

The Weather

Maximum yesterday.....77  
Minimum today.....38 1/2

# MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

MEDFORD, OREGON, FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1919

Predictions

Today, Fair.

Daily—Fourth Year.  
Forty-ninth Year.

NO. 53

## ALLIES REFUTE CLAIMS MADE BY GERMANY IN REGARD TO PEACE TERMS

Peace Council Makes Public Complete Text of German Protest and Answer of Allied Powers—German Note Full of Misstatements and Exaggerations—Merchant Fleet Not Destroyed, Food Protection Not Lost—Germany Loses Only Fraction of Tonnage She Destroyed By Submarine Campaign—Principles of Justice Have Been Observed.

PARIS, May 23.—The note from Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German peace delegation at Versailles, regarding the economic effect of the peace treaty, dated at Versailles May 13, was made public today. The note says:

"Mr. President: In conformity with my communication of the ninth instant I have the honor to present to your excellency the report of the economic commission charged with the study of the effect of the conditions of peace on the situation of the German population:

"In the course of the last generation Germany has become transformed from an agricultural state to an industrial state. As long as she was an agricultural state, Germany could feed 40,000,000 inhabitants. In her quality of an industrial state she could ensure the nourishment of a population of 67,000,000. In 1913 the importation of foodstuffs amounted in round figures to 12,900,000 tons. Before the war a total of 15,000,000 persons provided for their existence in Germany by foreign trade and by navigation, either in a direct or an indirect manner, by the use of foreign raw material.

**What Germany Gives Up**  
"According to the conditions of the treaty of peace, Germany will surrender her merchant tonnage and ships in course of construction suitable for overseas trade. German shipbuilding yards will build for five years in the first instance tonnage destined for the allied and associated governments. Germany will, moreover, renounce her colonies, all her overseas possessions, all her interests and securities in the allied and associated countries and their colonies, dominions and protectorates; will as an installment of the payment for part of the reparation be subject to liquidation, and may be exposed to any other economic war measure which the allied and associated powers think fit to maintain or to take during the years of peace.

**Losses in Food**  
"By the putting into force of the territorial clauses of the treaty of peace, Germany would lose to the east the most important regions for the production of corn and potatoes, which would be equivalent to the loss of 21 percent of the total crop of those articles of food. Moreover, the intensity of our agricultural production would diminish considerably. On the one hand, the importation of certain raw material indispensable for the production of manure, such as phosphates, would be hindered; on the other hand, this industry would suffer alike all other industries from lack of coal. The treaty of peace provides for the loss of almost a third of the production of our coal mines. Apart from this decrease we are forced for ten years to deliver enormous consignments of coal to various allied countries.

"Moreover, in conformity with the treaty, Germany will concede to her neighbors nearly three-quarters of her mineral production, and more than three-fifths of her zinc product.  
**Could Not Import**  
"After this diminution of her products, after the economic depression caused by the loss of her colonies, of her merchant fleet and of her possessions abroad, Germany would not be in a state to import from abroad a sufficient quantity of raw material. An enormous part of German industry would, therefore, inevitably be condemned to destruction. At the same time the necessity of importing foodstuffs would increase considerably, whilst the possibility of

satisfying that demand would diminish in the same proportion.

**No Bread to Give**  
"At the end of a very short time Germany would, therefore, not be in a position to give bread to her numerous millions of inhabitants who would be reduced to earning their livelihood by navigation and by trade. Those persons would have to emigrate, but that is a material impossibility, all the more so because so many countries and the most important ones, will oppose any German emigration. Moreover, hundreds of thousands of Germans expelled from the territories of the powers now at war with Germany, from the colonies and territories which Germany must surrender, will return to their native land.

"The putting into execution of the conditions of peace would therefore logically bring about the loss of several millions of persons in Germany. This catastrophe would not be long in coming about, seeing that the health of the population has been broken down during the war by the blockade, and during the armistice by the aggravation of the blockade of famine. No help, however important or over however long a period it might be distributed, would prevent these deaths en masse. Peace would impose on Germany numberless human sacrifices that this war of four years and a half did not demand of her pride (1,750,000 killed, nearly one million dead, victims of the blockade.)

"We do not know, and indeed we doubt whether the delegates of the allied and associated powers realize the inevitable consequences which will take place in Germany. An industrial state very thickly populated, closely bound up with economic system of the world and reduced to the obligation to import enormous quantities of raw material and foodstuffs, suddenly finds herself pushed back in the phase of her development which would correspond to her economic conditions and the numbers of her population as they were half a century ago. Those who will sign this treaty will sign the death sentence of many millions of German men, women and children."

"I thought it my duty, before entering upon a discussion of other details of the treaty, to bring to the knowledge of the allied and associated delegations the summary expose of the problem of the German population.

"I have the honor, etc. . .  
(Signed)  
"BROCKDORFF-RANTZAU."

**The Allied Reply**  
The reply of the allied and associated powers, approved by the council of their principal members on May 22, also was made public. It reads as follows:

"The allied and associated powers have received and have given careful attention to the report of the com-  
(Continued on Page Eight.)

## BILLS TO REPEAL WINE AND BEER BANS OFFERED

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Measures for repeal of the war time prohibition act insofar as it relates to wines and beer and for enforcement of that act as well as the constitutional amendment were introduced today in the senate.

The repeal bill was offered by Senator Phelan, democrat of California, and is similar to that introduced in the house of representatives by Representative Gallivan, democrat of Massachusetts.

Bills for enforcing war time and constitutional prohibition were introduced by Senators Sheppard, democrat, of Texas, and Jones, republican of Washington. Senator Sheppard's measure follows the lines of one that failed in the last congress, but Senator Jones' bill would apply to all alcoholic liquids containing one-half of one per cent of alcohol by volume.

## A SORRY DAY FOR IMPERIAL BIRDS



## M'NARY GETS U. S. GOV'T SEARCH FOR OIL IN OREGON

DALLAS, Ore., May 23.—According to advices received today from Senator Charles McNary at Washington, the United States government is considering sending out experts to Polk county and other places in the state to explore the oil fields which are supposed to be located here.

In a well drilled on the Whiteaker place, east of Dallas, several years ago, a considerable amount of oil was obtained and it has always been the opinion of the promoters that the driller spoiled the well by driving the drill too far down. Gas was obtained in large quantities in the same hole.

EUGENE, Ore., May 23.—Development of any territory in Oregon and Washington that shows a favorable prospect for oil is the aim of a conference of oil men to be held in San Francisco soon, which will be attended by Dr. E. L. Packard, professor of geology in the university. Dr. Packard left today for San Francisco.

At the close of college next month, Dr. Packard will leave for a four months' field trip in Oregon and Washington in the interest of California oil companies.

## SWISS NOT CRAZY ABOUT COVENANT

BERNE, Thursday, May 23.—The New Gazette of Zurich, a newspaper with ententeophile leaning, characterizes the note addressed to the Swiss government by the peace conference asking whether it would be willing and ready to enforce a more severe blockade against Germany, if necessary, as "a smashing blow against self-determination by small nations" and a "bitter illustration of President Ador's declaration that Switzerland can enter the League of Nations with a proud and erect head."

Confidence in the League of Nations, it is pointed out, is diminished in Switzerland generally as a result of the note and the opposition to the country entering the league is growing.

**Attempt to Blow Up U. S. Legation.**  
WASHINGTON, May 23.—An attempt was made to demolish the American legation building at San Jose, Costa Rica, Monday night by a bomb, according to advices today to the state department.

**Stromboli Erupts Again.**  
ROME, May 23.—The volcano of Stromboli, on the island of that name off the north coast of Sicily was in violent eruption last night. Numerous victims are reported.

## ALBERS' APPEAL ON ESPIONAGE SENTENCE ARGUED IN SEPTEMBER

PORTLAND, May 23.—J. Henry Albers, Pacific coast miller convicted last February of violating the espionage act, perfected his appeal from the district federal court today by filing a \$10,000 bond. Arguments on the appeal will be presented in the federal court of appeals here in September. Albers was sentenced to serve three years at McNeil's Island and pay a fine of \$10,000.

The appeal of Dr. Marie Equi, also convicted under the espionage act here, will be argued in San Francisco June 1, it was stated today.

## WYOMING CONVICTS GO ON STRIKE

RAWLINGS, Wyo., May 23.—Every one of the 280 convicts at the Wyoming state penitentiary struck yesterday when the state board of charities and reform refused to reinstate C. L. Martin, former warden.

The prisoners threw down their tools and turned off the power in the prison shirt factory. The acting warden and guards placed the men in solitary confinement. Warden Martin formerly was a minister and school teacher, and had attempted many reforms at the prison.

## THE EUROPEAN SITUATION IN BRIEF

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS, May 23.—Concessions on some points in the peace treaty have been made to the Germans by the Paris peace conference. Slight modifications have been made in the terms of the Saar valley award, and the terms regarding reparations also have been modified. It has not been publicly intimated just what were the alterations decided upon.

China's delegation has decided to sign the peace treaty in spite of its declaration that it would not do so because of the decision of the council of three relative to the turning over to Japan of Germany's interests in Shantung and Kiao Chau. It is said, however, that reservations will be made in attaching the signatures of the Chinese.

The question of the future administration of Turkey is occupying much of the time of the peace conference, and it appears to be a desire on the part of the powers that the

## LIGHT OF MISSING PLANE SIGHTED BY CABLE SHIP

LONDON, May 23.—(By the Associated Press.)—The cableship Fraday reports that it sighted the red light of an airplane during the early hours of Monday at 50 degrees, 28 minutes north latitude, and 30 degrees west longitude, approximately midway between England and Newfoundland, and in the course which would have been followed by Harry G. Hawker in his attempted flight between the American continent and Ireland.

LONDON, May 22.—It is announced by the Daily Mail that it intends, in the unfortunate event that Harry G. Hawker and Lieutenant Commander Mackenzie Grieve have lost their lives in attempting to fly across the Atlantic; to devote 10,000 pounds to their next of kin in the proportions that Hawker and Grieve had already agreed to divide the prize. This disposition will not interfere with the contest, which is still open.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Weather conditions at Ponta Delgada still were unfavorable for resumption of the trans-Atlantic flight by the seaplane NC-4, Admiral Jackson early today notified the navy department.

The Salvation Army has taken the management of 65 buildings in Kensington, London, to provide accommodations for soldiers passing through the city during demobilization.

## COVENANT IS CALLED FIRE BRAND OF WAR

Senator Sherman Assails League of Nations, President Wilson and Cabinet—President, Oriental Despot With Anarchistic Leanings—China, Italy and Poland Betrayed.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The attack on the League of Nations began in the senate today with an address by Senator Sherman, republican, of Illinois, bitterly criticizing President Wilson for his conduct of the peace negotiations and denouncing the league proposal as a revolutionary attempt to set up "a parliament of nations controlled by an oligarchy."

National sovereignty would disappear under the league, the Illinois senator declared, and liberties won in centuries of struggle would be lost forever. Doomed to "the curse of broken faith and shameless perfidy from its inception and birth," the League of Nations, he predicted, would become "a gigantic firebrand for a world conflagration."

Senator Sherman made his address in presenting a resolution declaring "the sense of the senate that the league covenant and treaty had been closely interwoven in the final draft for the deliberate purpose of securing votes for the former and argued that separate consideration would give an opportunity for the senate and the country to pass a more sober verdict."

**Wilson Breaks Faith**  
He charged President Wilson had broken faith with China, Poland and Italy; had "yielded to Great Britain," had endeavored "to subvert the fundamental laws of the republic;" and had promised to embark the United



LAWRENCE Y. SHERMAN

Senator Sherman of Illinois, who again attacked the League of Nations in the senate today.

States on policies that would require her to send a million soldiers abroad.

"In revising the original covenant," said Mr. Sherman, "the delegates at Paris had improved only its grammatical texture."

"Altruism never before rose so far above human nature and common sense nor idealism so deluded its visionary worshippers," declared the senator.

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## THROW BOLSHIEVIKI OUT OF COUNTRY BEFORE TOO LATE

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Deportation from the United States of "Bolshevik agitators" who caused disturbances in many cities on May Day was urged in the house today by Representative Johnson, republican, of Washington, chairman of the Immigration committee. He also advocated passage of legislation which would prevent aliens from coming into the country "until it was cleansed of its impurities."

"The country has made a woeful mistake in allowing these aliens, weak of body and treacherous of mind, to come into the country," Mr. Johnson said. "We are now making another mistake in allowing them to continue preaching their blood and iron revolution. Just yesterday I received one of their papers which shrieked revolution from its headlines, and anarchy in every line. I would venture to say that not one of its editors was a citizen of the United States."

Mr. Johnson declared that every alien who could not show an "absolutely clean slate should be thrown out of the country at once."

## TEXT PEACE TREATY IS DEMANDED

Senator Johnson Opening Debate On Peace Treaty Demands State Department Furnish Copy—Hitchcock Comes to President's Defense—Ally Agreement Not to Make Text Public—Every German Storekeeper Has Read It Says Lodge.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—First debate in connection with the peace treaty at the extraordinary session of congress began today in the senate with the calling up by Senator Johnson, republican, of California, of his resolution asking the state department to furnish the senate with a copy of the text of the treaty.

Senator Johnson said the treaty has been made public in Germany and, turning to the democratic side of the chamber, declared the only reason for not giving it out here "is that you've something to conceal." Senator Hitchcock, democrat, of Nebraska, retiring chairman of the foreign relations committee, said the resolution violated senate procedure and urged that it be referred to committee.

Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, the republican leader, declared there could be no impropriety in asking for the text of the treaty, which, he said, was now being read by "every German storekeeper."

Senator Johnson declared it should be "obvious and axiomatic" that the American senate and people were entitled to full information about so important a matter.

**Something to Conceal**  
Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, interrupted to ask if there were not an agreement against publication among all the peace delegates. Senator Johnson replied:

"I do not know and I do not care," adding that such an agreement would have been unfair to the American public.

"The only reason on earth for not giving out the text is that you've something to conceal," continued Senator Johnson.

Discussing the president's constitutional power to negotiate treaties, Senator Hitchcock said the senate never in one hundred years had asked for a treaty before it was completed.

"The president has the power to tear it to pieces," said Mr. Hitchcock, referring to the present treaty, "and never send it to the senate."

Senator Lodge, the republican leader, said that there was no impropriety in the senate resolution, but added that even if the senate passed it the president would not give out the text.

"Then we're wasting time," Senator Thomas interjected.

**Open Covenants**  
"If I have anything to do with the treaty," Mr. Lodge added, "I shall not adopt the policy of open covenants of peace openly arrived at, because it has presented the most secret one, almost that history can recall. I shall ask the senate to treat it with plain—even pitiless—publicity."

"What impropriety is there in our having the whole of it?" Mr. Lodge continued, declaring the League of Nations draft had been made public, then amended and made worse than it was, and then again made public.

**Lodge Gets a Laugh**  
"Now they say," he concluded, "that we should not have the text of the treaty that every German storekeeper is reading today."

"The senator is mistaken," Senator Hitchcock interjected.

"I don't believe I'm mistaken," Senator Lodge replied. "By what authority does the senator make the statement?"

"By the best authority now in Washington," Senator Hitchcock replied.

"That authority is worth no more than we have here," Senator Lodge responded. Spectators in the gallery laughed.

**DON'T MAIL A BOMB!  
YOU'LL BE NABBED**

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Sending of bombs and other explosives thru the mail would be made a capital offense under a bill introduced today by Senator King of Utah and referred to the judiciary committee. The Utah senator was one of those to whom infernal machines were addressed in the May Day bomb plot.

## IOWA STARCH FACTORY EXPLODES, 9 KILLED

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, May 23.—The list of dead in the fire and explosion at the Douglas Starch works last night now numbers nine. Two additional bodies were recovered today and two unidentified men died in a hospital during the night. The list of seriously injured numbers fourteen.

The financial loss is estimated at \$3,000,000. Company officials would advance no theory as to the cause of the explosion, but workers insist that it was caused by dust.