

Maximum yesterday 38
Minimum today 28

Fair and warmer.

Daily—Fifteenth Year.
Weekly—Fiftieth Year.

MEDFORD, OREGON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1921

NO. 259

JAPAN'S VIEW GIVEN OUT BY AMBASSADOR

Roland S. Morris, U. S. Ambassador to Japan Carefully Explains Japanese Official Attitude—No Objection to Non-Citizenship.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Discussing what he termed "the California issue," in an address today before the University club, Roland S. Morris, American ambassador to Japan, declared that California and other western states might extend the classification of aliens on the basis of eligibility to citizenship, not only as to property rights, but also to personal rights.

Ambassador Morris, who has been conducting the negotiations with Baron Shidehara, the Japanese ambassador, with a view to laying the basis of a treaty between the United States and Japan, further declared that the Japanese protest against the California anti-alien land law, and presented to the American people the definite question of whether in the larger view of America's relations with the Orient it is wise to classify aliens on the basis of their eligibility to citizenship.

In present negotiations, Mr. Morris said, the Japanese were not complaining because its nationals resident in the United States are not eligible to citizenship; not asking any greater rights for its nationals than those conceded to other aliens; not questioning the right of the United States government to pass, subject to treaty obligations, legislation covering admission or residence of foreigners, nor seeking removal of present restrictions on Japanese immigration. The Japanese government, he added, does "contend that it is unjust and unfair to white persons or persons of African descent." This is in a sense a discrimination, or perhaps better, a selection of those whom for one reason or another we are willing to admit to the privilege of American citizenship. But it is clearly not a discrimination of a character, which could properly be the subject of complaint by a government, whose nationals might be excluded. No government would consider it proper or expedient to protest because its citizens were not permitted to expatriate themselves.

"Japanese aliens resident in the United States," said Ambassador Morris, after asserting that he was not discussing the merits of the issue, but its definition, "are not eligible to citizenship, our naturalization laws having been interpreted as applying only to white persons or persons of African descent." This is in a sense a discrimination, or perhaps better, a selection of those whom for one reason or another we are willing to admit to the privilege of American citizenship. But it is clearly not a discrimination of a character, which could properly be the subject of complaint by a government, whose nationals might be excluded. No government would consider it proper or expedient to protest because its citizens were not permitted to expatriate themselves.

"Nor is the government of Japan asking for its citizens resident among us any greater rights than those conceded to other aliens. It accepts and in its own domestic legislation has often acted upon the principle that any state has the right to impose reasonable restrictions upon the property rights of foreigners, who choose to live or pursue their occupations within its borders.

"May I ask you, therefore, to note in the second place that the government of Japan is not in any way questioning the right of our government to pass, subject only to its treaty obligations, any legislation it may see fit covering the admission or residence of foreigners among us. It is true that by the treaty of 1911 Japanese were granted full rights of admission to and residence in our country. But this right was granted only upon the express understanding that the Japanese government would continue voluntarily

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Root Opposes Any Disarmament Move Until Harding's In

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The question of total or partial disarmament should not be discussed by the United States with other nations pending a change of administration March 4, Elihu Root, who helped to form the international court of arbitration under the League of Nations, declared today in a letter to Chairman Butler of the house naval committee. The precise method of procedure, Mr. Root said, ought to be determined after Mr. Harding and his secretary of state have had an opportunity to inform themselves and to reach conclusions as to the way which affords the best prospect of success.

SEATTLE POLICE OFFICER KILLED, THREE WOUNDED

SEATTLE, Jan. 22.—Chief of Police W. H. Searing today issued orders to Seattle policemen to first draw their guns before stopping and examining suspicious persons as the result of two pistol duels here last night in which Police Detective James O'Brien was killed and two other policemen and a civilian severely wounded. Smith, said to have confessed to the shooting was in the city hospital today in a serious condition with three bullet wounds in his body.

O'Brien was killed shortly before ten o'clock when he and Detective T. G. Montgomery attempted to stop Smith at a downtown corner, half an hour after the shooting of Patrolman W. T. Angle and Neil McMillan, further uptown. Dean Carman, a laborer who was talking with O'Brien and Montgomery when Smith approached, was shot twice in the leg. Physicians said today that all the wounded men would probably recover.

According to the story of Angle and McMillan, they attempted to stop Smith for an examination. He opened fire without a word of warning, they said, wounded both of them, and escaped.

A city-wide search for the assailant of the policemen was instituted. Montgomery and O'Brien were searching Second avenue near Cherry street when they encountered Smith and the second shooting affair followed. Officers said that Smith last night confessed to shooting the three officers and Carman.

In his confession, officers said Smith admitted having participated in robberies in Spokane, Yakima, Everett, Tacoma and Seattle within the past year. He gave his age as 25 years.

RECORD LOW PRICE CATTLE; CHICAGO

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—Fat cattle today were quoted at the lowest prices in nearly five years at the Union stockyards here. The range was \$10 to \$10.75, as compared to a spread of \$7.25 to \$10.50 in April, 1916. The average price of beef steers for the week was about \$8.75. However, prices have not attained the average of pre-war period, it was said.

Recent heavy receipts and a big reduction in beef consumption were said to be responsible for the general depression in the market. Retail prices were said by an official at the yards not to have followed the trend of the livestock market, and this was a factor.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Liberty bonds closed: 3 1/2's \$92.10; first 4's \$87.80 bid; second 4's \$88; third 4's \$88; fourth 4's \$88.25; Victory 3 1/2's \$97.20; Victory 4 1/2's \$97.25.

SOVIET ENVOY SAILS, PUZZLED BY U. S. POLICY

Ludwig C. A. K. Martens With Retinue of 42 People Bids Farewell to Land of Free—No Hard Feelings Toward America.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Hundreds sympathizing with soviet Russia today crowded the pier to bid farewell to Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, unrecognized soviet ambassador to America and his staff, deported under order of Secretary of Labor Wilson.

Carrying a bouquet of red carnations symbol of his government, in one arm and his three year old daughter Svetlana in the other, Martens was swamped with kisses from both men and women, handshakes and slaps upon the back. The crowd jammed about him so deeply that he temporarily lost his wife and was forced to hand his daughter to a member of his staff but he never released his grip on the red carnations.

Martens' cabin de luxe was fragrant with the odor of red roses the gift of soviet sympathizers and many women in his party carried flowers of a carnation hue.

It took Martens nearly half an hour to shove his way through the tightly packed pier to the gang plank. The crush made little Svetlana cry but Martens was smiling as he stood on the weather deck with his wife, daughter, ten year old son William, and Gregory Weinstein, "chief of staff."

It was a picturesque party of forty-five that accompanied the deported Russian official. Many men wore high Russian boots. Over their hobbled hair the women wore the fur cap peculiar to the snow land of their home country. As each went toward the gangplank there were lusty cries of farewell.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Nearly two years effort by Ludwig C. A. K. Martens to gain recognition by the United States government as the ambassador of the Russian soviet government, ended today with his departure from Gothenburg, Sweden. It was the final execution of an order from the department of labor for his deportation as an undesirable alien.

Hundreds of personal friends of Martens and his "ambassadorial" retinue of forty-two crowded the docks to bid farewell.

Although the department of labor offered to cheer accommodations the ship affords, Martens declined, saying he wished to buy a ticket and "travel like any other passenger."

He issued a statement expressing "grateful appreciation for the great personal kindness and courtesy I have received from many Americans in all vocations throughout the country." He said it was a source of personal pleasure "to find everywhere men and women who have not allowed hysterical fears or prejudice to move them from their sympathy with the cause I have represented."

"My departure," the statement continued, "has come as the logical and inevitable consequence of the policy of the American government toward soviet Russia." He declared he had received a long time before being able to induce the expression of a definite policy and that "my mission here would have terminated much earlier if the department of state had been willing to take the responsibility, which was finally assumed by the department of labor. This, however, is a curious matter of American official procedure, which I do not pretend to understand."

He said he could not tell "what direction this policy of ignoring the existence of the established government of the largest country in Europe will lead."

"I can only say," he concluded, "that when the American people are prepared to approach this problem, the government of the Russian workers and peasants will be ready to meet them in a reasonable and friendly spirit."

Referring to what he said was the necessity of developing friendly relations with Russia, the Maryland senator declared the time will come when the United States and Japan will be at war. He added that the way to meet this danger was to create better relations with Russia.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—The actual condition of clearing house banks and trust companies for the week shows that they hold \$12,427,649 reserve in excess of legal requirements. This is an increase of \$24,309,020 from last week.

34 Inches Gauze Left In Soldier's Abdomen Results in Death

FREDERICKTON, N. B., Jan. 22.—Thirty-four inches of surgical gauze left in the abdomen of Harry A. Larlee, of Perth, a world war veteran, after he had been operated upon at Portland, Ore., a year ago for appendicitis, caused his death here today at the soldiers civil re-establishment hospital. Larlee failed to recover his strength after the operation, and returning to New Brunswick, became a patient at the soldiers institution. A few days ago surgeons decided upon another operation and discovered the gauze. After it had been removed Larlee failed to rally.

FISH CONTROVERSY APPEARS TO BE FINALLY SETTLED

SALEM, Jan. 22.—(Special to Mail Tribune) So far as is indicated by surface appearances, the present session will miss the hoary, archaic Rogue river fish-fight of previous years. It looks as though the contentions of the upper river people have been conceded for the most part at least, and that a measure quite radically changing the law in relation to Rogue river fishing will go through without a fight.

The fisheries committee of the house has reported back, with a unanimously favorable report, Representative Sheldon's Rogue river fishing bill with only one amendment, which gives Grants Pass five days longer fishing season than Mr. Sheldon's original bill provided.

The important changes in the new law embodied in the Sheldon bill, (Senator Thomas introduced an identical bill in the senate) are as follows:

1. The season for commercial fishing at the mouth of the river does not open until May 15th. The date under the existing law is April 14th; thus the upper river counties secure a run for all fish coming to the river during the season of high water for thirty days longer than at present. This should make a very material increase in the escapement of fish in the upper river.

2. The weekly closed season at the mouth of the river is made thirty-six hours instead of twenty-four hours.

3. Fishing at the mouth of the river is limited to a stretch between Doyle's Rock and a point twelve miles above instead of a stretch of over thirty-two miles as at present. This change should permit the fish coming into the river during the weekly thirty-six hour closed period to pass up beyond the reach of the commercial fishermen. The season at Grants Pass is made twenty-five days shorter and this additional closed period is at the time when the largest run is in the river.

4.—No fishing is permitted save by a hook and line and with drift nets having a mesh of not less than eight and one-half inches.

BRITISH BILK U. S. OUT OF RUSSIAN TRADE, CHARGED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Senator France, republican, Maryland, charged in the senate today that the American government was being influenced by the British government not to trade with Russia, and that meantime British merchants were monopolizing the Russian market.

His statement was in reply to an argument by Senator King, democrat, Utah, opposing trade with Russia. It precipitated a general debate on bolshevism and communism.

"While we deport Martens the trade representative of Russia," Senator France said, "the British agents confer with Russian emissaries and have trade contracts already prepared for their signatures."

He asserted that "bolshevism and communism do not exist in Russia," adding that they had given way to "the more sound theories of government."

Referring to what he said was the necessity of developing friendly relations with Russia, the Maryland senator declared the time will come when the United States and Japan will be at war. He added that the way to meet this danger was to create better relations with Russia.

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PIETZ DENIES CHARGES GRAFT IN SHIP BOARD

Former Director Genl. Makes Sweeping Denial of Gillen's Charges—Ships Had to Be Built and Waste in War Could Not Be Avoided.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Charles Pietz, of Chicago, former director general of the emergency fleet corporation appeared today before the house committee investigating shipping board operations to deny charges by Martin J. Gillen, formerly assistant to the chairman of the board in a special report submitted to the committee some weeks ago.

Mr. Pietz had prepared a five thousand word statement in which he took up the charges in detail, but it was not read.

Mr. Pietz testified that to his knowledge Charles M. Schwab had never received a cent from the government in salary or for personal expenses while director general of the fleet corporation.

Mr. Pietz recalled a trip made to the Pacific coast to inspect the fleet corporation work there.

"Mr. Schwab paid all of his expenses, as well as those of his private party," he said, "and I paid mine."

Mr. Pietz said he always paid "all of my own expenses."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Claims that the report of Martin J. Gillen to the committee was wrong in all vital questions were made today in a statement submitted to the select committee on United States shipping board operations by Charles Pietz, former director-general, United States shipping board emergency fleet corporation.

Mr. Pietz claims that statements in Mr. Gillen's report do not square with the facts in a single vital case in which he indulged in criticism concerning the division of construction; that Mr. Gillen's statement that there was interference by management and trustees in placing of contracts is wholly untrue; that Mr. Gillen is guilty of gross misstatement of facts regarding the fleet corporation's \$250,000,000 mortgages and securities and that Mr. Gillen's statement of lack of an accounting system is wholly wrong.

Mr. Pietz's statement further claims that Mr. Gillen's report regarding the fleet corporation's check against authorizations and appropriations is absolutely wrong, that his statement on control and imprest fund has no foundation in fact and that the destructive effect of Mr. Gillen's testimony has impaired public interest in the establishment of an American merchant marine and practically destroyed the market for shipping securities.

Mr. Pietz's statement says that ships were built to meet the necessities of war, not to establish a merchant marine; that the emergency fleet corporation delivered 479 ships before the armistice; that the task was to build ships faster than submarines could sink them and that the building of ships was conducted in a sympathetic and businesslike manner.

Mr. Pietz contends they had to build wooden ships knowing they would be scrapped when conditions returned to normal; that because of the demand of the war department for more ships that E. N. Hurley, Bainbridge Colby and himself requested Charles M. Schwab to join the organization and that General George W. Goethals inaugurated the accounting system.

Mr. Pietz says that he suggested in December, 1917, that no further contracts for wooden ships be let, but the board of trustees was obliged to keep on building when pressure for anything that would float became so intense in the early spring of 1918. The claim says that there was not a voice in or out of congress that was raised in protest against a continuation of the wooden shipbuilding program.

Wood Ships War Expense. Wooden ships represent a legitimate war expense, according to the statement, which adds: "They should be junked and the cost written off. This nation cannot expect to realize a salvage of 100 per cent on war construction. We must recognize that ships became shopworn when held too long."

The statement says there was some payroll padding, some petty dishonesty but no more than there would be in yards under private control.

This inference on the part of the public, in large measure, the result of the wild statements made by Mr. Gillen concerning the methods of the fleet corporation, Mr. Pietz says, and to the general statements of graft and corruption contained in the Fisher-Richardson report. The public does

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Fish Markets Glutted As Result Hoover's Advice on Eating

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Herbert Hoover's war time advice to the people to eat fish, with the resultant effort of packers to supply the demand, has glutted the markets, representatives of the industry told the house ways and means committee today. They asked practically a restoration of the import duties carried by the Payne-Aldrich law as a measure of alleviation.

Plants are closing in great numbers in New England and along the Pacific coast, they said, and others will close unless the market conditions improve and protection is given.

FRED HERRON IS NAMED ON STATE WOOL COMMITTEE

ALBANY, Ore., Jan. 22.—Wool growers of eight western Oregon counties organized the Oregon Wool and Mohair Co-operative association at a meeting here yesterday afternoon.

The plan is to enlist wool growers in a pool and sell the wool crop on a co-operative basis.

An organization committee was named and a fund raised to carry on organization work. This committee includes Fred Herron of Medford, Jackson county. George A. Mansfield of Medford, president of the State Farm Bureau Federation, who is here directing the membership drive of the Linn county Farm Bureau, was a leading speaker at the meeting and expressed gratification at the organization as the first concrete result achieved by the state Farm Bureau Federation.

STRANGLER LEWIS NEARLY KILLS FORMER VICTOR

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 22.—Dick Daybourn, Texas wrestler defeated here last night by Ed (Strangler) Lewis, was confined to his bed today with a dislocated vertebrae. It was announced by attending physicians. The match ended after one hour and twenty minutes when Lewis clamped on a series of headlocks. Daybourn was carried from the mat in a semi-conscious condition.

DAMAGED SEAPLANE IS TAXIING TO PANAMA

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, Nicaragua, Jan. 21.—United States seaplane NC-6 which was damaged and forced to land during last Saturday's hurricane, while participating in the flight from San Diego to the Canal Zone, is taxiing to Panama from Gigante, north of here, where she was beached. She is accompanied by the tug Gannet. The NC-6 entered port here for a few moments on her southward journey. She reported all well.

6-DAY RACE CO. GOES IN HANDS OF RECEIVER

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—The New York Velodrome company, which is conducting a six-day bicycle race in Chicago, has been placed in the hands of a receiver. It was announced here today. The receiver was appointed to adjust the company's finances in connection with the construction of a race track here, designed to seat 30,000 spectators.

JAPANESE OPPOSITION PARTY INSISTS ON JAPAN'S RIGHTS IN CALIFORNIA QUESTION

TOKIO, Jan. 20.—Immediate evacuation of Siberia, universal suffrage and insistence upon Japan's rights in the California question were demanded in resolutions passed today at a general meeting of the Kenesukai, the opposition party in Japan.

The party met preparatory to the re-opening of the Japanese diet, and in addition urged that the maintenance of friendship with the United States be made a basic policy of this nation and also indorsed the League of Nations and a renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance in the interest of world peace.

FIND WILD MAN WITH WIFE, BABE NAKED, HEALTHY

Woman Caught in Deer Trap 23 Years Ago, Held Prisoner—Lost Eye in Fight With Wild Cat—Nature Couple Forced to Open by Flood.

LAUREL, Miss., Jan. 22.—Investigation of the strange story today by a 72-year-old man with a long white beard, who, with a woman who said she was his wife and a two-year-old girl, was found wandering in the woods near Lux yesterday was begun today. The man gave his name as Albert Parsons and said he had caught his wife in a trap.

The story current for years of a "wild man" living in the remote section along Leaf river, where Parsons said they had a cabin, is believed to have been solved.

Parsons said he had homestead rights in the river bottoms. They had lived for years on herbs, roots, fish and such other food as they could produce, with the aid of a blind horse he had caught, he said. Only high water had driven them from their river bank home, he said. He said he is about 72 years old.

The woman, who looked to be about 50 years old, said Parsons had caught her in a deer trap 23 years ago and made her his wife. She talked incoherently at times, but said she had lost one eye in a fight with a wildcat. She and the man were scarcely dressed, so fathered were their garments. The child was unclothed.

The little girl was apparently in splendid health and the man, despite his age, also was in good physical condition. He refused to discuss the girl and the authorities are interested to learn whether she is his daughter, or a lost or kidnapped child.

FARMERS DONATE SURPLUS STOCKS TO AID STARVING

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—The recent offer of the farmers of the middle west to contribute surplus production for the starving people of Europe and China has been accepted by the Hoover committee and similar organizations according to a message today from New York to the American Farm Bureau through which the stocks were offered.

The relief committee declares the belief that facilities for transporting the supplies could be raised without difficulty.

"Let us market our surplus in relief and take our pay in good will," is the slogan adopted by the farm federation in its drive for the holding stocks of farmers.

R. D. Henkle, general secretary of the American committee for the China famine fund, has written President Howard that 6,000 tons can be transported from Tacoma in February, and expresses hope that the stocks may be available at that date.

BOY HEAVES ROCK THRU WINDOW HARDING'S CAR

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 22.—The glass in a window in President-elect Harding's compartment aboard his private car, broken by a rock believed to have been thrown by a small boy, was replaced when the train stopped briefly here today, en route to St. Augustine. Mr. Harding left his car only to shake hands with friends on the rear platform and there was no demonstration, crowds being excluded from the depot yard.

BRITISH SUBMARINE K-5, COMMANDER GAINES LOST WITH ALL HANDS IN ENGLISH CHANNEL

LONDON, Jan. 22.—British submarine K-5, Commander John A. Gaines, was lost with all hands Thursday at the approaches to the English channel, the admiralty announced today.

The complement of the lost submarine was not given, but vessels of this class carry approximately six officers and fifty men.

Available naval manuals do not disclose the tonnage or dimensions of the K class of submarines, which were vessels of war construction. They are known as "fleet" submarines, with a length of probably 300 to 350

feet. They were built especially for cruising with the grand fleet.

The disaster occurred 100 miles off Land's End. A full complement of officers and men was aboard.

The K class of submarines is the latest type of British submersible, being 338 feet in length, with a surface speed of 24 knots and a speed submerged of nine knots. They carry eight torpedo tubes, one four-inch gun and one three-inch gun.

The disaster to K-5 occurred while she was practicing with four other submarines. She submerged and never rose to the surface again.

2 ARGENTINE DEPUTIES FIGHT BLOODLESS DUEL

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 21.—Andres Ferrera and Mariano Caballos, members of the chamber of deputies, fought a bloodless duel in the outskirts of this city today. The encounter was the result of an altercation in the chamber yesterday when Ferrera gave the lie to Caballos, after the latter had denounced the government, insinuating that President Biyogen was surrounded by ministers who were profiting personally at the expense of public interests.

Each man fired one shot without result, whereupon the duel was called off.