

You Bought for War
INVEST
Now Buy for Peace

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

The Weather
Maximum yesterday... 81
Minimum today... 30
Fair.

Daily—Fourteenth Year.
Forty-ninth Year.

MEDFORD, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1919

NO. 39

TREATY OF PEACE HANDED GERMANY CHINA REFUSES TO SIGN PEACE TREATY

ENGLAND AND U. S. A. MAKE SPECIAL PACT TO PROTECT FRANCE

Anglo-British Alliance Formed, In Treaty, To War On Germany If She Ever Attacks

PARIS, May 7.—(Havas).—France, the United States and Great Britain have concluded an agreement giving supplementary guarantees for France and security for the peace treaty, the Echo de Paris today says it has learned. It adds that Premiers Clemenceau, Lloyd George and President Wilson will at a meeting this morning draft in final form this additional pact, which will not be secret.

NEW YORK, May 7.—An official summary of the peace treaty delivered to the German delegates at Versailles by the representatives of the associated powers was made public here today by the committee on public information. It follows:

"In addition to the securities afforded in the treaty of peace the president of the United States has pledged himself to propose to the senate of the United States and the prime minister of Great Britain has pledged himself to propose to the parliament of Great Britain in engagement, subject to the approval of the council of the League of Nations, to come immediately to the assistance of France in case of unprovoked attack by Germany."

NEW YORK, May 7.—Following is summary of treaty of peace:

PARIS, May 7.—The treaty of peace between the 27 allied and associated powers on the one hand and Germany on the other, was handed to the German plenipotentiaries at Versailles today.

It is the longest treaty ever drawn. It totals about eighty thousand words divided into 15 main sections and represents the combined product of over a thousand experts working continuously through a series of commissions for three and a half months since January 18. The treaty printed in parallel pages of English and French which are recognized as having equal validity. It does not deal with questions affecting Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey except insofar as binding Germany to accept any agreement reached with those former allies.

Alsace Lorraine Restored
Germany by the terms of the treaty restores Alsace-Lorraine to France, accepts the internationalization of the Saar basin temporarily and of Danzig permanently, agrees to territorial changes toward Belgium and Denmark and in East Prussia, cedes most of Upper Silesia to Poland and renounces all territorial and political rights outside Europe, as to her own or her allies' territories, and especially to Morocco, Egypt, Siam, Liberia and Shantung. She also recognizes the total independence of German-Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Poland.

Army Reduced to 100,000
Her army is reduced to one hundred thousand men including officers; conscription within her territories is abolished; all forts fifty kilometers east of the Rhine razed; and all importation, exportation and nearly all production of war material stopped. Allied occupation of parts of Germany will continue till reparation is made but will be reduced at the end of each of three five-year periods if Germany is fulfilling her obligations. Any violation by Germany of the conditions as to the zone fifty kilometers east of the Rhine will be regarded as an act of war.

Navy Is Reduced
The German navy is reduced to

MRS. GARRISON ON THE STAND

SEATTLE, May 7.—Miss Ruth Garrison's mother was to go on the witness stand here today at the trial of her daughter, who is charged with murdering Mrs. D. M. Stors, her rival in love. Mrs. Garrison, according to the defense attorneys, was to tell of traces of mental weakness displayed in the past by her daughter. Mrs. Garrison's sister, Mrs. Clara Rice, was to follow the mother. The case probably will go to the jury late tomorrow.

CONGRESS IS CALLED MAY 19TH

SESSION OF THE ALLIED COUNCIL STARTED JAN. 18

Time From Armistice November 11th Occupied in Preparing Claims and Reports—Review of the Session—Wilson Took Leading Part—Ultimatum to Italy Sessions' Sensation

WASHINGTON, May 7.—President Wilson issued a call by cable today for a special session of congress to meet Monday, May 19.

Secretary Taft in making the announcement said it would be impossible, of course, for the president to be here on the opening day, day fixed for the special session was much earlier than Democratic leaders had expected.

White House officials said that in naming an early date for the session, President Wilson was guided largely by the advice of Secretary Glass as to the necessity of passing annual appropriation measures which failed in the closing days of the last session.

President Wilson's proclamation calling the extra session follows: "Whereas, public interests require that the congress of the United States should be convened in extra session at 12 noon, on the 19th day of May, 1919, to receive such communications as may be made by the executive; "Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and declare that an extraordinary session requires the congress of the United States to convene in extra session at the Capitol, District of Columbia, on the 19th day of May, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon, of which all persons who shall at that time be entitled to act as members thereof are hereby required to take notice."

More than half of the expeditionary force has now left France, Mr. Baker said.

Mrs. Wilson to Attend
PARIS, May 7.—When the terms of peace are handed to the Germans this afternoon, Mrs. Wilson, wife of President Wilson, says the Intrant, probably will be present.

CHIEF POLICE OF
DALLES SHOT BY
BANK ROBBER

THE DALLES, Ore., May 7.—Chief of Police Ralph Gibbon of The Dalles was shot and probably fatally wounded today by one of two men he had arrested on an east bound train here in the belief that they were wanted for the robbery of the Clark County bank at Washougal Monday.

THE DALLES, Ore., May 7.—The bodies of Sheriff Joseph C. Tolbert and Deputy John McDonald, of LaFayette county, both dead probably since Sunday night, were found today in the underbrush seven miles southeast of Lexington, Mo.

James C. Stubbleton, another deputy, fatally wounded, was found near the two dead men. The officers had left Marshall, Mo., Sunday to bring three suspected automobile thieves to Kansas City. No trace has been found of the prisoners.

NS WILL SEE SELVES SIGNING PEACE IN "HALL OF MIRRORS"



In this famous chamber of the Versailles Palace, where William I was proclaimed emperor of Germany the Germans will sign the treaty that recognizes the breaking up of the German empire. It is the Hall of Mirrors.

CHINESE CABINET BY CABLE INSTRUCTS HER DELEGATES TO QUIT

Eleventh Hour Ultimatum From Peking Confuses Paris ---Jap Control Resented

PEKING, May 7.—The Chinese cabinet at a meeting Tuesday decided to instruct the Chinese delegates in Paris not to sign a peace treaty assigning the German rights in Shantung to the Japanese.

TOKIO, May 7.—Japan has notified China that the anti-Japanese agitation in Peking at present is liable to cause misunderstandings. The Japanese government also has advised the Chinese government that it would be well to prohibit the "national disgrace" meeting planned today in Peking.

NEW YORK, May 7.—The covenant of the League of Nations constitutes section one of the peace treaty and placed upon the league many specific duties in addition to its general duties. It may question Germany at any time for a violation of the neutralized zone east of the Rhine as a threat against the world's peace.

It will appoint three of the five members of the Saar commission, oversee its regime, and carry out the plebiscite.

It will appoint the high commissioner of Danzig, guarantee the independence of the free city and arrange for treaties between Danzig and Germany and Poland.

It will work out the mandatory system to be applied to the former German colonies, and act as a final court in part of the plebiscites of the Belgian-German frontier, and in disputes as to the Kiel canal, and decide certain of the economic and financial problems.

An international conference on labor is to be held in October under its direction, and another on the international control of ports, waterways and railways is foreshadowed.

Membership Provisions
"Membership: The members of the league will be the signatories of the covenant and other states invited to accede, who must lodge a declaration of accession without reservation within two months. A new state, dominion or colony may be admitted provided its admission is agreed to by two-thirds of the assembly. A state may withdraw upon giving two years' notice, if it has fulfilled all its international obligations."

Secretariat: A permanent secretariat will be established at the seat of the league which will be at Geneva.

Each State One Vote
"Assembly: The assembly will consist of representatives of the members of the league, and will meet at stated intervals. Voting will be by states. Each member will have one vote and not more than three representatives."

Council: The council will consist of representatives of the five great allied powers, together with representatives of four members selected by the assembly from time to time. It may co-operate with additional states, and will meet at least once a year. Members not represented will be invited to send a representative when question affecting their interests are discussed.

Decision taken by the assembly and council must be unanimous except in regard to procedure, and in

GERMANY WON'T PAY INDEMNITY

PARIS, May 7.—The German delegates to the peace congress declare that they will sign the peace treaty but that Germany will not pay an indemnity.

LAST YANKEE HOME AUGUST SAYS BAKER

Not a Member of Expeditionary Force In France By August Declares Secretary of War—300,000 Men a Month to Be Transported—More Than Half Home Now.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Secretary Baker announced today that by August the last man of the American expeditionary forces will have been withdrawn from France. He said this estimate was based on the movement of 300,000 men a month to the United States.

Already, Mr. Baker said, the American forces in France have been divorced from the army of occupation. Plans have been completed to supply the force in Germany through the ports of Antwerp and Rotterdam, removing the necessity for maintaining the 700-mile line of communication from Brest. The French ports will be maintained, however, for the withdrawal of the A. E. F.

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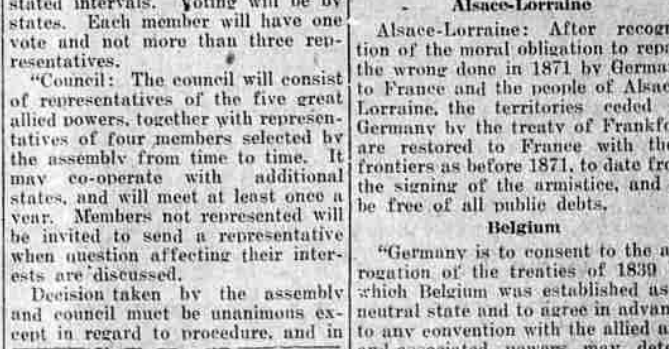
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