

You Bought for War
Now Buy for Peace
INVEST

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

The Weather
Maximum yesterday... 70
Minimum today... 41
Fair.

Daily—Fourteenth Year. Forty-ninth Year. MEDFORD, OREGON, THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1919. NO. 40

AMERICAN AIR FLEET OFF FOR EUROPE

FIRST LEG TO HALIFAX NEAR END

3 N. C. Hydroairplanes Left Rockaway Beach at 10 a. m.—Within 122 Miles of Goal at 5:10 p. m.—One Plane Has Oil Trouble. Repairs Made En Route—"Sure to Get There," Declares Leader of Flight—Planes Report to Stallions.

Two of the three seaplanes passed over Cape Sable, 122 miles from the landing place at 5:10 p. m., the navy department was advised. The message was in Washington within five minutes after the seaplanes had passed.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The seaplane squadron was in communication with the third station ship, the destroyer Delphy, at 4:10 o'clock this afternoon, according to intercepted messages. Commander Towers had not reported passing the Delphy, however. Station ship No. 3 is approximately 350 miles from Rockaway Beach and less than 200 miles from Halifax where the first lap of the flight will end.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 8.—The radio station at Cape Sable which was expected to be the first point on the Nova Scotia coast to get into touch with the hydroairplanes had not established communication with the air men at 5:15 p. m.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—A radio message from the NC-4 reported that the oil pump on the motor that had been causing trouble had been repaired. It was assumed at the navy department that the plane was proceeding.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The destroyer acting as station ship No. 2, reported that two of the seaplanes passed within three miles of her at 3:10 p. m. There was no report on the third plane which previously had reported engine trouble just out of Chatham. The plane in trouble was the NC-4.

Pass Chatham 1:28 p. m.
CHATHAM, Mass., May 8.—The three American hydroairplanes passed the Chatham naval station on their flight to Halifax at 1:28 p. m. They appeared to be pointing northeastward on the Cape Sable course.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The first trans-Atlantic flight was begun when three NC- (Navy-Curtiss) hydroairplanes left the government's air station at Rockaway Beach at 10 a. m. today on the first leg of the journey—Rockaway to Halifax, a distance of 540 miles.

The NC-3, with Commander John S. Towers, chief of the expedition, was the first plane to take to the air. The NC-1 with Lieutenant Commander P. N. L. Bellinger and the NC-4, with Lieutenant Commander A. C. Reed as the commanding officer.

MAJOR CLANCY IS PORTLAND'S GUEST

PORTLAND, May 8.—Portland turned out under sunny skies today to welcome 387 officers and men of the 316th sanitary train, who arrived on a special from the east, enroute to Camp Lewis. Most of the men on the train were Oregonians and they leaped from the cars into the arms of mothers, sisters, sweethearts and dads. The units were the 364th field hospital and 30 men of the 364th ambulance company, in command of Major Karl J. Swanson of Portland; the 361st field hospital and a few members of the 362nd ambulance company in charge of Major Robert W. Clancy of Medford, the 363d ambulance company in command of Major Harry B. Moore, of Portland; the 363rd field hospital, under Major John Hunt of Seattle; the 361st ambulance company, Captain D. F. Miller, commanding.

BELIEVE HUNS WILL ACCEPT PEACE TREATY

Washington Thinks Economic Pressure May Be Needed for Fulfillment of Some Items—President Wins Point Making League Vital Part of Peace Document.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The eyes of the world today are focused on the treaty of Versailles.
"How does it affect America? Will the senate ratify it? Will Germany accept it?" The generally accepted opinion seemed to be that the Germans will accept the convention, but that it might require economic pressure to bring about fulfillment of some of its terms.

Wilson Wins Point
One point seemingly generally accepted at first glance was that President Wilson has successfully carried out his determination that the League of Nations covenant should be an inseparable part of the peace treaty and that the whole document must stand intact as it comes up for ratification or rejection. Of course, the senate might easily in the resolution expressing its action make reservations on any portions which it does not approve.

A Powerful Lever
Another point which seemed evident to those who studied the summary was that the rejection of the treaty by any single nation would only have the effect of delaying restoration of relations between that nation and Germany, while nations which do accept the treaty will enjoy the advantage of opening up trade with the remnant of the great central European powers.

Some observers were inclined to regard this feature as a formidable agency in the hands of the president when he urges the acceptance of the treaty.
It is being pointed out that whether the senate ratifies the treaty or not, congress can declare the war with Germany at an end, if it chooses, by passing a joint resolution to that effect. That action would return the country to a peace basis and leave the treaty questions to be fought out.

Big Fight Looms
When President Wilson returns to the United States he will begin what may turn out to be the greatest of contests between the executive and the senate. It is possible that he may carry his case directly to the people by making a tour of the country.
The fact that the president faces a republican congress is generally conceded to have little to do with the issue. There has been a marked tendency of late on both sides to openly declare the question a non-partisan one.

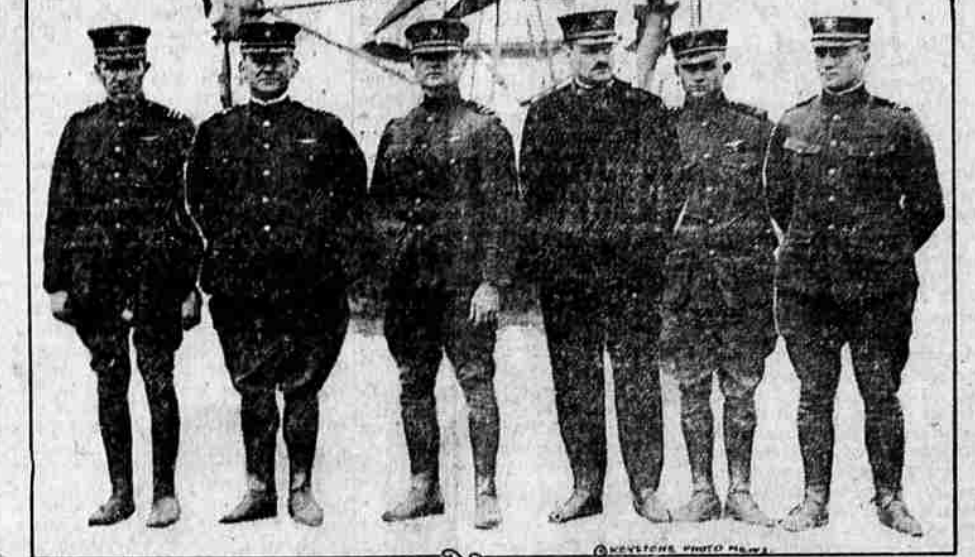
MAY RECOGNIZE OMSK GOV'T TO GIVE R. R. AID

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Urgent need of \$20,000,000 for immediate use on the Siberian railroad may lead to earlier recognition of the Omsk government than had been planned by the representatives of the associated governments in Paris. It is said American representatives in Paris have been notified by the state department that recognition would have to precede the loan.

The American representatives have been insistent in cable dispatches to officials here that the money be forthcoming at once as the need is imperative.
It was also learned today that the liaison between the Omsk, or Kolchak government, and the regions controlled by the Cossacks of the Don and at Orenburg, General Denikin and the Archangel government has been completed and the forces arrayed against the Bolsheviks are now operating under the single direction of Admiral Kolchak.

2 Killed; 5 Hurt at Vallejo.
VALLEJO, Calif., May 8.—Two men were killed and five injured at the north end of the Mare Island navy yard here today when an explosion occurred in a pile of refuse they had set on fire.

AMERICA'S NO. 1 CREW FOR TRANSATLANTIC FLIGHT



Commanding Officer, Commander John H. Towers; Pilots, Commander H. C. Richardson and Lieutenant David H. McCullough; Radio Operator, Lieut. Com. M. R. A. Lavender; Engineer, Machinist L. R. Moore; Reserve Pilot, Lieutenant B. Rhodes

PROUD ARROGANCE OF HUN PEACE DELEGATES STRIKING FEATURE OF HISTORIC DAY

VERSAILLES, May 8.—The scene at yesterday's session of the peace congress when the terms of the treaty were presented to the German delegates was an impressive one, and the function was not without its tense moments. Indeed the entire half-hour which it took Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau to deliver his reply to Premier Clemenceau was a period of tenseness for President Wilson, Premier Clemenceau and Premier Lloyd George, and in fact for virtually everyone present.

The speech was translated sentence by sentence by the German interpreters, who did not fail to bring out with full emphasis every sharp phrase in it and the three allied statesmen put their heads together in evident anger at more than one of the German spokesman's cutting utterances as if they were deliberating upon the advisability of an immediate answer.

The program was unaltered, however, and when the German plenipotentiary had finished Premier Clemenceau arose and put the customary phrase: "Has anyone further observations to make?" and when there was no response continued: "I then declare the session closed."

The allied triumvirate remained after the German delegates had left for a half-hour discussion.
No Pomp or Glitter.
The scene within the hall during the ceremony had none of the pomp and glitter of earlier peace conferences—no display of court and military uniforms such as marked the congresses of Berlin and Vienna, no theatrical ceremonial. It seemed to gain in impressiveness, however, by these very circumstances.

At the head of the table the striking faces of Premiers Clemenceau and Lloyd George and President Wilson attracted every eye. Marshal Foch, sitting with the French delegation at the head of one of the side tables, was another conspicuous figure. The bearded faces of the Serbian statesman, M. Pachitch, and the Greek premier, M. Venizelos, as well as the familiar head of Ignace Jan Paderewski, the Polish premier, also stood out from the mass of delegates. The impressive faces of the Japanese representatives, the Oriental elements of the Chinese, the brown countenances of the Arabs from Hadjras, and the presence even of the two delegates from Liberia and Haiti gave evidence that this was really a world congress.

Act Like Victors.
The Germans who entered the chamber with all the confidence of victors, bore themselves without a trace of nervousness and acted as if they were taking part in the deliberations on equal terms with their adversaries.
The ceremony, which attracted to the hall a crowd of correspondents and officials who began arriving at an early hour, started at 2:20 o'clock when servants brought in huge armfuls of the printed conditions of peace and distributed them, one copy to each delegation, around the hol-

low rectangle. The Germans only were excepted, their copy being delivered to them at 3:15 o'clock during the translation of Premier Clemenceau's speech.

Starts at 2:30 P. M.
At 2:25 o'clock Premier Clemenceau and Stephen Pichon, the French foreign minister, entered for a final survey of the arrangements and then left to await the arrival of President Wilson. Secretary of State Lansing also appeared for an instant at 2:30 o'clock. The minor delegates were now streaming into the room and virtually all were assembled in their places when at 2:55 o'clock President Wilson, accompanied by other American delegates and Premiers Clemenceau and Lloyd George entered together and moved informally to their places at the head of the table.

Orlando Greets Wilson.
Premier Orlando and Foreign Minister Sonnino of Italy followed an instant later. Both of them walked over to shake hands with President Wilson and Premier Clemenceau before seeking their places.

While the assemblage was seating itself, Premier Clemenceau and President Wilson engaged in an animated conversation. Premier Lloyd George and Arthur J. Balfour, the British foreign secretary, also indulged in a chat. Premier Paderewski during this interlude made a belated appearance.

After a five minutes' wait, Colonel Henry, the French liaison officer, appeared in the chamber, heralding the approach of the German delegation. The Germans entered the door an instant later, preceded by a functionary of the French government wearing the glittering chain of his office, who announced in a loud voice: "Messieurs, the German delegates."

There was some little confusion among the Germans while they were finding their proper places. Count Von Brockdorff-Rantzau, who entered, gloves in hand, took the center chair, with his five colleagues, and Director Von Stockhammer of the foreign office, flanking him on either hand. Five German secretaries and their interpreters took their places at tables in the rear.

Translation Is Faulty.
Premier Clemenceau, as president of the congress, then arose and declared the session opened. He started immediately upon his speech, pausing to permit this to be translated into English and German by French interpreters. The translation into German was decidedly faulty and halting.
The premier then addressed the Germans again to explain the conditions of the negotiations, telling them that there would be no oral discussion permitted and that they must submit their observations in writing within 15 days. The premier then read the headings of the treaty and made his suggestion that the Germans within a few days might be ready to commence discussion of certain sections of the treaty.
When the premier concluded with

the customary phrase, "has any one observations to make?" Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau raised his hand, but he was not recognized until the premier's remarks had been translated.

During the translation Paul Du-tasta, general secretary of the assemblage, proceeded almost unnoticed across the open space in the center of the rectangle and deposited a copy of the peace treaty before the head of the German delegation.
German Count Sickly
"Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau has the floor," said Premier Clemenceau as soon as the translation had been finished.

The head of the German delegation did not arise like Premier Clemenceau, reading his speech sitting, but it was remarked by some that this apparent discourtesy to his adversaries may have been dictated by his physical condition.

After the first sentence of the count's speech had been delivered in German an interpreter began the French translation. The words did not reach the head of the table distinctly and Premier Clemenceau called for a louder utterance. He was equally dissatisfied with the second attempt of the interpreter and two of the German officials finally left their places with the German delegation and moved across to the head of the table to deliver the German plenipotentiaries' bold and frequently offensive message, sentence by sentence, right into the faces of Premiers Clemenceau, Lloyd George and President Wilson.

Hun Guilt a Lie
Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau's guttural German repeatedly rang out in strong emphasis on particularly vigorous phrases or words of his speech as for instance when he declared that the admission by Germany of sole guilt for the war would be a "lie" and when he forbade the allies to speak of "cruelty and murder" in view of the sufferings and deaths of German civilians under the blockade and after the armistice.

The interpreter who gave the English version made the most of his opportunity, both in voice and in selection of words, and the bold and unrepentant declarations of the German peace delegates as thus brought out gave rise to a murmur of indignation in the chamber.

PROHI CAMPAIGN STARTS IN ALASKA

DAWSON, Y. T., May 8.—Dawson prohibition forces, strongly organized, have launched their campaign before the legislature to have a "dry" territory after July 14, when all liquor licenses expire. The "wets" are fighting for renewal of licenses until January 1, 1920. This is said to be the only part of Canada where liquor is being sold freely.

BORAH FIGHTS NEW ALLIANCE WITH ENGLAND

Idaho Senator Bitterly Assails Peace Treaty Provision Pleading Protection to France Against Germany—Future Wars Should Be Matter for Future Generations.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Vigorous opposition to the proposed alliance between the United States, Great Britain and France, whereby the United States would be committed to go to the aid of France in the event of an attack upon that country was expressed today by Senator Borah of Idaho, republican.
"I am not in favor of any treaty or alliance with any foreign power obligating ourselves in any way concerning future wars in Europe. Whether we shall take part in any future European war is a matter which should be determined upon the facts when and as they arise and by the particular generation which must bear the burden of war and the intelligence and conscience and the judgment of the American people."

Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, retiring chairman of the senate foreign relations committee, the only senator commenting on the treaty as a whole, characterized it as a "monumental work."
Chamberlain Likes Treaty
General approval of the military terms imposed upon Germany by the treaty was expressed by a number of republican and democratic senators.
Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, retiring chairman of the senate military committee, said the treaty "appears to draw the teeth and claws of Germany pretty effectively and with that I am thoroughly in accord."
"The terms imposed on Germany," said Senator Wadsworth of New York, republican, "are reasonably adequate."
Senator Moses of New Hampshire, said he thought a "conqueror's peace has been imposed on Germany."

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2 HUN DELEGATES MAY RETURN TO REPORT TO GOV'T

PARIS, May 8.—Intimations reaching the peace conference from Versailles lead to the belief that two or three members of the German peace delegation probably will return to Germany to consult their government, the others remaining at Versailles.
Germany has not yet submitted any communication with regard to the peace treaty.
All the exchanges between the delegation at Versailles and the home government are being kept secret.
A copy of the treaty is well on its way to Berlin. A German courier left at 9 o'clock last night bearing it with Count Brockdorff-Rantzau's first report on the negotiations.

PORTLAND TEAMSTER STRIKE IS AVERTED

PORTLAND, May 8.—A city-wide strike of 1500 teamsters, members of the local Teamsters Union, was averted early today when the organization after prolonged debate, instructed its executive committee to conduct further negotiations. Decision to call the strike and instructions to the executive committee to act accordingly had followed a meeting of the union held on Monday night.

PARIS, May 8.—President Wilson went to Longchamps this afternoon to attend the races there. Mrs. Wilson accompanied him.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—As President Wilson will not be present at the opening of the special session of congress on May 19, he will cable his message from Paris and it will be read immediately after congress convenes. This was announced today at the White House.

HUNGARY IS FOR FIGHT TO FINISH

Hungarian Communist Government Refuses Armistice Terms Offered By Rumanians—Spurns Surrender of War Materials and Return of Prisoners and Guns Without Reciprocity—Austrian Terms of Peace Are Taken-Up at Paris.

COPENHAGEN, May 8.—The Hungarian communist government has refused the armistice terms offered by Rumania and has decided to fight to the utmost, a dispatch from Budapest says.

In reply to the Hungarian request for an armistice, the Rumanian government demanded disarmament of forces fighting against Rumania and her allies, surrender of war material and return of prisoners and hostages without reciprocity.

PARIS, May 8.—(By Associated Press.) The council of four with Premier Orlando of Italy present, began today to arrange for presentation of peace terms to the Austrian, Hungarian and Bulgarian delegates.
The Austrian treaty has begun to take form. Portions of it already have been drafted.

It appears that instead of Germany being required to pay the entire indemnity demanded by the allies, a considerable sum will be demanded of Austria, the estimate of this sum at present being 5,000,000,000 crowns.

This indemnity provision, and the delimitation of the frontiers of the new state will be the main features of the treaty now in making. Provision is to be made for dividing Austria-Hungary's pre-war debt among the new states formed from territory formerly belonging to that empire.
The frontiers between German-Austria and Italy, and probably the Adriatic settlement will also figure in the Austrian treaty.

PARIS, May 8.—The French foreign office received information late today that the Austrian peace delegation had left Vienna last night and would reach St. Germain probably tomorrow.

WASHINGTON IS WORRIED OVER CHINESE CRISIS

PEKING, Monday, May 5.—(By Associated Press.) National sentiment has been aroused thruout China over the peace conference decision regarding Shantung and Kiao Chau. The press is united in demanding that the territory be returned unfettered to China.

Parliament today adopted a resolution addressed to the peace conference deprecating the decision to give the disputed territory temporarily to Japan. A boycott of Japanese goods is much discussed.
Yesterday students burned the home of Tsao Yu Lin, minister of communications and severely beat Chang Sung Hsiang, former minister to Japan. Tsao Yu Lin suffered a broken leg.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Serious concern is felt in official circles here over the agitation in Peking and Tokio in opposition to ratification by China of the peace treaty. Japanese warnings to Chinese authorities it is feared may be the prelude to action should any Japanese subject suffer violence. Almost total suspension of cable service between China and the United States at this particular moment has added to the feeling.

CAPT. BRADBURY OF TACOMA IS GIVEN D. S. CROSS

WASHINGTON, May 8.—General Pershing has cabled the war department the names of 24 additional officers and enlisted men of the expeditionary forces to whom he has awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for acts of extraordinary bravery. The list includes Captain Arthur W. Bradbury of Tacoma.