

PEACE EUROPE FORMALLY PROCLAIMED CANAL COMPANY LAST IRRIGATION HOPE

PEACE TREATY PUT INTO EFFECT BETWEEN ALLIES AND THE GERMAN EMPIRE

United States Only World Power Not Represented at Historic Gathering—Scene Is Impressive But Free From Official Ceremony—Clemenceau Wears His Gray Gloves and Refuses to Shake Hands With German Representatives—Protocol Is First Signed Followed by Ratification of Treaty—Allies In Formal Note Following Ratification Reaffirm Promise Not to Exact Scapa Flow Indemnity to Point of Destroying Germany's Economic Welfare.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—The treaty of Versailles, making peace between Germany and the ratifying allied powers was put into effect at 4:15 o'clock this afternoon by the exchange of ratifications.

The entire ceremony, which took place in the Clock hall at the French foreign ministry, was completed by 4:16 o'clock.

Previously Baron Kurt von Lersner, head of the German mission, signed the protocol of November 1, providing for reparations for sinking of the German warships at Scapa Flow and to insure the carrying out of the armistice terms. The signing of this document occurred in the office of the minister of foreign affairs.

Baron von Lersner and Herr von Simson, the other German representative, were among the last of those to arrive at the foreign ministry for the day's ceremonies. They passed into the foreign office shortly after Premier Clemenceau, who as usual was given an ovation as he stepped out of his car.

The delegates assembled in the private office of the minister of foreign affairs, where at a secret session the protocol was signed at 4:09 o'clock.

Clemenceau Leads
Led by Premier Clemenceau, the delegates then filed into the famous Clock room, where were held the plenary sessions of the peace conference that fixed the terms of the treaty.

Baron von Lersner and Herr von Simson were the last to enter the room and the first to sign the minutes recording the exchange of ratifications.

Refuses to Shake Hands
The proceedings began without any ceremony, Premier Lloyd George of Great Britain following the German delegates at the signature tables. He was succeeded by Premier Clemenceau of France who on returning to his seat after signing stopped in front of Baron von Lersner and Herr von Simson. The German representatives arose and bowed to M. Clemenceau who said a few words which were inaudible to the spectators. The premier then passed on to his place without shaking hands.

The incident was watched with the most intense interest in a dead silence. It was noticed that Baron von Lersner made a movement as if to put out his hand but seemed to check himself as he saw that M. Clemenceau kept his gray gloved hands at his side.

Premier Nitti of Italy, Baron Matsui, the Japanese representative, and Paul Hymans, the Belgian foreign minister, followed Premier Clemenceau in the order named.

Then the delegates of the other ratifying nations followed in alphabetical order. The entire ceremony was over at 4:16 o'clock when M. Clemenceau rose and said:

Treaty in Effect
"The protocol having been signed, as well as the minutes recording the exchange of ratifications, I have the honor to declare that the treaty of Versailles is in full effect and that its terms will be executed integrally."

The ceremony was characterized by formal politeness to the exclusion of all cordiality, excepting between the allied delegates. Baron von Lersner was pale and grave and exchanged remarks in a serious tone with Herr von Simson.

At the end of M. Clemenceau's remarks the delegates arose and the Germans, after slight hesitation, led the way out without either saluting or exchanging words with any of the other delegates.

The absence of American representatives was particularly remarked. Up to the last hour Hugh C. Wallace, the American ambassador, was in doubt as to whether he would receive instructions to attend the ceremony. Finally hearing nothing from Washington, he returned to the secretary of the peace conference the invitations that had been sent him.

Not Injure Germany
After the exchange of ratifications of the treaty Premier Clemenceau handed von Lersner the following letter:

"Paris, January 10. Now that the protocol provided for by the note of November 2 has been signed by qualified representatives of the German government and incur the ratifications of the treaty of Versailles have been deposited, the allied and associated powers wish to renew to the German government their assurance that while necessary reparations for the sinking of the German fleet in Scapa Flow will be exacted, they do not intend to injure the vital economic interest of Germany. On this point, by this letter, they confirm the declarations which the general secretary of the peace conference was charged with making orally to the president of the German delegation on December 23."

The letter gives details of the compensation for the vessels sunk in Scapa Flow as modified, which already have been made public.

Repatriate German Prisoners
After the ceremony it was learned that Premier Clemenceau's remarks to the German representatives was to the effect that he would this evening give orders for the repatriation of the German war prisoners.

In the secret session, immediately after the signing of the protocol, M. Clemenceau shook hands with Baron von Lersner and Herr von Simson, it also became known.

The adoption of the alphabetical sequence for the affixing of signatures to the minutes recording the exchange of ratifications, led to the lesser powers, after Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, and Belgium, signing as follows: Bolivia, Brazil, Guatemala, Panama, Peru, Poland, Siam, Czechoslovakia (Czechoslovakia) and Uruguay.

(Panama was not mentioned in the preliminary list of the nations to take part in the exchange of ratifications today. Her assembly, however, ratified the Versailles treaty and presumably the notification of this action was cabled to the Panamanian representatives in Paris in time to enable that nation to participate in this afternoon's ceremony.)

PARIS, Jan. 10.—Although the exchange of ratifications of the Versailles treaty this afternoon is the final act that restores before the war relations between Germany and France, no arrangements have been made by Germany, so far as can be ascertained here, to resume peace relations with this country.

Kurt von Lersner, head of the German delegation, who it had been reported would be designated as first German charge d'affaires, told the Associated Press today he had not been named for the post and was in utter ignorance of the intention of his government. He denied reports that at the head of the peace delegation he would leave its quarters for the old embassy after the signing of the protocol.

He is still confined to his room under orders from his physician and will not leave it until the hour arrives for him to go to the French for

(Continued on Page Six)

FIND 64 QUARTS OF MOONSHINE LIQUOR IN SPOKANE MILK HOUSE

SPOKANE, Jan. 10.—Sixty-four quarts of "moonshine" liquor were discovered at the Wagner brothers dairy at Dishman in this county last night by deputy sheriffs. The liquor, the officers said, was hidden under hay and in a dwelling house on the farm.

RESERVATIONS OF LODGE KILL PEACE TREATY

Senator Hitchcock Declares Renunciation of Article 10 Would Be Invitation to Germany to Renew Attacks Against France—Referendum to Be Taken in American Colleges.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 10.—Statements of their views on the treaty of peace and the League of Nations have been contributed by Senators Lodge and Hitchcock to be placed before the students and faculties of 700 colleges and universities, who will express their opinions in a referendum vote to be taken next Tuesday. Two thousand members of Western Reserve university will vote.

Senator Lodge's statement says in part: "The United States has asked nothing in the peace settlement and has received and desires nothing except the security and peace of the world. That peace, a majority of the senate believes, cannot be achieved thru the League of Nations as agreed to at Versailles. We cannot amend the league as it applies to other nations but we are determined that it shall be made safe for the United States. Surely we who ask no territory, who wish no spoils of war, are justified in saying under what conditions we shall enter into this alliance."

The Lodge reservations are destructive because they go much further and work a number of changes in the meaning of the league covenant. They specifically repudiate the reciprocal obligation to join other nations in preserving the territorial integrity and protect independence of members of the league against outside aggression. This obligation is specifically provided in article ten and if agreed to by all nations affords a practical insurance against any war of conquest in the future.

If repudiated by us now it is an invitation for Germany to renew attacks, because it leaves in doubt the question whether we must be taken into account.

The students will vote on six questions, for, against and compromise, framed after consultation with leaders of both sides, in order to present the case fairly.

As soon as compiled the results will be telegraphed to the intercollegiate treaty referendum committee at New York who will record the results of the vote from all parts of the country.

ADMIRAL KOLCHAK IS OVERTHROWN

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Admiral Kolchak, head of the all-Russian government in Siberia, has been arrested at Irkutsk, by Colonel Penelave, according to a Moscow wireless dispatch dated Friday. Colonel Penelave ordered his prisoner to hand over control of all affairs, it is said.

WILSON WILL CALL LEAGUE NEXT FRIDAY

As Official Spokesman of League Not as President of United States Chief Executive Will Call World Concert Into Being—Leon Bourgeois of France to Preside—Earl Curzon to Represent Great Britain—U. S. A. Won't Be Represented.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—The setting of the League of Nations into being which will be one of the immediate consequences of the exchange of ratifications of the treaty of Versailles, will occur in Paris at 10:30 o'clock in the morning of Friday, January 16, the supreme council decided today.

Ambassador Wallace cabled this decision to the president to President Wilson so that the president might issue the formal notice of the meeting of the council of the league to be held on the date named.

The first meeting of the council will be called to order and presided over by Leon Bourgeois, representative of France in the council. He will deliver a brief address, Earl Curzon, British foreign secretary, who will represent Great Britain at the meeting also will speak.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—President Wilson is expected to sign the call for the first meeting of the League of Nations council immediately after receiving notice from Ambassador Wallace that the first session has been fixed for next Friday. The United States, however, will not be represented at the meeting as the treaty has not yet been ratified by the senate.

Provision for the president to issue the call for the initial meeting of the council is made in the peace treaty and officials explained that in signing the call Mr. Wilson would not be acting in his capacity as president of the United States.

The coming into force of the treaty through exchange of ratification today between Great Britain, France, Italy and Germany will not affect the United States, officials said. While technically the state of war between this country and Germany still exists, trade between the countries was resumed some months ago and is steadily increasing, particularly the export movement from the United States.

The United States, however, will not be represented on any of the various commissions set up by the treaty for carrying out its terms nor can this country send consular agents into Germany until the state of war is ended.

U. S. MARINE SERGEANT V. PRESIDENT OF HAITI

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, Jan. 10.—Promotion of Sergeant William A. ("Spot") Miller, United States marine corps, to a lieutenant in the gendarmerie of Haiti has brought forth the fact that he holds the strangest job in the whole corps.

Lieutenant Miller for the last four years has been personal bodyguard of President Antenorville of the Republic of Haiti. He has become so influential in native governmental circles that he is known as the "vice president of Haiti."

Rains Next Week.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Weather predictions for the week beginning Monday are:

Northern Rocky mountain and plateau regions—Frequent snow probable with temperatures below normal as a rule.

Pacific states—Frequent rains probable over north portion and occasional rains over south portion; nearly normal temperatures.

CLEMENCEAU PLANS TO TOUR UNITED STATES FOR LEAGUE NATIONS

PARIS, Jan. 10.—(Havas.)—Georges Clemenceau is said to intend, if he is elected president of the republic, to recross the Atlantic to carry on in the United States a "vigorous campaign" in behalf of the League of Nations, according to the newspaper Evnement.

VICTOR BERGER IS DENIED HIS SEAT IN HOUSE

In Spite of Second Election to Congress Socialist Member Is Denied Membership by Vote of 328-6—Socialist Committee in Milwaukee Will Renominate Him.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Victor Berger, socialist representative elected from Milwaukee, was denied a seat in the house today for the second time.

The vote was 328 to 6 and was on a resolution by Chairman Dallinger of the elections committee, which was offered immediately after Berger appeared and asked that he be sworn.

Berger was denied a personal hearing and there was only brief discussion. Chairman Dallinger speaking in favor of his resolution and Representative Mann, Illinois, urging that Berger be seated because he had twice been elected by the people of Milwaukee.

Those voting to seat him were: Mann, Illinois; Herrell, republican, Oklahoma; Griffin, democrat, New York; Sherwood, democrat, Ohio; Sisson, democrat, Mississippi and Voight, republican, Wisconsin. Representative Sabath, republican, Illinois, voted present.

Berger declared in a statement after the vote that the house action "was one of the worst attacks on representative form of government ever witnessed in this country."

"It is really a denial of the right of the people to elect the citizen of their choice," he said.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 10.—The socialist committee of the fifth Wisconsin congressional district within a half hour after receiving the news that Victor L. Berger had been excluded from congress a second time renominated him. The statement was made that he would be the candidate of the party at a special election to be demanded from the governor.

THOUSANDS FROZEN IN ESTHONIA BLIZZARD

REVAL, Jan. 10.—Thousands were frozen to death in a blizzard which swept across Esthonia on New Year's day. Reports state that three hundred bodies of refugees were found in a forest between this city and Nava, and American Red Cross workers say many babies were frozen to death at their mothers' breasts.

Many fugitives from the collapsed army led by General Yudenitch in his recent offensive against Petrograd have perished in the drifting snow.

ENGLAND-GERMAN TRADE IS ALREADY HITTING OLD PACE

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Great Britain has imported from Germany since the armistice material to the value of 27,000 pounds and exported to Germany 136,000 pounds worth of goods.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Ling returned home this week from a visit with Dr. and Mrs. George C. Kleebar at Yreka.

MEDFORD IRRIGATION CAN BE SECURED FOR \$125 AN ACRE SAYS REPORT

Directors of Medford Irrigation District Make Final Report On Year's Work—Increased Costs of Construction Render Big Butte Project Impractical for Present—By Reducing District to 10,000 Acres Members Can Get Water From Canal Company for \$125 an Acre—District Board Does Not Advise Land Owners to Take or Reject Proposition But Leaves Final Decision Entirely to Members Themselves—Itemized Statement of Expenses Published.

To the Landowners of the Medford Irrigation District:

Your board of directors hands you herewith a resume of the work completed since its election September, 1917.

The safety of the land owners has been the first thought in all the investigations carried out and the board has great pleasure in thanking its consulting engineers, Mr. W. C. Hammatt, and Mr. D. C. Henry, its attorney, Mr. McCormack, its resident engineer, Mr. J. B. Platt, its secretary, Mr. E. M. Wilson, and their very competent assistants, for their cooperation to this end. During the past two and a half years every possible source of supply for this district has been investigated. Findings and reports have been carefully compiled and made into a permanent record. Our first investigations showed that certain sources of supply were out of the question. (1) The Rogue river by gravity—it would be necessary to run the canal to a point above Prospect of more than 100 miles in length over a hard country. (2) Rogue river by pumping—The installation cost was extraordinarily high and the upkeep and operating costs out of the question. (3) Samaw Lake—Inadequate supply. (4) Klamath river—Extreme length of canal through broken lava country as well as serious conflicts with old water rights. (5) Bear creek—no site for reservoir to impound the flood waters. Three projects were apparently possible, as follows:

Storage reservoir—Comparative studies of water run off were made upon the very limited water measurements obtainable which seemed to show sufficient water for one acreage. Preliminary cost figures were collected. Automatic water measurements were made during the season of 1918, and the results showed so much less water than our minimum requirement that all further work was ordered stopped.

Big Butte and South Fork of Rogue River

Preliminary work sufficient to determine water supply and rough costs was done on this project during the fall of 1917. Automatic water measurements were made on the Big Butte beginning in 1918. In the spring of 1918 an inflow into the stream bed of Big Butte was discovered by Mr. Platt and confirmed by U. S. geological engineers which made it possible to utilize Big Butte without supplementing it with South Fork of Rogue river. Location surveys were run, data collected and preliminary figures were made showing the cost to be between \$65 and \$75 per acre. Bonds to the amount of \$1,500,000 were voted. During the fall complete engineering and financial reports were prepared. During January, 1919, cost prices began slowly to drop and contractors generally became interested in the prospect of immediate advertisements for bids. The reports were submitted to the state engineer in February. During March and April construction costs began to mount until your board upon the advice of Mr. Cupper, state engineer, submitted its engineering plans for final O. K. to Mr. D. C. Henry, Mr. Henry's findings, which were submitted the latter part of June showed conclusively that this project could not be built for \$75 per acre. No exact figures were made, but it is doubtful if today it could be built for under \$2,500,000. If it were possible to increase the district to 30,000 acres or more there is a possibility that Big Butte and South Fork of Rogue river together could be brought in at a considerably less cost per acre. The cost

of the Big Butte project is determined but little upon the amount of acreage to be irrigated and therefore it is impossible to put down the size of the district and bring the water to those who feel that they can stand the higher cost.

The Rogue River Valley Canal Co. Project

Preliminary studies convinced the board that a sufficient amount of water and storage for the whole district was not likely to be had from this source. When it was determined that costs on the Big Butte project had risen to such an extent that it was doubtful if all of the land owners in the district would wish to take water at that price a study was made to determine if it would be possible to water a smaller district from the Rogue River Valley Canal company source. Mr. Parks and Mr. Williams, state geologists, after a careful investigation of the reservoir sites reported that both are safe for the amount of storage required. The board then reopened negotiations with Mr. Welsh, majority owner of the canal company, asking him for his best proposition to supply a district of 10,000 acres with one and six-tenths feet of water upon a schedule recommended by the state engineer. Following is the final proposition by the Canal company: The Canal company will construct dams at Four Mile and Fish Lakes, connecting canal, build the main canal from Little Butte to the furthest end of the district, install distribution laterals to the high point on each ownership, in other words to construct and install a complete system under our specifications and inspection for 40,000 acres for \$1,100,000; 15 per cent of the payments are to be held back to enforce the carrying out of the contract. \$50,000 in district bonds are to be held in perpetual escrow to insure the proper maintenance and upkeep of that part of the system above the Bradshaw dam, which shall be jointly operated by the district and the Canal company. The irrigation law requires the Canal company to give a bond for the faithful performance of the contract in a sum at least 25 per cent of the amount of the contract. Water will be available for irrigation of the district by the spring of 1921, provided work can be started early in the spring of 1920. Mr. Welsh agrees to take his full payment in bonds of the district at par. For rights-of-way, engineering, legal and administration expenses during construction a further sum of \$150,000 will be loaned. Forty acres of land, not owned, will be issued when well as retired, according to the creation statute, law annually remaining the sixth year. It is estimated that the net keep and operation charges will amount to \$1.50 per acre per year. Upon a basis of 10,000 acres it will cost:

Cost \$125 an Acre

Completely constructed system by Canal company, \$110 per acre; district expenses, \$15 per acre. Total, \$125 per acre.

Every effort has been made to reduce this total, but with the present high costs it has been found impossible to do so. In the enclosed card, your board of directors has put the matter up to you. The investigation has been carried out, and the data compiled. The board has decided to compile the consensus of opinion of the landowners before going any further. Will you please give this matter your early and careful consideration with the understanding that you will not be held in any way to your

(Continued on Page Six)