

The Weather

Maximum yesterday.....85
Minimum today.....56

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

Predictions

Today, Fair.

Daily—Fourteenth Year.
Forty-ninth Year.

MEDFORD, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1919

NO. 57

GERMANY WILL REFUSE TO GIVE UP TERRITORY

No Changes Without Plebiscite. Cession of Upper Silesia, Prussia and Memel Emphatically Rejected—Offers to Pay Indemnity Not in Excess of 100 Billion Marks.

BERLIN, May 27.—(By the Associated Press.)—Germany's counter proposals to the terms of the peace treaty presented to her plenipotentiaries at Versailles include the following points according to an unofficial summary available today:

Germany offers to disarm all of her battleships, on condition that a part of her mercantile fleet be restored to her.

She proposes that there shall be no territorial changes without consultation of the populations affected.

The cession of Upper Silesia and the claims to East Prussia, West Prussia and Memel are emphatically rejected.

It is stipulated that Danzig shall become a free port and the river Vistula neutralized.

Occupied territory to be evacuated within six months.

If the League of Nations is established with Germany as a member, Germany shall continue to administer her colonies in accordance with the principles of the league as its mandatories.

Germany offers to pay 20,000,000,000 marks in gold by the year 1926 as indemnity, and to make annual payments from 1927 onward to a total not in excess of 100,000,000,000 marks in gold.

It was expected today that the counter proposals would be officially made known on Wednesday.

BERLIN, May 27.—(By the Associated Press.)—The German counter proposals to the terms of the treaty of peace will in the opening section argue for the existence of Germany's contractual right to a peace based on President Wilson's fourteen points because the entente nations agreed to a peace on that basis, and neither Mr. Wilson nor the representatives of any other allied government have since demanded that peace be established on any other basis.

The second section will deal with the contradiction between the draft of the treaty and the previous assurances from entente statesmen and the general ideals of international right.

Might Over Right
The reply complains that "might before right" dominates the whole allied treaty.

Objection is expressed to the demand that Germans be surrendered for trial in enemy courts, the reply contending that an impartial authority ought to be instituted to establish all violations of international law by whomsoever committed.

It is declared by the Germans that although the speech made by President Wilson in October, 1916, recognized that responsibility for the war rested on the entire European system, the treaty requires Germany to acknowledge that she and her allies were responsible for all damage suffered in opposing countries. It is asserted that it is inconceivable that some of the allied and associated powers, such as Italy and Rumania entered the war for the sake of territorial conquest.

No League of Nations
The status of the League of Nations, it is further asserted, contradicted numerous declarations made by the governments opposed to Germany and the league is merely a continuation of the enemy coalition.

It is added that there is no realization of a real League of Nations and that in its present form the league reestablishes in effect the alliance of 1815.

The reply maintains that the treaty shows Germany as a nation which is simply to be destroyed and adds:

"This is a complete repudiation of the idea that every nation has a right to existence and violate the right of self-determination."

The counter proposal says that the treaty involves destruction of German economic life and subjects the German people to a financial slavery unparalleled in the history of the world."

Fresh War Heralded
If such a treaty came into force, it is declared, it would mean a fresh catastrophe for the whole world. The German statement adds:

"A diving philosophy of imperialism and capitalistic tendencies is here celebrating its last terrible triumph. We appeal to the innate right of men and nations, under which the British state developed, the Dutch people liberated themselves, the North American nation established its independence and France shook off its absolutism. The

KING GEORGE GIVES HAWKER AND GRIEVE SPECIAL AIR CROSSES

LONDON, May 28.—Harry G. Hawker and Lieutenant Commander McKenzie Grieve, who reached here yesterday from Thurso, Scotland, after being rescued in mid ocean when their airship in which they were attempting to cross the Atlantic alighted near the Danish steamer George at Buckingham palace today.

King George bestowed on Hawker and Grieve the insignia of the air force cross. They are the first actual recipients of this order.

The cross is a new honor which is bestowed for "devotion to duty."

HURLEY PROMISES SHIP CONTRACTS PACIFIC COAST

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Reinstatement of contracts with Pacific coast shipyards which may have been unjustly treated in the cancellation of orders for steel ships since the signing of the armistice was promised by Chairman Hurley of the shipping board, at a conference today with West Coast shipbuilders and senators and representatives from California, Washington and Oregon.

The builders told the shipping board that they had not been fairly treated and Mr. Hurley conceded that probably some individual injustices had resulted from the suspension of contracts.

Pacific Coast Record
Harrison Robinson of San Francisco, spokesman for the builders, said 1,745,924 tons of steel vessels had been built by the 18 Pacific coast shipyards between August 3, 1917, and May 15, 1919, or 55 percent of the total production in the United States during that time. When it came to cancellations, he said, the board had left the yards with 750,000 tons of contracts, cancelling 785,000, whereas on the Atlantic coast 2,250,000 tons were being built. Pacific coast costs, he said, were \$199 a ton, while at Hog Island they had averaged \$256 per ton on the first 17 ships.

"We'll not know the cost at Hog Island until 25 or 30 ships have been delivered," Chairman Hurley interrupted him. "I think your costs are a little high."

Mr. Robinson rejoined that the government was furnishing the plant at Hog Island and had to provide for other costs as well which the Pacific coast builders were taking care of themselves.

Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon, demanded to know why the board was continuing to build at Hog Island and Mr. Hurley responded that it was because the yard was on its hands.

AMERICAN NAVY MEN SUPERIOR TO THE BRITISH

ASHINGTON, May 28.—Admiral McKean told the committee today fewer men were used on British ships than on American craft of the same type, partly because Great Britain has more men trained to the work.

"I want to say, though," the admiral added, "that the British are not a whit more efficient than our own men. As a whole I believe our men stand up better, taking everything into consideration. This is proved in part by the fact that the British navy is patterning itself in many ways after ours."

The cost to the United States of each man in the navy averaged \$1200 a year, the witness said.

Few changes in the plans of the battleships now being constructed have been necessary, the admiral said, and those were in line with modern developments.

"As a whole," he added, "it has been remarkable how few changes have been required. It is a striking demonstration of the efficiency of the men who drew up the plans."

sustainers of a sacred tradition cannot refuse it to a people which has just won the power to live according to its own free will."

WEATHER WAS NO HINDRANCE HAWKER FLIGHT

British Aviator Blames Failure On Water Boiling in Cooling System—Lieut. Commander Grieve Gives an Interesting Account of Trip Above the Clouds—Wireless Failed.

LONDON, May 28.—(By the Associated Press.)—Describing weather conditions during his attempted flight across the Atlantic, Harry G. Hawker said to a representative of the Daily Mail:

"The weather was no hindrance and we should have made the flight but for the trouble occasioned by the water boiling in our cooling system. We could have got through the worst of the weather in a couple of hours."

"We had very difficult ground to rise on on the other side. To rise at all we had to run diagonally across the course. Once we got away, we climbed well, but in about 10 minutes we passed from a firm clear weather into New Foundland fog banks. We got well over these, however, and of course at once lost sight of the sea."

"The sky was quite clear for the first four hours, when the visibility became very bad. Heavy cloud banks were encountered and eventually we flew into a heavy storm with rain squalls."

"At this time we were flying above the clouds at a height of about 15,000 feet."

"We, of course, realized that until the pipe was cleared we could not rise much higher without using a lot of motor power. When we were about 12 1/2 hours on our way the circulation system was still giving us trouble, and we realized that we could not go on using up our motor power."

"Then it was that we reached the fateful decision to play for safety. We changed our course and began flying diagonally across the main shipping route for about two and a half hours, when to our great relief we sighted a Danish steamer, which proved to be the trampo Marv."

"We sent up our very light distress signals. These were answered promptly, and then we flew on about two miles and landed in the water ahead of the steamer."

Wireless a Failure
"The wireless was not a great success," Lieutenant Commander McKenzie Grieve said. "On starting we found the spark very feeble and only a small amperage obtainable, owing to the undersized propeller used to drive it. I sent out messages every half hour and thing they should have been heard if any ship had been near enough, but never had any reply. My chief object was to let them know we were still in the air. During the last few hours when the engine had been throttled down, the speed of the machine was insufficient to drive the wireless equipment and no spark could be generated, but I sent 'S. O. S.' signals every 15 minutes on an off chance of the spark operating."

"From a navigating point of view I placed no reliance on the wireless other than as a means of asking the positions of such ships as we might pass. The ships had previously been asked by wireless from St. John's to make known their positions if they saw us by day or if we fired very lights by night. As we saw no vessel, no light was fired. One vessel has reported having seen a light, but the observers on board may have described the red glow of the exhaust."

Sea Not Visible
"We preferred to navigate chiefly by celestial observations and my position as I worked it out by the stars was virtually correct. I found when I looked up, I used a cloud horizon instead of a sea horizon as the sea was hardly visible any of the time we were in the air. During the first four hours after leaving we passed over fog banks. The clouds below were like a sea, giving a perfect horizon. I had only to judge our distance

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ASHLAND MAN IS KILLED AT GERBER

ASHLAND, Ore., May 28.—(Special to Mail Tribune.)—Al Irwin was fatally injured yesterday in the railroad yards at Gerber, Calif. and died on a train while being taken to the Southern Pacific hospital at San Francisco.

Mr. Irwin was watchman in the Gerber yards and was hit by a freight train. He was formerly on the Ashland police force, the family living here. Mrs. Irwin left for San Francisco on train No. 15 last night.

IF HUNS REFUSE TO SIGN THE ALLIES WILL ADVANCE IN 72 HOURS

LONDON, May 27.—British Wireless Service.—The allied blockade council at Paris has completed all arrangements for putting the blockade of Germany again into force in case the German delegates refuse to sign the peace treaty, while complete plans have been worked out for the fullest co-operation between the military and economic forces which will be employed in case of necessity.

Immediately following a failure of the Germans to sign the treaty, Germany will be given 72 hours' notice of the termination of the blockade. On the expiration of this period, the British, French and Americans will advance into Germany. Simultaneously the blockade will be enforced as tightly as possible.

PORTLAND, May 28.—Two persons were killed and five injured near here today when a sight seeing bus carrying members of a moving picture company to a point on the Clackamas river, to film scenes in a historical picture to be known as "The Whitman Massacre" overturned and threw out the 13 passengers. Miss Edna Gaynor, 17, a moving picture actress and George C. Held, a local camera man and former newspaper photographer, were killed. The injured were Miss Ruth Emmig, Mrs. A. P. DeKewer, Mrs. Ethel Dunn, E. E. Devenport and Richard Mulford, all members of the moving picture company. None of the injured is thought to be fatally hurt.

Witnesses said the automobile was traveling fast and in turning to avoid collision with another speeding car, skidded and overturned when a wheel broke.

The moving picture company, recently organized here, has been filming historic events of Oregon history.

BURLESON NOT IN FAVOR IMMEDIATE RETURN TELEGRAPH

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Postmaster General Burleson in a letter today to Chairman Sims of the house commerce committee declared that the present situation with respect to the telegraph and telephone systems required determination of a broad government policy rather than immediate return of the lines to their owners as provided for in the resolution introduced by Chairman Steenerson of the house postoffice committee.

Mr. Burleson's letter was in reply to one from Mr. Sims relative to the statement sent to members of congress by Clarence H. Mackay, president of the Postal Telegraph Cable company, who referred to immediate passage of the Steenerson resolution and offered to reduce the telegraph rates for his company 20 per cent.

The postmaster general said a casual examination of telegraph operation "disclosed that this company in 1918 carried only \$14,930,896 out of a total of \$90,000,000 of the telegraph business" and that the saving to the public "which Mr. Mackay asserts he can accomplish by a 20 per cent reduction would necessarily be limited to \$3,000,000 annually instead of \$12,000,000."

"In the situation now presented," wrote Mr. Burleson, "it would seem to be a matter of public concern of which congress might well take cognizance, that the present high operating expenses have made it impossible to operate these properties at the pre-war charges. To turn the properties back without making some adjustment which would enable the companies to resume their operation on a basis comparatively equal to that in which the government took them over would affect their financial standing materially and in some cases, in my opinion, disastrously, and would cause not only the investors, but the public to suffer."

PARIS, May 28.—(By the Associated Press.)—King Albert of Belgium is expected to visit Washington to attend the initial meeting of the League of Nations next October.

A family by the name of Pearson from Klamath Falls and for whom Miss Veda Pearson registered, arrived in the city yesterday and are stopping at the Nash until they find a suitable furnished house.

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION IN BRIEF

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS, May 28.—It is expected the German peace delegation will present its counter proposals to the terms of peace at Versailles today. The German reply has been completed.

Dispatches from Berlin and Paris indicate that the Germans will base their proposals on the claim that they accepted the offer of the allies to conclude peace on the basis of President Wilson's fourteen points, and other assertions by allied representatives that the peace would not be one of violence. It is said that the Germans will claim to have ousted the old imperialistic regime and substituted for it a democratic government and will for this reason ask for amelioration of the price they must pay for peace.

There are reports which seem to reflect a disposition on the part of the allies not to parley long if the Germans actually refuse to sign the terms. An Amsterdam dispatch states that the Belgian frontier has been closed and it is further reported that general mobilization of the Belgian army will be ordered as soon as it is definitely known the Germans will not sign the treaty.

Allied commanders along the Rhine are reported to have held conferences relative to action if the Germans decline to conclude peace on the allied terms.

It may be that the treaty with Austria will not be presented on Friday as planned. The Italian delegation is declared to be delaying consideration of clauses of treaty dealing with the southern frontiers of Austria, insisting that the question of the frontiers shall be coupled with that of the Dalmatian coast.

OREGON MOVIE ACTRESS KILLED IN AUTO SMASH

Edga Gaynor and George C. Held. Portland Movie Man, Killed When "Whitman Massacre" Bus Overturns En Route to Clackamas River—Five Members of Cast Injured.

PORTLAND, May 28.—Two persons were killed and five injured near here today when a sight seeing bus carrying members of a moving picture company to a point on the Clackamas river, to film scenes in a historical picture to be known as "The Whitman Massacre" overturned and threw out the 13 passengers. Miss Edna Gaynor, 17, a moving picture actress and George C. Held, a local camera man and former newspaper photographer, were killed. The injured were Miss Ruth Emmig, Mrs. A. P. DeKewer, Mrs. Ethel Dunn, E. E. Devenport and Richard Mulford, all members of the moving picture company. None of the injured is thought to be fatally hurt.

Witnesses said the automobile was traveling fast and in turning to avoid collision with another speeding car, skidded and overturned when a wheel broke.

The moving picture company, recently organized here, has been filming historic events of Oregon history.

The following notice of the picture making was received at this office today, from Miss Gaynor, who was killed:

PORTLAND, May 28.—There is being filmed in Portland, Oregon, a drama that is certain to be one of the best and most interesting that has ever been presented to the public. This historic drama is based on the Whitman Massacre of 1847. One scene filmed recently included the Lewis and Clark banquet at St. Louis, showing the rich gowns worn by the lady guests, beautiful table ware in all its brilliancy. Gaily beaded Nez Perce Indians are also shown in the background. This instructive picture is being filmed by Mr. Raymond Wells, the author, and Mr. Lewis H. Moomaw, head camera man at the studio of the American Lifeograph Company at 33rd and Halsey streets for the Multnomah Film company.

The brave Dr. Marcus Whitman, who left New York State in 1835 and his honesty and bravery will be most interestingly shown in the play. Whitman, the missionary, was an excellent physician as well and was often called upon to perform difficult tasks. At Laramie Dr. Whitman cut from the back of Capt. Brucher an iron arrowhead three inches in length which a Blackfoot Indian had planted there.

The part of Mrs. Whitman, the beautiful, helpful bride, who left her dear ones in Plattsburg, New York to accompany her husband and assist him in missionary work in the unknown west, will be played by an excellent actress.

It is to be hoped that this instructive play may be seen all over America.

This drama is entitled "Martyrs of Yesterday."

GRAB I. W. W. LITERATURE AT EUREKA, CALIFORNIA

EUREKA, Calif., May 28.—Three packages of Industrial Workers of the World propaganda literature were seized at the express office by local authorities acting on orders received from the department of justice.

It was said one package had come from Spokane, Wash., another from Chicago and the third from Superior, Wis.

SOUTHERN OREGON TO GET MODEL FARM IN STATE PROGRAM

CORVALLIS, Ore., May 28.—The first farm settlement unit, purchased by the state, is now being developed by a scheme planned by H. D. Scudder, Clair Wilkes and Palmer Patton of the farm management department of the O. A. C. It was stated today.

The tract of land is a 60 acre diversified farm plot two miles south of Independence. The farm will be developed on funds loaned by the state to the settler.

The land settlement board, appointed by the governor, has been authorized to select sites in five different parts of the state. Plans will be drawn up and the sites, equipped by the state. Two farms will be in Eastern Oregon, one on the coast and one in Southern Oregon.

COMPLETION OF NAVY PROGRAM 1916 IS URGED

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Rapid completion of the navy's 1916 building program was urged by the general board today in a communication presented to the house naval committee by Secretary Daniels.

The board recommended that only slight changes be made in the plans of the capital ships as originally drawn.

The board's communication showed that the idea of building a composite ship to take the place of battleships and battle cruisers had been abandoned for the time being at least.

Principal changes in the six battle cruisers authorized in 1916, recommended by the board would give the ships additional protection at the sacrifice of speed. Secretary Daniels told the committee the board was unable to say how much speed would be sacrificed to gain this end. The ships were designed for 35 knots speed.

Rear Admiral McKean, acting chief of operations, told the committee that not less than 16 first class battleships with a total complement of 20,886 men would be kept in commission as a peace time force. He said the personnel of a ship could not be decreased without decreasing the vessel's efficiency.

Every state was represented by either a committeeman or a proxy when Chairman Cummings called the body to order in a session which formally marks the opening of the presidential campaign of 1920.

Chairman Cummings praised the record of progressive achievements of democratic national administration and declared that the republican party again is falling under reactionary leadership as indicated by the recent organization of congress. He urged a closer cooperation between the different departments of the party organization in preparing for the next national campaign and referred to the important part women will take in future political activities. He said he expected to visit every state in the union before returning to New York in August. In a few days he will appoint a number of committees to take up active work for the next presidential campaign.

"This meeting today marks the opening of an active and militant campaign for 1920," said Chairman Cummings in addressing the committee. "We are able to point with pride to the record of President Wilson and the democratic national administration in the matter of progressive legislation."

Democracy Did It
"From the passage by congress of the income tax law to the establishment of the federal reserve bank system the movement of the Democratic party has been steadily forward. When war came it seemed for a time as if daylight had dropped out of the world. The democratic party successfully led the country through that dark critical period. No matter what critics may say, history will record this period as the golden age of American achievement and American honor. When the full story is written the American people will be satisfied and grateful. I look forward to the campaign of 1920 with utmost confidence, not only in the righteousness of our cause but in its triumph."

The selection of the meeting place of the next democratic national convention was informally discussed by the committeemen, although the question will not be decided until next winter.

12 BABIES DIE IN WAVERLY HOME, BRANDY LACKING

PORTLAND, May 28.—Twelve infants now have died at the Waverly Baby Home in this city, where an epidemic believed to be infectious dysentery has been claiming victims for the past two weeks. The twelfth child died last night while a frantic search was being made for a supply of brandy with which to check the disease, Superintendent Gertrude Lowney said today.

Twenty-one babies have been ill from the malady of mysterious origin since it started in the home. Deaths in a few cases have occurred with considerable speed and specialists have been baffled by some features of the epidemic. Physicians believe that the germ originally was brought into the home by some baby, and thus got started among the seventy-three inmates. Milk brought to the home has been tested and found in good condition, and physicians do not believe that the disease is akin to influenza in any way.

GERMANS TO MAKE COUNTER CLAIM FOR DAMAGES

VERSAILLES, May 28.—The German peace delegation here, it was learned today, will present a counter claim of 12,850,000,000 marks for damage from the allied blockade as an offset to the reparation demands of the allied powers.

The Medford office of the federal employment service is a busy place these days. For the past week or so Supt. James has placed an average of fifteen men a day in orchard and ranch work. There is a demand now for hay hands with not less than half a dozen calls for such daily from the ranchers.

GRANTS PASS DENTIST GETS STATE BERTH

SALEM, May 28.—Governor Oleott today appointed Dr. W. W. Walker of Grants Pass, a member of the state board of dental examiners to succeed Dr. H. S. Olinzer of Salem. Dr. Olinzer recently was named to succeed Dr. Alex McDougal, but did not qualify, stating that he would not be able to attend to the duties of the position.

PARIS, May 28.—The names of the Duke of Devonshire and General Jan Christian Smuts are among those now mentioned as possible appointees as British ambassador to Washington.