

HUGHES LAYS DOWN LAW TO EUROPE

SEC'Y OF STATE IN NOTE TO ALLIES DECLARES U. S. A. WILL NOT BE BOUND BY VERSAILLES

Harding's Foreign Policy Enunciated in Long Communication to World Powers—Mandates Given Japan in Pacific, or Other Mandates Will Not Be Recognized by United States—Approval of United States Held Necessary to Any Final Settlement—League of Nations Decision Not Operative As Far As America Is Concerned.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Failure of the United States to ratify the treaty of Versailles will not be allowed to detract from this country's right to participate in peace settlements, Secretary Hughes declared in notes addressed to Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan.

The note to Japan differed from the other three in that it referred more specifically to the Japanese mandate over the island of Yap. All four of them reiterated the contention that the United States had sacrificed no rights in the peace settlement by reason of its unwillingness to join the League of Nations.

U. S. Rights Unaffected.
The fact that the United States has not ratified the treaty of Versailles, the note said, "cannot detract from rights which the United States already has acquired and it is hardly necessary to suggest that a treaty to which the United States is not a party, could not affect those rights."

It should be noted that the treaty of Versailles did not purport to secure Japan, it was pointed out, or to any other nation any right in the overseas possessions of Germany, except that an equal right should be secured to the United States.

Article 119 of the treaty provides, Mr. Hughes said, that Germany renounces in favor of the principal allied and associated powers all her rights and titles in her overseas possessions.

The secretary then emphasized that the United States is one of the principal allied and associated powers and that the position of the government of Japan could derive no strength from the treaty of Versailles or from any discussion preliminary to it.

Japan Mandate Opposed.
Continuing, Secretary Hughes said: "As the United States did not enter into this convention or into any treaty relating to the subject, this government is unable to understand upon what ground it was thereafter attempted to confer the mandate without the agreement of the United States. It is manifest that the League of Nations was without any authority to bind the United States and that the confirmation of the mandate in question and the definition of its terms by the council of the League of Nations in December, 1920, cannot be regarded as having efficacy with respect to the United States."

Wilson Interested.
The attitude of former President Wilson upon the disposition of Yap was set forth in a statement which he made to the state department March 3, 1921. The former president was quoted as saying that his first information of a contention that the so-called decision of May 7, 1919, by the council of four, assigning Yap to Japan was given to him by Mr. Norman Davis. Mr. Wilson then said that he informed Mr. Davis he had never consented to such an assignment.

Mr. Wilson said that on several occasions he had made specific reservations regarding the island of Yap, and had taken the position that it should not be assigned under any mandate to any one power, but should be internationalized for cable purposes.

Secretary Hughes insisted in his note that any omission to make provision against the assignment of Yap to Japan could not operate as accession of its rights since the proceedings of the supreme council did not and could not have finality.

"As no treaty has ever been concluded with the United States," Secretary Hughes wrote, "relating to the island of Yap and as no one has ever been authorized to surrender the right of the United States in the islands, the government must insist that it has lost no right or interest prior to any action of the supreme council of the League of Nations and cannot recognize the allocation of the island or the validity of the mandate to the Japanese."

No Selfish Interest.
"This government," the note concludes, "has been clearly stated in previous communications, seeks no exclusive interest in the island of Yap and has no desire to secure any privileges without having similar privileges accorded to other powers including, of course, Japan, and relying upon the sense of justice of the government of Japan and the governments of the other allied and associated powers, this government looks with confidence to a disposition of the matter, whereby the just interests of all may be properly served."

The copy of the note sent to Japan was not made public. It is said, however, to be similar to those to Great Britain, France and Italy, except that it contained some additional paragraphs referring to previous correspondence between the two governments relating to Yap.

A Grave Attitude.
"Pertinax," political editor of the Echo de Paris, who appears to have had access to the note, declares he considers it means that America declines to recognize any decision of the allies in the treaty of Versailles.

(Continued on Page Four)

Stockholders Revolt Against the Guggenheim Family Is Put Down

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 6.—The organization slate of directors, representing the Guggenheim interests, was elected at the annual meeting of the American Smelting and Refining company here today. The stock vote was 682,233 shares for the directors. No votes were cast against them, although 292,479 shares, representing interests controlled by Karl Eilers, were recorded as "present, but not voting."

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 6.—The Guggenheim interests won the first skirmish at the annual meeting of the American Smelting and Refining company here today against critics of their management, led by Karl Eilers.

A motion to adjourn until the first Wednesday in October, introduced by the Eilers faction, was overruled by the chair and later sustained by a stock vote of 692,069 shares to 292,469. A recess was then taken until 3 o'clock this afternoon when election

REACH CRISIS IN BRITISH COAL STRIKE

Lloyd George's Adroit Move for Negotiation Receives Set Back—Violence Resorted to in Many Districts—Transport Workers Vote to Join Strikers.

LONDON, April 6.—(By the Associated Press.)—A hitch developed this evening in the proposed resumption of negotiations between representatives of the striking coal miners and the mine owners, it was announced in the house of commons by Prime Minister Lloyd George.

The truce came upon offers of mediation presented by Premier Lloyd George just as the strike situation looked blackest.

With all mining at a standstill the transport workers voted this morning to support the miners, which meant a strike if necessary.

Following the mediation proposal the triple alliance this afternoon voted to postpone decision as to support of the miners. J. H. Thomas, general secretary of the National Union of Railway Men merely announced that the alliance had "considered how best to assist the miners in their struggle."

LONDON, April 6.—(By Associated Press.) The executive body of the miners union this afternoon accepted the government's proposal that the miners' delegates meet representatives of the owners and the government for the reopening of negotiations with the view to a settlement of the coal strike.

The mining association, comprising the owners of the mines also accepted the proposal of the prime minister.

LANARK, Scotland, April 6.—Disorders were reported from many districts in Lanarkshire this morning, at several mines the striking workmen having interfered with pumping operations. Several arrests are said to have been made.

LONDON, April 6.—Disorders which began yesterday in the coal mining town of Cowdenbeath, Scotland, "became" more serious at midnight and a series of melees with the police, a number of strikers were injured, according to a Central News dispatch from Dunfermline. The message states that several policemen were wounded.

The rioters repeatedly broke thru the police cordon and cut electric light wires, throwing the town into darkness. Police reinforcements are being rushed to the scene.

Transport Workers Vote Aid
LONDON, April 6.—Decision to support the British miners in their strike was reached by the Transport workers federation at a meeting held here this morning.

The vote taken by the transport workers was unanimously for lending aid to the miners. It was decided to meet in conference immediately with delegates of the National Union of Railway Men and miners union for the purpose of obtaining action on the strike situation by the "triple alliance."

At the conclusion of the conference, Robert Williams, general secretary of the transport workers said: "On recommendation from the executive committee the conference has decided to give all assistance in our power to what ever extent necessary to help the miners and at once to enter into negotiations with the railway men and the miners for the purpose of taking joint action throughout the remainder of the contest."

The executive committee went from the conference to the headquarters of the federation to put this decision into effect.

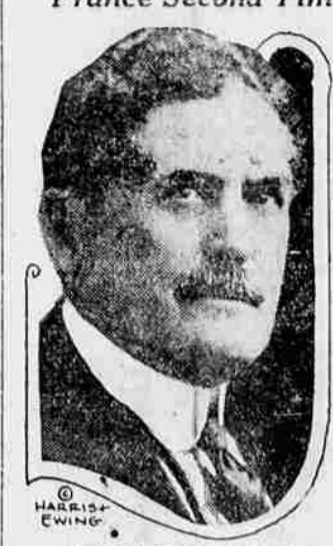
The National Union of Railway Men will hold a joint meeting with the miners this afternoon. It is probable that following this meeting there will be a full conference of the "triple alliance."

After the meeting, J. H. Thomas, general secretary of the railwaymen's organization said "we are still considering the whole situation."

The British National Transport

(Continued on Page Eight)

Myron T. Herrick to Be Ambassador to France Second Time



MYRON T. HERRICK.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—(By Associated Press.) Myron T. Herrick has decided to accept appointment as American ambassador to France, a post he filled under President Taft and which he occupied at the beginning of the world war. Mr. Herrick's formal nomination will be made soon and he will go to France in the early summer.

O. A. C. PROFESSOR IS CHIEF SPEAKER WEDNESDAY FORUM

At the regular mid-week forum meeting of the Chamber of Commerce held at the Medford hotel this noon, Prof. W. W. Dubach of the department of political economy of O. A. C., was the principal speaker.

Prof. Dubach urged that the boys and girls of the land take an interest in foreign relations, as a means of bettering American relations throughout the nations of Europe, and, if America did not seek and gain the confidence of Russia and Germany, other nations would. He argued for cordial relations in the future years, by a thorough understanding of old world problems.

Dr. Rieckert spoke on the need of solving the housing problems of this city, and Mrs. Rose Schieffelin desired control of the press to prevent publication of crop news not favorable.

The meeting was the first of the new fiscal year. The forum meetings will be held at the Medford hotel all this month.

Frost Hits Fresno Raisin Crop for a Loss of \$10,000,000

FRESNO, Cal., April 6.—Twenty per cent of the 1921 raisin crop or about 10,000 tons, were destroyed in the frost that hit the raisin section of the San Joaquin valley Monday and yesterday, according to a statement issued by W. M. Giffen, president of the California Associated Raisin company. Thompson seedless and Malaga grapes suffered the most, according to Giffen, although some muscals were damaged.

The frost covered a belt about twelve miles wide and about thirty miles long, in the very heart of the raisin growing section.

Giffen estimates that the money loss to growers will be in the neighborhood of \$10,000,000.

Another heavy frost occurred this morning which lasted six or seven hours, starting in at 1 a. m. at the freezing point of 32 and with the temperature gradually falling until the lowest reached on the floor of the valley near Medford was 25 1/2.

The extent of the damage done will not be known until late this afternoon. All the orchards which were prepared to do so smudged heavily, including the Bear Creek, Holloway, Isaacs, Wortman, Hollywood and Blingham orchards. The Bear Creek orchard began at midnight and smudged until morning when the danger was past.

AIR COMMANDER LANDS IN CITY

Colonel H. H. Arnold, commander of the air service of the war department for the Western division, who left San Francisco by airplane Tuesday for Salem, which point his original plans were to reach by last evening, reached Medford at 12:30 p. m. today, stopped at the landing field south of the city and continued on his flight to the capital city at 2 p. m., his plane attracting much attention throughout the valley.

He made arrangements on leaving San Francisco to get a telegram at Medford from Governor Olesett stating

INVITE U. S. TO JOIN IN PEACE COURT

League of Nations Asks the United States to Send Delegate to International Court of Justice—America Is Expected to Decline—Italy Signs Protocol.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The United States, as one of the signatories of The Hague convention has been invited by the League of Nations to name a representative to the international court of justice to be set up under the peace treaty but state department officials refused today to say whether the invitation would be accepted.

Since the court is being set up as a part of the league, however, the impression prevailed that the American government would not be a participant.

GENEVA, April 6.—Italy has just signed the protocol ratifying the status of the international court of justice, her action bringing the number of states which have adhered to the court up to twenty-eight.

The secretariat of the League of Nations has written to members of that organization to have candidates for election as judges of the court designated conditionally upon ratification of the statutes of the tribunal by a majority of the members of the league.

The judges will be elected by the assembly of the league at its meeting next September, from the list of names proposed by representatives of the different states at The Hague arbitration court.

Russia Policy Changed
REVAL, Estonia, April 5.—(By Associated Press.) Maxim Litvinoff, chief of the Russian soviet legation abroad, reiterated Russia's peaceful ambitions and desire for reconstruction in an interview here today in which he characterized recent rumors of a soviet mobilization on the Latvian and other frontiers as "the usual sort of lies."

He said he knew nothing of the recent report published in the Pravda of Moscow to the effect that soviet mobilization had been halted because Hungary, Rumania and Poland had entered into a new military alliance.

HEAVY FROST LAST NIGHT, NO REPORT AS YET

Another heavy frost occurred this morning which lasted six or seven hours, starting in at 1 a. m. at the freezing point of 32 and with the temperature gradually falling until the lowest reached on the floor of the valley near Medford was 25 1/2.

The extent of the damage done will not be known until late this afternoon. All the orchards which were prepared to do so smudged heavily, including the Bear Creek, Holloway, Isaacs, Wortman, Hollywood and Blingham orchards. The Bear Creek orchard began at midnight and smudged until morning when the danger was past.

A number of orchardists who had not intended to smudge this year and had made no preparations, changed their minds this forenoon and were scurrying about the city and valley trying to get smudge pots and oil to burn in them, as the prediction of this forenoon was for another frost tonight.

The D'Anjou trees are all in blossom and the Howells and Bartlett's are nearly out, and the Blois are just coming out. County Agent Cate will make a report of the situation as soon as a survey has been made.

the condition of the landing field at Salem. He was expected to reach Medford Tuesday afternoon, the cause of the delay is not known, nor is it known here or at Salem what his mission is.

MOVEMENT TO REVOLUTIONIZE FARMING INDUSTRY IN U. S. A. IS LAUNCHED IN CHICAGO ILL.

Most Important Gathering of Farmers in History, Declares Chairman—Tillers of Soil Determined to Secure Fair Share of Profits and Stop Building Brown Stone Fronts for Middlemen—Secretary of Agriculture Wallace Pledges Support of Department—"Turn on the Light" Is His Slogan, and Oust Profiteer From Farm Industry.

CHICAGO, April 6.—Demand for compulsory pooling of a percentage of farmers' grain arose among a section of delegates to the ratification meeting held here today on a proposed plan for the national co-operative marketing of grain by producers. The plan was brought in this morning by the farmers grain marketing committee of 17, which called the meeting. The committee had left pooling optional.

Opposition came chiefly from representatives of the Northwest Wheat Growers association, in Washington, Idaho, Oregon and Montana and from the Wheat Growers' Association of America, with headquarters at Wichita, Kas.

Aaron Sapiro, of San Francisco, a delegate from the Northwest Wheat Growers, declared compulsory pooling of 25 per cent of a farmers grain the "irreducible minimum."

A. C. Bailey of Kinsley, Kas., chairman of the state organization committee for Kansas of the Wheat Growers association, took the same position.

Efforts have been made for some time to get the three major co-operative grain groups together.

This is the second year of operation of the Northwest group, while the Wichita organization has already signed up farmers for this year.

Mr. Sapiro, who is a prominent figure in California co-operative commodity marketing had another amendment to offer providing that the national marketing organization should not handle grain previously bought by individual grain elevators.

CHICAGO, April 6.—Complete machinery necessary for the farmers to handle the marketing of their grain was outlined today in a report of the committee of seventeen recommending establishment of a corporation to be known as the United States Grain Growers Incorporated, at a national conference of grain growers here today.

The plans call for optional pooling of grain for co-operative marketing, pressure for compulsory pooling having been defeated in the committee.

The committee had worked for six months on its report and called the conference today as a ratification meeting. The report declared curbing of speculation, which it asserted "almost staggers human comprehension," was one of the chief aims.

Besides announcing plans for the corporation and its bylaws, the report outlined contracts binding farmers who enroll in the plan.

Salient details of the contract feature of the plan are these:

There are two contracts, the first running from the farmer to the farmers co-operative elevator, the second from the elevator to the central agency.

Details of the plan prepared during nearly a year of conferences, to market the majority of the farm products of the country under the most favorable price conditions were submitted to representatives of the various farm organizations behind the proposal.

The plan proposed by the committee of seventeen as a basis of action, called for farmers to contract for the

(Continued on Page Eight)

"COME BACK AS SOON AS POSSIBLE" IS FAREWELL OF SUBJECTS TO EX-EMPEROR

BUDAPEST, April 6.—(By the Associated Press.)—Former Emperor Charles went to the Steinhagen station on foot yesterday, being accompanied by Bishop Mikes and a number of officers, says a message received here from that city.

The former monarch was nervous, pale and haggard. A local military band played the Hungarian national anthem and the crowd uncovered and sang the hymn with faltering voices. While the hymn was being sung, Charles descended from his train and stood, modest eyed, among the people whom he claims as subjects.

When the guards on board the special train gave the signal for starting, Charles re-entered his car, waving farewell, calling out "au revoir, my faithful."

The message received here states the crowd shouted back "your majesty, come back as soon as possible."

The former signing the contract must sell his grain exclusively to these agencies for five years, renewable thereafter from year to year.

There are two types of contract a farmer may make: He may adopt the regular sales method now followed, through which the farmer sells to the elevator and the elevator sells to the market. These may be direct sales or sales on consignment. The second method is pooling. Farmers of a community adopting this plan may pool or farmers of two or more communities may join in a pool of their grain.

If either of the two optional methods in the contract proves unlawful, it is stated that it will be automatically stricken from the contract, and the balance stands.

Other features of the plan require that all members of the United States Grain Growers Incorporated must be bona fide growers of grain.

Membership Fee \$10
The membership fee is set at \$10 with no assessments. The corporation proposed is a non-profit, non-stock company, with no dividends and to be operated on a cost basis.

Expenses after the membership fee is paid are to be met by deductions from the sale of grain.

If a farmer's grain is sold on a commission basis solely, the maximum deduction permitted is one percent of the value of the grain, corresponding to present commission charges on exchanges. It was stated by members of the committee of seventeen.

On other grain involving storage and other marketing facilities the total deduction for capital investment shall not exceed one per cent of the value of the grain. For this deduction certificates not interest bearing are to be given. Funds so acquired are to be used to buy warehouses, establish crop news gathering agencies in various countries and for other facilities needed.

Provision is also made for establishment of subsidiary corporations, including an export corporation, a warehouse corporation, a corporation to purchase seats on exchanges and a finance corporation.

CHICAGO, April 6.—The ratification conference on the co-operative grain marketing plan authorized by the farmer's marketing committee of seventeen assembled here today for the most important meeting of farmers that the history of our country or any other country has ever recorded," in the words of C. H. Gustafson, chairman of the committee.

Details of the plan prepared during nearly a year of conferences, to market the majority of the farm products of the country under the most favorable price conditions were submitted to representatives of the various farm organizations behind the proposal.

The plan proposed by the committee of seventeen as a basis of action, called for farmers to contract for the

(Continued on Page Eight)

Several thousand men from the industrial towns in the region, gathered at Bruck in the evening and declared they would not set the ex-emperor pass until they had told him what they thought about him and his adventure.

The workers resisted all pleas of the authorities for several hours, but the crowd was finally dispersed early this morning.