

You Bought for War  
**INVEST**  
Now Buy for Peace

# MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

The Weather  
Maximum yesterday.....83  
Minimum today.....43  
Tonight and Thursday,  
Fair.

Daily—Fourteenth Year.  
Forty-ninth Year.

MEDFORD, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1919

NO. 33

## JAPAN-CHINA CONTROVERSY IS SETTLED WIDESPREAD BOMB PLOT IN U.S. DIVULGED

### KIAO CHAU TO JAPAN FOR A TIME

Controversy With Nippon Declared Settled—German Stronghold to Japan With Arrangement for Its Return to China in Stipulated Time—Compromise Declared Acceptable Both to China and Japan—Rapid Progress in Peace Conference.

PARIS, April 30.—Announcement was made shortly after 2 o'clock this afternoon that the dispute over Kiao Chau had been settled. No details were made public.

The peace treaty will provide that Germany must surrender Kiao Chau to Japan, the Paris representative of Reuter's Limited says. Japan will transfer the territory to China in due course.

It is added that Japan's other agreements with China will not be affected.

PARIS, April 30.—Up to mid-afternoon no further announcement regarding the Kiao Chau agreement had been made. It is understood that the plan contemplates the giving of Kiao Chau to the Japanese in the peace treaty with an arrangement for its return to China under certain conditions within a stipulated time.

PARIS, April 30.—A formula for the solution of the problem of Kiao Chau, which it is hoped will remove any possibility of a definite break and prove mutually acceptable to the Chinese and Japanese, has been reached by the powers, it was said in authoritative circles today.

PARIS, April 30.—(By Associated Press.) The council of three met today a half hour earlier than usual. While no program was announced, it was believed the Italian situation as developed by the parliamentary endorsement of the Italian delegation's position was to be considered and discussion over Kiao Chau resumed.

Neither the Japanese nor the Chinese delegates appeared during the first hour of the session, nor did the Belgians, whose financial claims have been under consideration, make an appearance.

It was understood, however, that the Japanese would be called in during the afternoon for further consideration of the suggested compromise regarding Kiao Chau.

Baron Makino and Viscount Chinda of the Japanese delegation joined the council at noon. Jules Cambon of the French delegation, also was called in.

### U. S. TENNESSE MOST POWERFUL BATTLESHIP IN WORLD LAUNCHED

NEW YORK, April 30.—The world's most powerful battleship, the superdreadnaught Tennessee, was successfully launched today at the New York navy yard.

Miss Helen Roberts, daughter of Governor A. H. Roberts of Tennessee and sponsor, broke a bottle of champagne over the battleship's bow.

The 32,000 ton vessel, when complete, will cost \$15,000,000.

The vessel, a sister ship of the United States ship California, now under construction at the Mare Island navy yard, is expected to be completed in 1920.

The Tennessee is 624 feet in length her breadth 97 feet, 3 3/4 inches, and her draft 30 feet, 6 inches. She will have a speed of 21 knots an hour and her eight water tube boilers will develop 20,000 horsepower.

The armament will consist of twelve 14-inch guns, fourteen 5-inch guns, four 6-pounders, four aircraft guns and two torpedo tubes.

Mrs. John Peterson went to Central Point this morning for a visit with Mrs. Paul Olson.

### HUN PEACE DELEGATE MUCH MOVED BY DEVASTATED FRANCE

PARIS, April 30.—When the German delegation to the peace congress headed by Count Von Brockdorff-Rantzau, reached Versailles last night it was received in the name of the French government by M. Chaliere, prefect of the department of the Seine-et-Oise, to whom the count expressed thanks on behalf of the delegation. The count's secretary, Herr Rudiger, remarked to the newspapermen:

"Words fail to describe my feelings as I crossed your devastated regions. I hope the peace which we are about to sign will give satisfaction to all the nations."

### FLYING BASES IN VALLEY IF PLANES GIVEN

Forester Grave: Informs Senator McNary Permanent Aeroplane Bases in Southern Oregon Possible If War Department Will Furnish Machines—Flying Circus Confirmed.

PORTLAND, April 30.—Dispatches from Washington, D. C., received here today stated that orders have been given by Colonel Milton Davis of the army air service for the airplane squadron detailed at the Rose Festival at Portland to stop for exhibits at Ashland, Medford, Eugene and Salem. The stops will be made on the way from Mather Field, Sacramento, Calif., to Portland.

Efforts will be made to establish airplane bases in Oregon this summer for the protection of the national forests from fire. Colonel Davis told Senator McNary today, answering a letter from the Oregon senator.

The chief forester in response to Senator McNary's request for the immediate establishment of airplane bases in Oregon, had indicated a willingness to act if the war department would furnish the ships.

Colonel Davis said that action this year depends on whether sufficient skilled mechanics can be obtained to take care of the machines which would be detailed to Oregon, and upon the willingness of the towns in the Willamette, Umpqua and Rogue river valleys to establish flying fields. Martin bombing planes will be used.

### GOLD HILL HERO BACK FROM WAR

PORTLAND, April 30.—Glenn W. Eddings of Gold Hill, Ore., arrived in Portland today after having received his discharge at Camp Lewis. Eddings saw 16 months' overseas service with the 13th aerodrome which participated in the St. Mihiel and Arzonne-Meuse offensives and is officially credited with downing 27 enemy planes. Eddings was formerly a Southern Pacific fireman on the Roseburg-Ashland run.

Admiral Gleaves Is Honored.

PARIS, April 30.—The minister of marine has conferred upon Vice Admiral Albert Gleaves, commander-in-chief of the United States transport and cruiser service, the insignia of commander of the Legion of Honor.

Salem Tong War Averted.

SALEM, April 30.—Serious threats of a tong war in Salem were quieted today when tong peace delegates from Portland arrived in the city and patched up differences existing between local Chinese factions.

### ORLANDO IS GIVEN VOTE OF SUPPORT

Italian Premier Upheld By Senate and House in Withdrawal From Paris Conference—President Wilson Blamed for Break—Compromise Hoped for When Note Was Issued—England and France Support Wilson in Controversy.

ROME, Tuesday, April 29.—(By Associated Press.) Premier Orlando's government was given a unanimous vote of confidence in the Italian senate tonight, following the vote of confidence given him by the house of deputies. A great demonstration followed the premier's address before the senate.

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PARIS, April 29.—The terms that Mathias Erzberger was in favor of imposing upon the allies if Germany had been victorious as set forth in a memorandum written by him in 1914 are outlined by a Geneva dispatch. "Germany cannot tolerate the presence on her frontiers of so-called neutral states insufficiently strong to preserve their neutrality, or which do not want to remain neutral," said Erzberger. "Her second aim must be to free herself from the insupportable leading strings of England on all questions of world policy. In the third place she must break up the Russian colossus."

Germany must have sovereignty over Belgium and the French coast from Dunkirk to Boulogne and possession of the channel islands. She must take the mines in French Lorraine and create an African German empire by annexing the Belgian and French Congoes, British Nigeria, Dahomey and the French west coast.

In fixing indemnities, the actual capacity of a state at the moment should not be considered. Besides a large immediate payment by annual installments spread over a long period could be arranged. France would be helped in making them by decreasing her budget of naval and military appropriations. Indemnities should provide for the repayment of the full costs of the war and the damages of war, the redemption of all

America's Demands  
"Inasmuch as this memorandum denied Italy's rights over the Dalmatian islands, accorded only incomplete liberty to Fiume and even went so far as to break up the unity of Istria, I told Mr. Wilson it was impossible for me to agree to peace on the conditions indicated. I added that under such conditions the Italian delegation felt it could not continue to participate in the conference with any benefit for others or dignity for Italy but said I would communicate with Great Britain and France with which Italy was bound by special agreements."

"President Wilson showed regret

(Continued on Page Six.)

### MORE OREGON TROOPS ARRIVE IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, April 30.—Fourteen officers and 647 men comprising all except company H of the 2nd battalion of the 162nd infantry, 41st division, former National Guard of Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho and Wyoming) returned on the Louisville today from Brest.

On the steamship Regina d'Italia from Marseilles were casualties from the following states: Colorado, South Dakota, Wyoming and Iowa.



The Italian peninsula was a group of disunited states when Cavour, premier of Sardinia (1) conceived a plan to unite them under the banner of the House of Savoy. With the aid of Napoleon, Lombardy (2) was wrested from Austria in 1859 and with an approving vote by its people annexed. Sentiment for a United Italy had long been active in the independent states (3), and one by one in 1860 they overthrew their petty rulers and voted to unite with Sardinia in the making of a Greater Italy. With their armed armies they quickly took Venetia (4) back from Austria in 1866. Rome (5), the church state, was the last in the peninsula to come under the Italian flag, in 1870. The Trentino and Istria and a bit of coast between Istria and Venetia (6) are admittedly Italian and will be given to Italy by the peace congress at Paris without question. But now Italy claims Fiume and all the Dalmatian coast, the latter under the terms of the secret treaty of London before the United States entered the war. Wilson insists Fiume should be internationalized as a port for Jugo-Slavic and the countries behind her.

### WHAT HUNS WOULD HAVE DONE, HAD THEY WON WAR

PARIS, April 29.—The terms that Mathias Erzberger was in favor of imposing upon the allies if Germany had been victorious as set forth in a memorandum written by him in 1914 are outlined by a Geneva dispatch. "Germany cannot tolerate the presence on her frontiers of so-called neutral states insufficiently strong to preserve their neutrality, or which do not want to remain neutral," said Erzberger. "Her second aim must be to free herself from the insupportable leading strings of England on all questions of world policy. In the third place she must break up the Russian colossus."

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### AMERICA CAN COMPETE IN SHIPS WITH EUROPEANS

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 30.—Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the United States shipping board in an address today expressed conviction that the American shipbuilding industry, had reached the stage where it can compete with foreign countries in cost and that American ships can be operated as cheaply as foreign bottoms.

He told members of the United States chamber of commerce that the shipping board had revived the post of "super cargo" in ships' crews, their duties being to accomplish quick discharge of cargoes, thus avoiding port delays and offsetting higher wages for crews as compared with foreign countries.

Contracts for ships are being cancelled and adjusted so that the merchant marine will be composed as largely as possible of fleet ships of large tonnage, making for economy in operation, he continued.

He said that steel plates and shapes in America today cost about \$50 a ton, \$15 lower than in Great Britain. He added that while the price of materials is approximately the same, the cost of labor is higher in America.

John F. Stolz and F. J. Cornelius of Eugene are business visitors in the city.

of Germany's public debt and the creation of a vast fund for incapacitated soldiers."

### ALLIES TO SIGN PEACE TREATY WITHOUT ITALY

Paris Delegates to Go Ahead Without Request to Italian Action—Belgium Situation Now Causes Worry—Warns That Won't Sign Treaty Unless Receives Proper Indemnity.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. April 30.—Paris advices indicate the return of the Italian delegation is not expected, for the present at least, and that it is planned to proceed with making peace with Germany regardless of any action by Italy.

The rival claims of Japan and China to the former German fortress of Kiao Chau are reported to have been reconciled. What the proposed solution is remains undisclosed.

The full German peace delegation is now at Versailles. It is expected that the initial meeting will be held Friday, but it may be found impossible to prepare the treaty for presentation before Saturday.

Belgium Is Worried

Belgium's claim for reparation were presented to the council of three yesterday and it is understood that a grave situation was outlined as prevailing in that country. One correspondent's report of the proceedings went so far as to say that unless Belgium received financial aid it might be impossible for the Belgian delegation to sign the peace treaty.

Munich is surrounded by German government troops and it seems probable that a converging attack on the society forces holding the city may begin at any time. Heavy columns of Prussians are reported to be engaged in the movement.

PARIS, April 29.—(By the Associated Press.)—It is planned in peace circles to go ahead with the treaty of peace without regard to any action by Italy. The delivery of the treaty and the first exchanges with the Germans will occur without the participation of Italy and it is said in American quarters that this procedure will go forward steadily till the signing of the treaty. The first meeting with the Germans will probably occur Friday afternoon or Saturday, when the pact will be presented.

### KEEP UP INSURANCE AFTER POLICY LAPSES

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Soldiers' and sailors' government insurance will be continued automatically in effect for one month after the end of the month in which a man is discharged, even if the man does not pay his premiums, Henry D. Linsley, director of the war risk insurance bureau, announced today. A lapsed policy will be reinstated if application is made within six months. Attempts are being made to have the men keep their policies in force.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The bombs found in the New York postoffice here, addressed to prominent persons all over the country, were mailed Saturday night. Postoffice inspectors working on the case had no clue this afternoon as to the senders.

The packages were 16 in number, according to W. E. Cochran, inspector in charge, and were mailed in the Manhattan district. Suspicious of a clerk who read a newspaper account of the bomb sent to Senator Hardwick of Georgia resulted in the opening of the parcels which had been held for insufficient postage.

Explosion Denied

Inspector Cochran denied the statement of postal authorities in Washington that one of the packages had exploded. All were turned over to Owen Egan, inspector of combustibles for the fire department, who immediately began an examination of their contents, he said.

The fact that bombs were also received in San Francisco on Saturday morning suggested to officials here that their distribution was the carrying out of a terrorist plot in which persons in various parts of the country had taken part.

The parcels, said Mr. Cochran, were placed in mail boxes in the ordinary way and would have gone forward to the addressees but for the fact that they were sealed and did not carry stamps enough to cover first class postage. The clerk who prompted the discovery of the explosion through the mail.

### TERRORIST PLOT STIRS THE LAND

Bombs By Dozens Sent Prominent Officials and Cabinet Officers—No Explosions Reported But Many Still En Route—Rockefeller, Morgan, Burleson, Mayors Hylan and Ole Hanson Among Recipients—Secret Service Puzzled.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Post-office inspectors at New York City reported today the discovery of 17 infernal machines put into the mail addressed to prominent officials, including cabinet officers.

One of the machines is understood to have exploded during examination but without causing great damage. All were similar to the bomb sent to the former Senator Hardwick of Georgia, which when opened at the Hardwick home blew off the hands of a negro maid and injured Mrs. Hardwick.

Among those to whom the deadly packages were addressed were Postmaster General Burleson, Secretary of Labor Wilson, Attorney General Palmer, Commissioner General Caminetti of the immigration bureau; Mayor Hylan of New York; Governor Sprout of Pennsylvania; John D. Rockefeller, J. P. Morgan, Solicitor General Lamar of the postoffice department and F. C. Howe, immigration commissioner at New York.

Labels Forged

The discovery followed an investigation ordered after news came of the Hardwick bomb explosion. The packages bore labels of Gimbel Brothers store and were sealed, but did not have sufficient postage. This caused postal officials to notify Gimbel Brothers, who disclaimed ownership of the packages and said the labels were forged.

Seventeen packages were pulled out of the mails, but postoffice officials fear that some others may have had sufficient postage and have gone through the mails.

Debs Conviction Cause?

Associate Justice Holmes of the United States Supreme court was another of the prominent intended victims. Most of the other packages were addressed to officials or men prominent in private life.

Justice Holmes delivered the supreme court's opinion sustaining the conviction of Eugene V. Debs for violation of the espionage act. Court officials telephoned all the justices late today warning them to take care in receiving their mail.

No Clues

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ONE YEAR AGO TODAY.  
April 30, 1918.  
Germans renew powerful attacks against weak British and Belgian lines in Flanders. In the bitterest day's fighting of the 1918 offensive French lose Scherpenberg Hill, north of Ypres. Few American troops thrown into the fighting below Amiens to stem the Hun tide. Von Arnim applies crushing tactics to destroy allied line from Arras to the North Sea. Council of Allies agrees only American troops can save the war, and plan to release all shipping to hasten troops from America.  
SUBSCRIBE NOW TO THE VICTORY LIBERTY LOAN WHAT YOU WOULD HAVE PAID FOR VICTORY THEN.