

The Weather

Maximum yesterday.....87
Minimum today.....48

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

Predictions

Today, Fair;
Cooler Tomorrow.

Daily—Fourteenth Year.
Forty-ninth Year.

MEDFORD, OREGON, FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1919

NO. 77

GERMAN CABINET FALLS, PEACE IS NEAR

TREATY WILL BE SIGNED BY BOSCHE

All Reports Agree Opposition of Scheidemann Cabinet to Signing Peace Cause of Downfall—Majority of Assembly Demands Treaty Be Accepted—Ebert to Hold Office Temporarily — Erzberger Named With Portfolio Treaty Fulfillment.

WEIMAR, June 20.—(By the Associated Press.)—President Ebert will remain in office temporarily, it was said here today in connection with the changes in the German government. The portfolio of Matthias Erzberger in the new cabinet to be formed will be: "Minister of reconstruction and fulfillment of the treaty."

WEIMAR, June 20.—(Via London.)—A poll of the members of the various parties in the national assembly seems to show that the peace terms cannot fail to be accepted. The majority socialists, it is added, gave a considerable majority in favor of signing.

WEIMAR, June 19.—Gustave Noske, minister of defense, reported new premier, is very popular, not only with the right wing of his own party, but even with the conserva-



DR. PHILIP SCHEIDEMANN
German Premier who opposed signing peace treaty reported to have resigned.

tives, since he was able to protect property during recent disorders in Berlin. He is unpopular and even hated by the radicals of his party and independent socialists, because of the rigor with which he suppressed disturbances.

Several members of the old cabinet will retain office, among them being Matthias Erzberger, Eduard David and Colonial Minister Bell.

Will Sign Treaty
Baron Von Riechthofen said this afternoon that the new cabinet will sign the treaty but "on condition."

ANGELES DENIES REBELS SNIPED ACROSS BORDER

EL PASO, June 20.—A communication from General Angeles dated June 17 at his headquarters near Samalayuca, 30 miles south of Juarez today, stated that the rebels had done everything possible to prevent bullets from falling in El Paso. It recited that the attack was made from the river side only after Villa had remained outside of the town three days waiting for the federal troops to attack and when they refused to give battle in the open, a demand was made for the surrender of the town without a fight.

When this was refused, the communication stated, the rebels attacked and were in possession of the greater part of the town when the Americans crossed, whereupon the forces of Villa and Angeles were ordered to withdraw and retire to the base at Samalayuca.

KING ALBERT A TRUE DEMOCRAT SAYS WOODROW

President Pays High Compliment to King and People of Belgium at Brussels Banquet—No Country Is More Popular in America—Need Friendship, Not Care.

BRUSSELS, June 19.—At the dinner given tonight in honor of President and Mrs. Wilson by the king and queen of Belgium, with Cardinal Mercier and other distinguished guests present, the president, addressing King Albert, spoke as follows: "Let me express, sir, the very deep appreciation with which I have heard your remarks. You truly say that I have come to Belgium to express my own deep personal interest and sympathy—sympathy with her suffering and interest in her prosperity, but I would have no personal consequence if it were not my privilege for the time being to represent the people of the United States.

"What gives me confidence in expressing this sympathy and this interest is that I know in expressing those sentiments that I am expressing the feelings of the people of the United States. There has never been in the United States a more general and universal comprehension of sympathy with the affairs of another nation than that which the people of the United States have had for the affairs and the people of Belgium.

"I have had the very great advantage of seeing the little that I have had time to see of the experience of Belgium under your guidance and I know how true it is, sir, that you speak for your people. One of the delightful experiences of these last days has been to hear the acclaim from the heart which everywhere greets Le Roi. Their first cry was for their king, their second thought was the welcome of the stranger, and I was elated in my heart that it should be so, because I know that I was with a real statesman and a real ruler. No man has any power, sir, except that which is given him by the things and the peoples he represents.

"I have felt many points of sympathy between the people whom I have the pleasure of representing and the people whom you represent. They are a very democratic people and it has been very delightful to find, sir, that you are a true democrat. And one of the things that give confidence in the future of Belgium is the consciousness that one has the self-reliance and indomitable spirit of her people. They need to have a friendly hand extended to them, but they do not need to have anybody take care of them."

A people that is taken care of by its government is a people that its government will always have to take care of, but the people of Belgium, if I have caught any glimpse of their spirit and their character, do not need to have anybody take care of them. They need, because of the catastrophe of this war, temporary assistance to get the means to take care of themselves, but the moment they have these means then the rest of us will have to take care to see that they do not do the work they are addicted to better than we do. The minute we cease to offer this assistance they will become our generous and dangerous rivals, and for my part I believe I can say truthfully that the people of the United States want the people of Belgium to recover their power to be rivals, to be rivals in those fields in which they have for so long a time proved themselves masters.

People He Understands
"It is therefore, with a peculiar feeling of being among a people that I understand that I have found myself under your guidance, sir, touching shoulders with the people of Belgium today. When I went to the (Continued on Page Eight.)

HARVARD WINS TWO RACES FROM YALE

REGATTA COURSE, NEW LONDON, June 20.—Harvard was the winner of the Junior varsity eight race today, defeating Yale by a quarter of a length in a two-mile contest that was rowed in a vivid electrical storm and finished in a downpour of rain. Official time: Harvard 10:40 4-5; Yale 10:41 4-5. Harvard won the freshmen eight race by a quarter length.



PEOPLE INTERESTED IN EFFICIENCY AND ECONOMY SAYS HAYS

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Chairman Hays of the republican national committee, returning today to Washington for a month's stay after a tour of the middle west, declared that "the interest in the west is in national questions, with the high point of appreciation being centered in what congress is doing with efficiency and economy."

AVIATORS CROSS CASCADES FOR THE FIRST TIME

CLEELUM, Wash., June 20.—The Cascade mountains were crossed by an airplane for the first time when Lieutenant J. M. Fetters and Sergeant Owen Kessel, army aviators from Mather Field, Sacramento, flew here from Seattle today. They made the trip across the mountain in one hour and ten minutes. After lunching here they intend to fly on to Ellensburg and Yakima today.

SEATTLE, June 20.—Pioneering an air trail over the Cascade mountains, two army aviators, Lieutenant J. M. Fetters and Sergeant Owen Kessel of Mather Field, Sacramento, Calif., left here at 10 a. m. today for eastern Washington. The men are on recruiting duty.

Before they left the two said they intended to follow the route of the Sunset highway through Snoqualmie Pass and hoped to reach Cleelum, Wash., in time for luncheon. From Cleelum they said, they will fly to Yakima late today. Tomorrow they plan to go to Pendleton, Ore., and Walla Walla, remaining in Walla Walla Sunday. Monday noon they will leave Walla Walla for Spokane, according to their plans.

If the aviators succeed in reaching the points east of the mountains they will be the first aviators to fly across the Cascades.

Soviet Republic Established.
COPENHAGEN, June 20.—A Czech-Slovak soviet republic has been established, according to a wireless dispatch from Budapest.

OREGON STRIKE NEXT WEEK IF TERMS DENIED

Ultimatum to Be Delivered to Pacific Coast Company This Week—Chicago Headquarters Declare Strike Will Continue Until Wilson Makes Good Promises.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 20.—Officials of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers are framing an ultimatum to present to the Pacific Coast Telephone and Telegraph company before the close of the week. This will state that unless the demands of the strikers are met immediately the locals of Oregon and Washington will be called out on strike early next week, the strike leaders stated.

At one of the local exchange boards more than a dozen operators were secured by the company and put to work.

Semi-monthly pay checks are being mailed to the girls who will not congregate tomorrow, which is the regular pay day.

CHICAGO, June 20.—The Commercial Telegraphers' strike, according to a statement from strike headquarters here today will continue as long as "the Wilson administration stands on record as denying us the right which President Wilson says all workers are entitled to."

The statement charged the telegraph companies attempted to take advantage "of our awaiting action by the American Federation of Labor by circulating false reports about desertions from our ranks and that the strike would soon be over."

After declaring no one had struck," the statement continued, "now they are offering fancy inducements for strikers to return. As a matter of fact, the gains have been all on our side."

The state said that the number of telephone workers on strike was increasing steadily and would so continue.

PRIESTS STRIKE FOR HIGHER WAGES, STOP ALL RELIGIOUS DUTIES

ROME, Thursday, June 19.—(By Associated Press.) A strike of priests which is without precedent has just occurred at Loreto, a celebrated resort of pilgrims. The priests asked for an amelioration of their financial condition, owing to the high cost of living, and when their claims were not granted, they stopped celebrating masses and performing other religious duties.

COAST LABOR IS OPPOSED TO WET EDICT OF GOMPERS

BELLINGHAM, Wash., June 20.—Financial support of the Tacoma soldiers' and sailors' council, in its contest with the city government of Tacoma over the sale of taxes, was voted by the State Federation of Labor here this morning.

The convention also went on record as condemning the attitude of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, on the prohibition question, supported the operators of the Pacific Telephone and Telephone company in their strike, and demanded recognition of representatives of the "Irish republic," before the peace conference.

An attempt to bring the "one big union" resolution to a vote this morning failed.

C. R. Cottrell, a stranger of Seattle, reported to the convention that food for the British Columbia strikers would be assembled in Bellingham and at his request the federation agreed to see that a carload of supplies reached the "proper destination."

Portland guests at the Medford include Frank Breed, R. L. McCreary, L. V. Rex, O. M. Plummer, A. L. McBride, Henry W. Parks, Martin Doty, James Forsythe, A. L. Bramwell, J. O. Ferris, J. V. English, Bernice Kniser, George A. Anderson, E. Y. Dougherty, John T. Luyerne and Will Lerchen.

FIVE POWERS PLEDGE DANZIG AS FREE CITY

Revised Treaty Includes Promise of Allies to Protect Baltic Port—Germany Not Allowed to Change Armed Forces Until Admitted to the League of Nations.

PARIS, June 19.—(By the Associated Press.)—The alterations and amendments incorporated by the council of four in the revised treaty make it a somewhat longer document than the draft originally submitted to the Germans and published in the United States. It now comprises 214 pages, five more than the original, and even this was effected by closer paging. At various points the drafting committee sought to adhere as far as possible to the original numbering of the articles and contrived to make up for insertions or omissions by combining or splitting articles.

As at first arranged, the new instrument still contains the original 14 parts and 440 articles.

The article assuring Silesian coal and minerals to German industry now reads: "Poland undertakes to permit for a period of 15 years the exportation to Germany of the products of mines in any part of Upper Silesia transferred to Poland, in accordance with the present treaty, without export duties or restrictions, and permit the Germans to purchase these products on the same terms as the Poles."

Allies Support Danzig
In the revised draft "the principal allied and associated powers" undertake to establish Danzig as a free city. This language, in which the responsibility of the five great powers for the creation of the new city and state is definitely assumed, is substituted for the original phraseology declaring merely that "Danzig is established as a free city."

The new article, which replaces the original provision, disarmament of Germany providing for reduction to a specified point within two months now reads in the English version: "Up to the time at which Germany is admitted as a member of the League of Nations, the German army shall not possess armament greater than that fixed table submitted in this treaty," and continues:

German Army Regulated
"Germany agrees that after she has become a member of the league, the armaments fixed by the table shall remain in force until modified by the council of the league. Furthermore, hereby agrees strictly to observe the decisions of the council in this respect."

Important changes are revealed by a comparison of the old and new drafts relative to the new Polish frontiers and the Silesian plebiscite. The frontier changes correspond generally with those outlined in recent dispatches, but bring the Polish frontier nearer to Breslau on the east than was at first contemplated, and give Poland a new section of the Prussian province of Pomerania in exchange for the coast strip of the same province returned to Germany, although the council of four planned for a while to make all Pomerania German on historic grounds.

Some of the changes in the treaty can be indicated only by reference maps of the largest scale.

Plebiscite in Silesia
The provisions for a plebiscite in the Silesian regions show that the vote will be taken in virtually all of Upper Silesia except small areas in

(Continued on Page Eight.)

RECRUIT ARMY FOR MEXICAN BORDER

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Secretary Baker has authorized recruiting of 26,450 men for service on the Mexican border. They will replace men enlisted for the war emergency and now eligible for discharge.

Men will be enlisted for the following arms and corps, not to exceed the numbers indicated: White infantry, 8,000, infantry (negro) 2,000, cavalry 10,000, field artillery 2,000, engineers, 800, medical corps, 1,200; ordnance 150; signal corps 300, air service 500, and quartermaster corps 1,500.

VATICAN TO DOMINATE THE WORLD

Senator Sherman Sees Pope Ruling Christendom If League Covenant Is Adopted—Christian States Are Outnumbered—Seventeen to Eleven—Illinois Senator Discerns Deep Laid Plot of Holy See to Control Governments of the Planet.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—A warning that the League of Nations may end the separation of the church and state and bring the civilized world under the domination of the vatican was given in the senate today by Senator Sherman, republican, of Illinois, who declared the Roman Catholic church will be represented in the league assembly by 24 votes out of 45.

"From an early age," said the Illinois senator, "the occupants of the vatican have believed in the inherent right of papal authority to administer civil government. It is with the utmost regret I fail to find recorded in the course of papal claims of later days any renunciation or disavowal of the doctrine

17 Catholic Nations
"Of the original 32 member nations signatories to the proposed league, 28 are Christian nations and four are of other faiths. Of these 28 Christian nations, 17 are Catholic nations either a majority or an overwhelming preponderance of the population being of that religious faith and eleven are protestant. The 17 nations will be represented in the league in all human probability by Catholic delegates.

"That church represents in its membership either a majority or almost an entirety of the several populations. The sway over these peoples, their implicit faith in the infallibility of the head of this great religious organization is supreme. It is a power for good, I cheerfully bear witness to its support of stable government and above all, its steady opposition to a socialistic state, disorder and Bolshevism in its various forms and manifestations. But the head of the church proclaims and teaches his infallibility.

Mercy! Mercy!
"Shall the United States commit itself to the mercy of a power from which our ancestors delivered us? Shall we risk entangling ourselves and our posterity in the coils we have escaped through their wisdom and the warnings they left to guide us?"

"The states invited to accede to the covenant of the League of Nations number 13 and seven are Catholic. One is non-Christian. Therefore 24 of the 40 equal votes of the Christian nations, members of the league, are spiritually dominated by the vatican.

"The vatican is a most earnest advocate of the covenant of the League of Nations. On March 16, President Wilson conferred with the vatican at Rome. The pope, among other things, said, referring to the League of Nations: 'President Wilson put the matter so clearly that my doubts began to melt and before our interview closed I agreed with him on the main lines of his plan.'

"Miraculous conversion or the deep traditional wisdom of the Holy See!"

SENATE AGREES TO DANIELS PROGRAM

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Action by senate committees today indicated that appropriations for army and navy aviation would be sharply increased over house totals in the annual appropriation bills as they will be presented to the senate.

With few dissenting votes, the full naval committee decided to recommend an increase of the house appropriation of \$15,000,000 to \$35,000,000 as urged by Secretary Daniels, while a substitute committee of the military committee voted to recommend an increase for army aviation from \$15,000,000 to \$55,000,000.