

The Weather

Maximum yesterday 40
Minimum today 24
Rain last night .04

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

Predictions

Fair and colder.

Daily—Fourteenth Year.
Forty-ninth Year.

MEDFORD, OREGON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1920

NO. 255

WILL REFER FISH BILL TO PEOPLE

Senator Thomas Serves Notice That Sportsmen's League Already Has Machinery in Motion Prohibiting Commercial Fishing in Rogue River—Will Also Initiate a Measure Taking Fish Commission Out of Politics by Divorcing Legislature.

SALEM, Ore., Jan. 20.—Senator Thomas of Jackson county served notice here yesterday that officers of the Oregon Sportsmen's League already had machinery in motion to submit to the voters of the state at the general election to be held next November, an initiative measure intended to repeal that part of the fish and game commission law passed at the special session of the legislature placing the selection of its members in the hands of the law making body.

SUGAR WORKERS PHILIPPINE IS. OUT ON STRIKE

HONOLULU, T. H., Jan. 20.—(By Associated Press.) Fifteen hundred Filipino sugar plantation workers here have struck for higher wages, and it is declared by R. D. Mead, secretary of the planters' association, that 85 per cent of the Filipino workers on five out of seven plantations on the island of Oahu have walked out.

ERZBERGER LIBEL SUIT OPENS IN GERMANY

BERLIN, Monday, Jan. 19.—Trial of Matthias Erzberger's libel action against Dr. Karl Helfferich, former vice chancellor was opened today. It is expected to last several weeks.

MILD RESERVATIONS FOR A NEW TREATY DEAL

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Senate leaders participating in the bi-partisan conferences for compromise reservations to the peace treaty reported today that they were close to suspension of the conference because of disagreement over the foreign relations committee reservation regarding equality of voting in the League of Nations.

CIVIL WAR OVER OIL LAND BETWEEN TEXAS OKLAHOMA THREATENS

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 20.—Serious threats by claimants of oil lands in dispute between Texas and Oklahoma that they will take the law in their own hands, presents possibilities of fighting along the Texas-Oklahoma boundary, said W. A. Keeling, assistant attorney general today, and rangers have been sent to the region to prevent this threatening disorder.

JAPAN SHOWS GREAT DISMAY U. S. A. ACTION

Withdrawal of U. S. Troops From Siberia Complete Surprise to Niponese—Leaves Japan in Lurch—Only Opponent of Bolshevism in the Far East.

VLADIVOSTOK, Tuesday, Jan. 13.—(By Associated Press.) American and allied representatives are awaiting an announcement as to Japanese and American diplomatic negotiations at Washington regarding Siberia, which are expected to clear up a peculiar situation here growing out of the withdrawal of American forces.

The United States troops have received orders to evacuate Siberia, without the issuance by the American government of a statement regarding its policy toward Siberia and Japan, an agreement with whom on August 9, 1918, brought the American and Japanese expedition here.

American troops continue their movement from the railroad sectors toward Vladivostok and vicinity which remains comparatively free from political disturbances and other disorders. The first troop trains from Spasskoe arrived last night but the men were unable to board the transport Great Northern because she was unable to dock owing to a blizzard, and now is frozen in the ice at Churkin point.

Ignorant of Change The Japanese claim ignorance of any change from the original Japanese-American agreement regarding the Siberian policy. The official publicity bureau today issued to the Russian press the following statement:

The American military evacuation of Siberia with notice only to General Oi (Japanese commander in eastern Siberia) creates a profound impression in Tokio. The American stroke coming without any notice from the American government, from Ambassador Shidhara or from Ambassador Morris, or without even a reply from Washington to the recent Japanese proposals regarding the Siberian situation, is a bolt from the blue to unsuspecting Japan, who are unable to grasp the significance of the situation.

A Heavy Burden Summarizing the press comment, which officials of the bureau say may be considered the people's view, a statement is issued as follows: "Single handed opposition to the bolshevik in Siberia is an exceedingly heavy burden on Japan, both in a military sense and financially, How-

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BOLSHEVIKI ACCEPT U. S. ALIEN REDS

Emma Goldman and Berkman Greeted With Open Arms—"Russia Opens Arms to All Politically Oppressed" Declares Madam Gorky. Wife of Novelist—Homes, Work and Food to Be Provided at Once—Report Conditions in Petrograd Excellent.

TERIJOKI, Finland, Jan. 19.—Russians who were deported from the United States were given what might be termed an official reception just outside this village today. In the crowd that greeted Alexander Berkman, Emma Goldman and their "comrades" were M. Zorin, member of the all-soviet executive committee, who after a brief conference with Berkman, agreed to permit the whole party to enter bolshhevik Russia.

"There is no question they will be welcomed in Russia," said M. Zorin. "We will give them work according to their professions and trades, but first we must provide them with comfortable homes and feed them well."

Madame Gorky, wife of the novelist, said when she met the deportees: "who are politically persecuted."

There was a slight delay in getting in touch with the bolsheviks, whose lines were about a mile distant from the brook marking the frontier of soviet territory. When finally a conference had been arranged, Berkman accompanied by Finnish officers and newspaper correspondents, went out on the ice, meeting the bolsheviks in the middle of the stream. Both parties conspicuously displayed white flags, the one carried by the bolshevik soldiers being a tablecloth tied to a red pole. After a short parley the soviet officers summoned the members of the soviet committee of Petrograd, which included Joseph Feinberg, former British labor leader, and M. Zorin. The committee was conducted to Terijoki, where a conference was held.

Kolchak a Prisoner On the way back to the village M. Zorin told Berkman that Admiral Kolchak had been made prisoner in Siberia. This news was shouted to other deportees who were leaning out of the windows of the train and was received with cheers.

Shortly after the decision to receive the deportees was reached the whole party, detained at a point where a wood road leaves the railway and runs towards the forest. A few who were unable to walk were placed in sleighs. Finnish soldiers guarded the road and the transfer was made without a hitch.

Captain Emil Neilsen of the British Red Cross entered soviet Russia with the deportees for the purpose of arranging a shipment of supplies to British prisoners. The train waited for him at Viborg and it was not until 9 o'clock this morning that it reached Terijoki.

Plenty of Food Conditions here considerably improved in Petrograd, according to M. Zorin, who said everyone there was getting one and a quarter pounds of bread per day. There was comparatively little idleness and wood and fuel were more abundant, making life more pleasant than heretofore, he said. The greatest difficulty had been experienced in getting coal to operate factories, but recently as a result of improved transport some had been brought up from the south. M. Zorin spoke enthusiastically of an experiment begun last week in organizing military forces for work.

Army at Work "Our crack Third army, which was the best of those used in Siberia against Kolchak, was withdrawn from the front," he said, "and although this organization is kept under strict military discipline it is no longer fighting, but is a working machine. Its principal task is supplying Petrograd with food, which is secured direct from peasants, and bringing in wood. As our military requirements decrease we hope to convert more of our troops to industrial purposes, still keeping each unit intact on a military footing."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Coal production was increased so rapidly recently that several mines in the western and northwestern fields have shut down for lack of orders, according to a report of the geological survey for the week ending January 10, made public today. There is not now a shortage of cars at the mines, railroad administration officials said, the only complaints received being for equipment to move export coal.

CHICAGO FLU EPIDEMIC REACHES HIGH POINT OF 1919, 13 DIE ONE DAY

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—Influenza cases reported to the city health department today nearly reached the high point of last year's epidemic. In 24 hours the list reached 1887 new cases with 13 deaths recorded. In the same period pneumonia afflicted 227 persons with 30 fatalities.

ALLIES CONCEDE KOLCHAK DOOMED REDS VICTORIOUS

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The British, French and Japanese diplomatic staffs have arrived at Harbin, Manchuria, from Chita, Siberia, according to the Daily Mail's Harbin correspondent.

They are unanimous, says the correspondent, that it will be impossible to reconstitute a government of the same character as that of Admiral Kolchak anywhere west of Manchuria.

"The savagery of General Semenov's forces," the correspondent adds, "roused the whole of Trans-Baikal against him and all classes are ready to welcome a socialist or even a bolshevik regime. The Japanese, who long supported Semenov, share the odium attaching to him and cannot hold the railroad without enormous reinforcements."

PARIS, Monday, Jan. 19.—Bolshevik troops occupy all of the territory in Siberia west of Krasnoyarsk from which they have driven Admiral Kolchak's forces, according to latest dispatches. The Kolchak units are retreating eastward.

The revolutionary socialist government recently established at Irkutsk is said already to be very weak, being strongly combated by General Semenov, who is supported by the last remnants of the Kolchak army.

NOT CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENCY SAYS PERSHING

SEATTLE, Jan. 20.—General Pershing today got acquainted with Seattle. Before noon he made an automobile trip through cheering crowds on the downtown streets. A tour over Seattle's park, lake and residential district boulevards was planned for the afternoon.

Thousands of school children looked forward to seeing General Pershing this afternoon as the committee in charge of the trip planned to have the general's automobile stop at all the schools on the route. The children were dismissed from school at noon.

General Pershing let it be known today that he does not want to talk about politics or military matters while on the tour.

"Everybody should know where I stand," he said. "I am not a candidate for president. "I am making the journey in order to inspect the coast defenses and army armaments of the country. This is the first time I have visited any of the Puget Sound forts, although I passed through Seattle once years ago en route from Vancouver, B. C. to San Francisco." The general leaves here early tomorrow for Tacoma to inspect Camp Lewis.

SEATTLE BANDITS RIDE TO WORK IN TAXIS

SEATTLE, Jan. 20.—Seattle robbers ride to work in taxicab holler said today. Miss Hazel Thompson reported late last night that as she left a street car near her home, she was stopped and robbed of \$25 by two negroes who had just stepped out of a taxicab and paid the driver. After the robbery they hauled another machine and drove away. The driver said he did not know the men were robbers.

REFUSE TO RECOGNIZE MR. HUGHES

N. Y. Assembly Adopts Czar-Like Attitude Toward Former Presidential Candidate Who Represents Public and Bar Association at Trial of 5 Socialist Assemblymen—Morris Hillquest Is Chief Counsel for the Defense.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 20.—The assembly judiciary committee which is trying the five suspended socialist members refused at the opening of their trial here today to note the appearance of the New York City Bar association committee headed by Charles E. Hughes, which asked to be received in the interest of the public.

Soon after the opening of the trial Louis M. Martin, chairman of the judiciary committee, read a statement which asserted that the assembly had learned "thru various channels" that the defendants were members of a party whose platform demanded "complete destruction of our form of government by the fomentation of industrial unrest, the bringing into action of force and violence and direct action by the masses."

Mr. Martin said the committee had decided it could not consent to allow committees to appear representing any parties outside the inquiry. He explained that many organizations interested in the proceedings could not be granted appearance unless these delegations went on record as representing the defendants.

Hughes Reads Statement Mr. Hughes read from a statement which was to the effect that no disqualification had yet been shown against the suspended members; that the charges had not been properly laid; that the privileges of their seats should be restored to them; that the charges should be properly formulated and that until such time as the judiciary committee determines their qualifications they should enjoy all privileges of their seats. In their own right and in the rights of their constituencies.

The statement read by Mr. Martin containing the charges against the socialists alleged also that the defendants "procured their election under the pretense to the people that they were merely availing themselves of a legally established means for political representation, whereas in truth and in fact it is claimed that this was done to disguise and cover up their true intent and purpose to overthrow this government, peacefully if possible, forcibly if necessary."

Morris Hillquest, chief counsel for the defense, challenged the right of the judiciary committee to conduct the proceedings and urged that if report back to the assembly that a special committee be elected by the assembly, and not appointed by Speaker Sweet to hear the evidence.

LAUNCH MOVEMENT TO ELIMINATE WOOL BROKER IN MARKET

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Jan. 20.—Establishment in the principal wool centers of the country of selling agencies by the wool growers themselves to dispose of their products direct to the manufacturers instead of the present system by which brokerage and commission merchants are placed in the position of middlemen was advocated before the national wool growers' convention here today by Secretary S. W. McClure.

Secretary McClure pointed out that the wool of the country is controlled by the brokers and it was logical to seek a discontinuance of the practice. Announcement was made to the delegates that F. R. Marshall, in charge of the sheep investigation of the United States bureau of animal husbandry, will succeed Mr. McClure, resigned, as secretary. McClure will enter private business with a wool concern at Pendleton, Ore.

A cement manufacturing company at Ogden, Utah, yesterday completed installation of wireless telephone equipment for commercial purposes. Lieutenant Charberie and Colonel Debaudiez of the French military aviation mission were killed in Lima, Peru.

JOSEPHINE CO. CLERK IS CANDIDATE FOR SEC'Y STATE NEXT ELECTION

SALEM, Ore., Jan. 20.—Eugene Coburn, county clerk of Josephine county, here yesterday, announced that he had decided to enter the race for secretary of state at the primary election. Mr. Coburn is a republican and has served four terms as county clerk of his home county.

NEW RUSSIA RESULT FROM TRADE PACT

Russian Representatives in Paris Declare Resumption of Trade Relations Means Russia's Resurrection—Bolsheviks Will Not Dare Interfere With Stores.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 19.—Elaborate plans for the resumption of commercial relations between the Russian people and allied nations have been worked out and it is expected the bolshevik will permit the free interchange of manufactured goods and raw material and it will be a comparatively simple matter to distribute goods among the Russian people under the agreement announced last Friday by the supreme council, it is said by Russians who assisted in the negotiations that preceded the announcement. Surplus stocks of wheat, flax and lumber await export from Russia, and all that is needed is ocean tonnage to carry these products to the markets of the world.

Details of the plan to be followed were given the Associated Press today by Alexander M. Berkenheim and Constantin Krovopoukoff, respectively president and member of the foreign board of the Russian co-operative union, thru which trade will be carried on. They conducted the negotiations with the supreme council which brought about the adoption of a policy reversing that followed by the allies during the last two years.

No Political Agreement "It must be understood the agreement has no political character whatsoever," said M. Berkenheim. "It is merely an economic, financial and humanitarian arrangement. Russian co-operative unions, organized fifty years ago, now number 500 branches and have 50,000 local societies with 25,000,000 members. These societies operate thruout Russia whether under bolshevik rule or controlled by other governments. It is a sort of Russian economic red cross."

"In February, 1919, we laid before the British foreign office and also before the secretary of Premier Lloyd George our plan which has now been adopted, for the exchange of Russian raw material for manufactured goods from allied countries.

"This plan is very simple. We have in Russia great stocks of wheat, cereals, cattle and flax which are now larger than Russia ever disposed of. "Three problems must be met in order to arrive at an exchange of goods—first, transformation of raw material outside of Russia; second, the mode of payment to the Russian producer and, third, distribution of imported goods to Russian consumers."

Russia's Needs "We require farming and agricultural implements, cloth, shoes, locomotives."

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MAYO'S BOTH AGAINST AND FOR DANIELS

Rear Admiral Disapproves awarding Medals to Commanders Who Lose Ships But Disagrees With Sims on Knight Board Awards for Shore Duty—Doesn't Think He Should Have Been Consulted by Daniels Before Awards Were Chanted.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Rear Admiral Henry T. Mayo, commander in chief of the United States fleet during the war, told the senate committee investigating naval awards today that his letter to Secretary Daniels on December 23, declaring that the Knight board did not give sufficient consideration for service at sea particularly the duties and responsibilities of the staff of the commander in chief of the fleet, was not to be considered in any sense a protest. He read the letter at the request of Chairman Hale.

Admiral Mayo took a view diametrically opposed to that expressed by Rear Admiral Sims, who told the subcommittee that the Knight board, in granting awards, gave too little consideration to the records of officers who served on shore. The navy department made public Admiral Mayo's letter on the subject some days ago.

The examination of Admiral Mayo begun under the ruling made yesterday by the senate naval committee that the present investigation should be confined entirely to the question of war decoration awards, charges made by Admiral Sims that the navy department did not co-operate fully with the allies during the war being deferred for subsequent investigation.

Admiral Mayo said his letter was written after practically all of his recommendations had been changed or disapproved by the board or Secretary Daniels.

Made Few Recommendations "I made very few recommendations for awards," he said, "mostly in the cases of members of my personal staff, force commanders and commanders operating independently. In the case of Captain O. P. Jackson, my chief of staff, I took a very conservative view and recommended a navy cross. In view of other commanders recommending their chief aides for distinguished service medals the board increased my recommendation to a distinguished service medal but Secretary Daniels reduced it back to a navy cross. Captain Jackson was the only member of my staff, I believe, who finally received any decoration at all."

Testifying that Admiral Sims was "supposed to be under his command" during the war, Admiral Mayo said that in order to facilitate matters Admiral Sims did not report to him, but directly to the navy department.

Lack of a well defined policy for the award of the naval honors may have had a bearing on the decorat on situation, Admiral Mayo said, adding:

"Both the board and the secretary were acting within their rights and prerogatives in changing recommendations for awards."

No Criticism for Daniels "But don't you believe, Admiral, that the board and the secretary should have consulted you before changing your recommendations?" asked Chairman Hale.

"No, I do not," replied the admiral. "I do not believe it would have been practicable. It might have been desirable, however."

"I do not say I was satisfied with the result of the action of the board and the secretary," added Admiral Mayo, "but I do say that they had the right to take such action as they wished and to assume the responsibility."

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SENATORS ON BOTH SIDES CRITICIZE ANTI-RED BILL

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Repeating in the senate today to the recent criticism of his anti-sedition bill by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, Senator Sterling, republican, South Dakota, charged Mr. Gompers with misrepresenting the purposes of the measure and with seeking the favor of the extreme radicals in organized labor.

ma, said the house anti-sedition bill contained a "joker" by which anyone who advocated the prohibition or woman suffrage amendments would be subject to penalties, adding that the house measure was "dangerous in the highest degree." The Nebraska senator added that the anti-sedition bill gave too much power to government officials and that Mr. Gompers' criticism was justified.