and Roumania has been attacked by Hungarian troops, 250 of the French being taken prisoner, according to an official report received here.

On demand of the French general the release of the prisoners has been promised by the Hungarians. Greatly disturbed conditions are reported to exist in Hungary.

Industry at Standstill

WASHINGTON, Mar. 31.—Industry is at a standstill in Budapest, according to advices to the state department today. A dispatch from Vienna states that all industrial activities have been stopped in the Hungarian capital, that an inventory is being taken by the new Bolshevik authorities of all factory plants, banking institutions and shops of every variety.

All property is being sequestered, both real and personal. The dispatch says every house is regarded by the authorities as belonging to the state and arms and ammunition of every kind here been requisitioned. Some prominent people have been arrested. It is stated also that the new representative of the Budapest government had been formally accepted at Vienna and that the Budapest authorities have ordered that full respect be paid to flags of foreign governments.

Ultimatum to Czechs

BASEL, Switzerland, Mar. 31.—(Havas.) The Hungarian government is reported in Vienna dispatches to have sent an ultimatum to the Czechoslovak government. This action, it is said, was taken because of the concentration of Czechoslovak troops and a rumor that there would be a general mobilization in Bohemia in the near future.

DEMOBILIZATION TO BE SPEEDED-UP

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Necessity for the prompt discharge of all men who can be spared from the army and whose enlistment contracts do not hold them beyond the period of the war, is emphasized by General March in a circular instruction to demobilization officers made public today at the war department.

The order directs also that previous instructions shall be interpreted so that men will be let out where there is no specific reason for their being retained even though they are not in the classes authorized for priority of discharge.

Where a camp is to be used for storage purposes and will require additional personnel to be retained on that account, General March directs that the commandant refer the matter to Washington for decision.

ARANT LOSES OUT IN SUPREME COURT

WASHINGTON, Mar. 31.—Federal court decrees dismissing mandamus proceedings brought by William F. Arant, seeking to have the secretary of the interior directed to show cause why Arant should be removed as superintendent of Crater Lake National Park, Oregon, were upheld today by the supreme court. Arant claimed that under civil service laws he could not be removed without first being notified in writing of charges made against him.

3297 TROOPS OF 91ST DIVISION ARRIVE SAFELY

Heros of St. Mihiel, Arronne and Scheldt Arrive From Overseas—"Wildwest" Fighters Left Last July and Fought Continuously in Many Sectors Until Armistice.

NEW YORK, March 31.—With more than 3,000 officers and men of the 91st division, National Army—Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Utah, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming—the steamship Siboney arrived from St. Nazaire.

These included the 363rd infantry headquarters of the 2nd battalion, the supply company and companies F. G. and H. 39 officers and 801 men for Camps Kearney, Lewis, Taylor, Dodge, Fuston and Sherman; and the 394th infantry's field and staff headquarters of the 3rd battalion, headquarters of the supply and machine gun companies, ordnance and medical detachments and Companies A, B, I, K, L, and M. 51 officers and 2069 men for Camps Kearney, Lewis, Sherman, Taylor, Drant, Dix, Dodge and Fuston.

The Siboney brought altogether 3297 troops, including 10 officers and 175 men sick or wounded, and scattered casuals.

Saw Much Service

The 363rd and 394th sailed last July for Europe and took part in the offensive at St. Mihiel, fought at the Arzonne, were sent by Marshal Foch to Belgium, where they advanced under command of King Albert in the Ypres offensive in conjunction with British and French troops. Under fire the regiments constructed non-tunnel bridges across the Scheldt and in Belgium liberated thousands of civilians. When the armistice was signed they were about to renew their offensive.

Occupied Aix in Chappelle

When King Albert returned Brussels these western troops were with him, and they participated also when the allies occupied the German city of Aix la Chappelle. When they arrived today under command of Lieutenant Colonel Lucius C. Bennett, regular army, 22 had won distinguished service medals.

NEW YORK, March 31.—With 287 troops, all casuals, the French line steamship La Lorraine arrived here today from Havre. Units included casual companies of officers and men of Nebraska and of the regular army.

13 ENTOMBED IN COLORADO MINE

TRINIDAD, Colo., Mar. 31.—Thirteen men are reported entombed in the Empire mine of the Empire Coal company near Aguirre, Colo., which was wrecked by an explosion of gas this morning.

Twenty-three out of 36 miners who were in the mine at the time of the explosion, came out by a connecting shaft an hour after the explosion and reported that the fan which had not been wrecked was working and that conditions were good for the safety of the men entombed.

THREE FATAL ACCIDENTS IN OREGON LAST WEEK

SALEM, March 31.—Three fatal accidents were reported to the industrial accident commission during the week ending March 27. The victims were J. H. Knowles, a steel worker of Portland; Mike P. Ponoek, a logger of Wheeler, and N. Yamamoto, a lumber worker of Astoria.

