

The Weather
Maximum yesterday.....60
Minimum today.....27

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

Predictions
Tonight and Tomorrow
Fair—heavy frost.

Daily—Fourth Year.
Forty-ninth Year.

MEDFORD, OREGON, TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1919

NO. 14

FINAL DRAFT OF LEAGUE IS FINISHED

Drafting Committee Completes Its Work—New League Covenant Has 27 Articles—Tension Not Yet Dissipated But Feeling Gradually Improves—Rumors of Speedy Adjournment—Consideration of Completed Draft Postponed.

PARIS, April 8.—The meeting of the peace conference commission on the League of Nations for consideration of the completed draft of the covenant which had been planned for tonight, has been postponed until Thursday. It is understood the postponement was necessitated by the inability of President Wilson to attend a meeting earlier than Thursday.

PARIS, April 7.—(By the Associated Press.)—The drafting committee of the League of Nations has completed its work. The covenant as revised contains 27 articles. A full meeting of the League of Nations committee will be held tomorrow.

The overnight tension in peace conference circles had not been dissipated when the council of four met today. In conference circles, however, it was felt that the session today would serve to clear the atmosphere.

The first question taken up at the forenoon session of the council, at which Colonel Amerling represented President Wilson, was that of procedure, in an effort to accelerate the work of the council.

It was planned to devote the afternoon session to the subject of responsibility for the war, including the question of a tribunal to try the former German emperor, the former crown prince and others on which divided reports have been presented.

It was said by American members of the peace conference that the general situation was improved somewhat today because of the agreement reached by the commission on reparations, the main feature of which was the dispatching of a Magdeburg garrison sympathizer to the independent socialists, the message adds.

NEW TREASURER OF MEXICO IS A YANKEE HATER

MEXICO CITY, April 7.—The resignation of Rafael Nieto, for four years under secretary of the treasury and for more than a year in full charge of the department, was accepted today by President Carranza. Luis Cabrera, former secretary of the treasury, succeeds him.

Senator Nieto is expected to enter the campaign for the governorship of the state of San Luis Potosi.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Luis Cabrera, appointed by President Carranza to succeed Rafael Nieto as head of the Mexican treasury, is regarded in Washington as one of the bitterest enemies of the United States in Mexico. During the war he toured Latin-America endeavoring to alienate the Latin republics in a policy of neutrality with Mexico.

During the revolution Cabrera was close to Carranza and to him is attributed largely the adoption of a new constitution which permitted the "confiscation" of properties against which the United States, British and French governments have protested.

AMERICAN WOMEN FLEE HUNGARY WITH JEWELS AND MONEY

BUDAPEST, Sunday, April 6.—(By Associated Press.) While General Jan Christian Smuts, who was sent here by the peace conference at Paris, had authority to arrange a new armistice between Hungary and the entente powers, it appears that he did not do so.

British residents of the city will leave for Paris by way of Vienna Monday. With them will go the American wives of Hungarians who will be permitted to take with them their money and effects. The government seems to be doing everything possible in favor of Americans and other foreigners.

HUN MINISTER OF JUSTICE IS SOON TO BE RESCUED

COPENHAGEN, April 8.—The motor car in which Herr Landsberg, minister of justice in the national German government, was being taken to Brunswick after his arrest yesterday at Magdeburg by revolting soldiers, was stopped at Helmstadt and the minister liberated, a Berlin dispatch says.

The machine was accompanied by a strong escort of the insurgents, but the police at Helmstadt disarmed them. Herr Landsberg went to the police headquarters.

As a result of the arrest of Herr Landsberg, a state of siege was declared at Magdeburg and a sufficient force of troops was set in movement to bring those responsible to justice, according to a Berlin semi-official statement.

LAUNCH 4 MORE STEEL STEAMERS PORTLAND DISTRICT

PORTLAND, April 8.—At least four steel steamers, one from each steel yard in the Portland district, are expected to be launched this month, shipping board officials said today.

It is hoped by the food administration grain corporation to have at least two more steamers allotted in the near future to carry flour from this port. An 8800-ton vessel may be assigned from this fleet as the next carrier from this port for the Pacific Steamship company on its Oriental line.

The first of the steel fleet to take its initial dip will be the West Hargrave, 8800-ton steel freighter now under construction by Columbia River Shipbuilding corporation. Other vessels to be launched are the 9500-ton steamer Waban, now building at G. M. Standifer Construction corporation at Vancouver, the steel freighter West Chama of the Northwest Steel company and the 3800-ton steel steamer Glymont at Albina Engine and Machine Works. Ships of the Glymont type find ready use in the sugar trade out of San Francisco to Hawaii.

Plant Trees for Fallen Heroes
WASHINGTON, April 8.—Commencement day at many colleges will have for part of the program this year the planting of memorial trees in honor of former students who gave their lives or offered their lives to their country in the World War. Arbor Day will be more widely marked this year than ever before, because of memorial tree planting.

CLAIM WILSON PEACE VIEWS ARE FANTASTIC

Matin Ridicules Stand Taken by American Executive On French Claims—Danzig Goes to Poles—German Reparation Agreed Upon—Geneva Selected for Capital.

PARIS, April 8.—(Havas.)—President Wilson's attitude on French claims before the peace conference put forth by "certain American circles," are declared by the Matin to be "entirely fantastic." President Wilson, the Matin says, is conscientiously studying the final details of the preliminary peace. The Petit Parisien emphatically denies that there are any differences between the French and American delegations, especially regarding financial questions.

The Paris newspapers predict that the meetings in Versailles probably will take place within 15 or 20 days. According to Le Journal, the plan for a buffer state at the mouth of the Vistula has been abandoned, the handing over of Danzig to the Poles to be probably the course adopted.

The Echo de Paris says it is able to state that the solution of the reparations question reached by the conference provides for complete reparation. The plan, it adds, calls for the annual meeting of an inter-allied commission to decide upon the sum that Germany shall pay the following year.

It is believed, this newspaper also states, that Geneva has been definitely chosen as the seat of the Society of Nations. The plan for a triumphal parade in Paris along the Champs Elysee apparently has been abandoned, it says.

FORTY BOLSHEVIKI ORDERED DEPORTED

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., April 8.—Warrants calling for the deportation of 40 men serving sentences in the federal prison here, including 12 of the I. W. W.'s recently admitted to bail, pending rehearing of their cases, were served today by an immigration official. The warrants call for deportation at the end of their sentences.

The members of the I. W. W. against whom warrants were served were:

Charles Ashley, Chicago; Ragnar Johnson, organizer of construction workers; Louis Parenti, San Francisco; Leo L. Laukka, anti-draft agitator; John Avila, editor of newspaper at Paterson, N. J.; Vladimir Lossieff, Russian exile; Walter T. Neff, Philadelphia; Charles Plahn, Chicago; Fred Nelson; Charles Rothfischer, editor of a Hungarian weekly at Chicago; Francis Miller, textile worker; Siegfried Sternberg.

BUDAPEST BOLSHEVIKI SHOW SOME SENSE

BUDAPEST, Sunday, April 6.—(By Associated Press.) Great earnestness is displayed by the members of the new government in carrying out the work assigned to them. They are ready to discuss their plans and they refrain from abusing capitalism.

S. F. TRADE COUNCIL REJECTS NEW WORKING AGREEMENT

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—Rejection by the San Francisco Iron Trades Council of the new working agreement for the Pacific coast shipyards, drawn up by a recent Washington conference, was announced here today. The council represents more than 50,000 workers in the San Francisco bay region.

MICHIGAN VOTES TO RETAIN DRY LAW REPUBLICANS WIN

DETROIT, Mich., April 8.—Casting the heaviest vote ever recorded at a biennial spring election, Michigan electors on the face of incomplete returns early today rejected yesterday a proposed amendment to recall the prohibition law, adopted a \$50,000,000 road building program and gave the republican ticket of minor state officials an overwhelming majority. The good roads bill provides for a paved boulevard along the lake shore connecting with Detroit.

5 AND 10 CENT STORE MAGNATE DIES AGED 67

Frank W. Woolworth Who Started On \$50 Capital Dies With Income of \$8,000,000 a Year—Laughed at as Visionary—Established Over 800 Retail Stores America and Europe

NEW YORK, April 8.—Frank W. Woolworth, who started a five and ten-cent store at Utica, N. Y., forty years ago on a capital of \$50 and eventually became the millionaire proprietor of a great chain of these stores in the United States, Canada and England, died suddenly early today at his country home at Glen Cove, Long Island. In addition to establishing a business with profits said to be nearly \$8,000,000 yearly, Mr. Woolworth built the celebrated 51-story Woolworth building in Lower New York, said to be the tallest building in the world.

He was born on a farm at Rodman, Jefferson county, New York, on April 13, 1852. Until he was 21 years old he worked on his father's farm, obtaining a meager education in the district school and later at a business college. His first position was obtained in a drygoods store and gradually he was advanced until he became a clerk and salesman, during which time he married on a salary of \$8.50 per week. He worked six years in the drygoods business in various stores before a successful bargain counter sale gave him the idea of the possibilities of making substantial profits from nickel and dime purchases. His idea when broached to his employers was termed visionary and he was advised to stick to "the old-fashioned" plan of conducting a store. Nevertheless Woolworth was determined to test the plan and his first venture was at Utica in 1879. He had but \$50 in cash and gave his personal note for the goods. In a year he had paid off his debt and saved some money. Closing out his store he located at Lancaster, Penn., and established not only a store but the foundation of his fortune.

His rapid rise from a small "pigeon hole" store to the palatial Woolworth building in this city—with more than eight hundred branch stores in the United States, over sixty in Canada and England—forms one of the most interesting business romances in the history of the world. The business was incorporated several years ago for \$65,000,000.

In addition to being president of the firm of F. W. Woolworth and company, he was the director of a number of banks and business enterprises here. He maintained a residence on Fifth avenue noted for its rare paintings.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS' CHINA PRESERVED

WASHINGTON, April 8.—China used on the White House table for the dinner conference February 26, at which President Wilson on his return from France discussed the League of Nations with members of the foreign relations committees of congress, has been consigned to a cabinet along with other sets used by presidents on historic occasions. It is a plain dinner set, decorated with a single stripe of gold, and was used for the first time at the League of Nations dinner.

MUNICH REDS PROCLAIM A WORLD WAR

Bavarian Soviet Formally Renounces Ebert Regime, Declares War Against Capital Everywhere—Join With Russia and Hungary—Order All Workers to Leave Jobs.

MUNICH, April 7.—(By the Associated Press.)—Complete severance from the old German imperialism, still manifest in the Ebert-Scheidemann government, and the resumption of a "brotherly connection" with the Russian and Hungarian peoples is announced in the proclamation of the new soviet government for Bavaria formed here. The text of the document reads:

"The decision arrived at for Bavaria is the formation of a council of the republic of revolutionary workers and peasants of Bavaria, including all our brothers, now united, separated by no party laws. From now on no exploitation or oppression will be tolerated. The dictatorship of the proletariat now has become a fact. The legalization of a genuine socialistic community now is achieved, in which every working man may participate in public life and in a just socialistic age.

Bureaucracy Ended
"The Landtag has been dissolved and the old ministry retired. Peoples commissaries, responsible to the people and chosen by a council of the working people will receive extraordinary powers to be employed in certain labor fields. Their assistants will be intelligent men from all parts of the revolutionary and socialistic community. Countless valuable forces of officialdom, especially from the lower middle class, will be asked to co-operate in the new work. The bureaucratic system will be absolutely eliminated and the press will be socialistic.

Create Red Army
"As a protection for the Bavarian council of the republic against revolutionary attacks from without and within, a red army will be created immediately and a revolutionary court will pursue ruthlessly every attempt upon the council.

"The government of the Bavarian council republic follows the example of the Hungarian and Russian peoples. It will resume immediately a brotherly connection with these peoples, but it declines any connection with the contemptuous Ebert-Scheidemann government because that government is continuing under the flag of a socialistic republic the imperialistic, capitalistic and military business of the disreputable, broken-down German empire. It calls upon all German brothers to take the same view. It greets all proletarians wherever revolutionary socialism is fighting in Wuertemberg, in the Ruhr district, in the whole world.

All Work Ceases
"As a sign of joyous hope for a fortunate future for all humanity it establishes April 7 as a holiday for all humanity. As a sign of the beginning of the departure, the flight, of the age of capitalism, all work is stopped, Bavaria ceases, on April 7, insofar as it is not necessary for the welfare of the working people, to do labor.

"Long live free Bavaria! Long live the council government! Long live the world revolution!"

Protests against the formation of the soviet government, voiced at a political meeting in Muenchen, Northern Bavaria, are reported in dispatches from that city. Deputies of

U.S. SHIPBUILDING RECOVERS POISE

WASHINGTON, April 8.—American shipbuilding has recovered largely from the temporary decline caused by the armistice in November. In the first quarter of this year, it was announced today, the bureau of navigation officially numbered 435 steel sea-going vessels and 107 wood-timber ships, making a total sea-going tonnage for three months of \$93,688 gross tons, or at the rate of more than 3,000,000 tons a year. The non-seagoing vessels numbered 219, with a tonnage of 27,633.

NUDES AND PRUDES TACOMA SOVIET IS ORDERED DISSOLVED

TACOMA, Wash., April 8.—The home colony of anarchists at Lake Bay, near here, may soon be a thing of the past, an action for the dissolution of the society having been started in superior court here today. The society has been divided into two factions for some time, it is asserted.

The society has been more or less notorious for some years and has afforded various sensational news stories, the most celebrated of which was entitled "Nudes and Prudes."

The constitution of the society provides that its lands can never revert to private ownership. Judge Card ruled this morning that a distribution would be ordered if the dissatisfaction of the members is shown to be sufficient to justify such action.

CHANGE OF DATE WILSON'S RETURN IS DEEP MYSTERY

WASHINGTON, April 8.—In announcing today that the presidential transport George Washington would sail from New York for Brest Friday instead of next Monday, the date originally fixed for her departure, Assistant Secretary Roosevelt disclosed that the change had been made as the result of a cablegram yesterday from Admiral Benson at Paris inquiring when the ship could sail.

NEW YORK, April 8.—The sailing date of President Wilson's steamer, the George Washington, has been advanced from April 14 to April 11, which is Friday next.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—So far as could be learned today no information has been received at the White House or in other official quarters about the situation which dispatches from France indicate had arisen there. Officials confidently declare their belief that the president has no idea of leaving Paris prematurely and that the inquiry about the transport merely was a presentation to insure the presence of the ship when the president is ready to return home.

GERMAN LEADERS REFUSE TO DEAL WITH BOLSHEVIKI

COPENHAGEN, April 8.—The German national government will not recognize the new soviet republic of Bavaria, a semi-official press bureau message received today from Berlin declares. It holds that the soviet organization has not conformed with the provisional constitution for Germany which provides that representatives of the state council shall be chosen at a general election and shall enjoy the confidence of the people.

Therefore, the national government's decision is that the only legitimate government in Bavaria is the Hoffmann government.

Advices from various parts of Bavaria show varying receptions of the soviet proclamation. At Nuremberg, after several hours of debate, the soldiers' and workmen's council rejected the soviet republic idea by a vote of 138 to 70. At Ansbach the soviet republic was proclaimed yesterday and work was at a standstill on the occasion of the general holiday ordered for the day. The banks were occupied by troops.

1919 WINTER WHEAT SETS NEW MARK

837 Million Bushels Estimated April 1st, Valued at \$1,891,620—152 Million Bushels Larger Than Former High Record of 1914, and 248 Million More Than Last Year—Condition Highest for April Since 1882—Nearly Double Average.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The largest crop of winter wheat ever grown was forecast for this year by the department of agriculture today basing its estimate on conditions existing April 1. The enormous yield of 837,000,000 bushels was announced, which at the government's guaranteed price of \$2.26 a bushel, places the crop's value at \$1,891,620,000.

This year's winter wheat crop, if no unfavorable conditions develop between now and the time of harvest, will be 152,000,000 bushels larger than the previous record crop produced in 1914 and 248,000,000 bushels more than was grown last year.

The department of agriculture issued a statement commenting on the condition of winter wheat, saying: "Ninety-nine and eight-tenths percent is the highest percentage on record, on the largest acreage ever planted in this country. The condition improved during the winter, an unusual occurrence, due to the very favorable winter weather, particularly the absence of alternate freezing and thawing. A striking feature of the present situation is a uniformly good condition in practically all important wheat producing states, ranging from 104 in Ohio down to 96 in North Carolina, among the states having one million acres or more. Kansas, with approximately 11,000,000 out of the United States' total of 49,000,000 acres, shows a condition of 101. The present moisture conditions throughout the entire country are very favorable.

"The winter wheat promise on April 1 of 837,000,000 is nearly double the yearly average production in the United States for the five years before the war (442,000,000 in 1909-1913) and is nearly fifty percent larger than the production during the war years 1914-1918 when the average was 562,000,000.

"The condition of the crop is higher than has been reached on April 1 since 1882, and the indicated yield is higher than any actual yield in any year with the exception of 1914 when the yield per acre was 18.5 bushels per planted acre following an April 1 condition of 95.6."

Production of rye was forecast by the department of agriculture at 101,000,000 bushels, compared with 89,103,000 bushels last year, 62,933,000 bushels in 1917, and 44,547,000 bushels, the average of the preceding five years.

FREEDOM OF CITY CONFERRED UPON N. Y. YEGGEMEN

NEW YORK, April 8.—Conferring on themselves the "freedom of the city," an unknown number of vegemmen spent the week end here cracking seven safes Saturday night and Sunday, obtaining nearly \$15,000 in loot and getting away with all of it, according to a reluctant admission by the police.

The boldest of the safe breakers motored up to the home of a broker in daylight, entered the house and carried off a 500 pound safe which they broke open in a meadow in Central Park, two miles away. They obtained about \$2,000 in cash and Liberty bonds and \$6,000 in jewelry.

Another party of "week-enders" entered a drug store in the heart of the city, dragged the safe from beneath a light which had been left burning for the benefit of passing patrolmen, and rifled it of \$500 in a dark corner.

Explosion of a nitro-glycerine charge employed by other vegemmen to open the safe in a manufacturing plant attracted a score of residents of the neighborhood but a casual stranger readily convinced them the explosion was the "back fire" of a passing automobile and they went back home. The thieves then departed leisurely with about \$5,000. The other robberies were prosaic.