

# TOKIO DELIGHTED WITH NEW PACT, LARGER BENEFITS

TOKIO, Dec. 10.—(By Associated Press.) Proposed abrogation of the Anglo-Japanese alliance in favor of an agreement among the United States, Great Britain, Japan and France, promises to raise Japan's international standing higher than ever, in the opinion of high Japanese officials. What Japan lost through an abrogation of her alliance with Great Britain, she would gain through creation of such an entente, they believe.

The new plan was contained in a proposal from Great Britain, which reached the foreign office ten days ago. This was followed shortly by the United States' recommendation for the inclusion of France. As understood here, it binds the signatory powers to respect each others' possessions in the Pacific but does not refer to China nor India.

Men in public life, whose comments are printed in the newspapers show a general enthusiasm for the proposed entente, not as a new scheme but as a continuance of the present valuable alliance. They give the impression that they believe there is a possibility of realizing President Harding's "association of nations" in which Japan would remain one of the great powers.

# EMMA AND ALEX TO TOUR EUROPE

RIGA, Dec. 10.—(By the Associated Press.)—Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, whose presence in Riga became known yesterday, today told the Associated Press correspondent that they were "not going to America immediately," but he hoped to travel in Europe soon. Miss Goldman declared she still loved America because it was her country, but she had not changed her opinions.

They said they hoped ultimately to reach the United States and fight in the supreme effort to establish their American citizenship.

They were both deported to Russia from the United States in the winter of 1919.

# MEXICANS CHARGE SHIP RUN GUNS

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 10.—(By the Associated Press.)—The American fishing schooner Mabel, now being held by the Mexican authorities at Ensenada, was described in a foreign office statement today as a carrier of contraband arms. The charge was also made in the statement that other boats flying the United States flag, were engaged in gun running.

The foreign office statement is the first official mention of the Mabel incident, which it is known has been the subject within the last few days of several inquiries by George T. Sumner, American charge d'affaires here.

# 22 MORE FEDERAL JUDGE BERTHS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—By a vote of 197 to 89, the Walsh bill providing for the appointment of 22 additional federal district judges was passed late today by the house and sent to the senate after an amendment which would have required federal judges to devote all their time to judicial duties had been ruled out on a point of order.

# 50-50 SPLIT UPON 1921 NOBEL PRIZE

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, Dec. 10.—(By the Associated Press.)—The Nobel peace prize for 1921, it was officially announced today, has been divided equally between Hjalmar Branting, premier of Sweden, and Christian L. Lange of Norway, secretary of the inter-parliamentary union.

# MAUDE MOORE IS GIVEN LIBERTY

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 10.—Maude Moore, who was arrested several months ago in Tacoma, Wash., after a nation-wide search, was today found not guilty of the killing of Leroy B. Barth here in September, 1919.

# Women Parade for Total Disarmament



Thousands of women of New York, carrying striking banners, paraded through the streets of New York recently demanding total, instead of limited disarmament. The parade was held under the auspices of the Women's Peace Society and the Women's Peace Union.

# DOKKIES OFFER TO FURNISH GROOM, ROSEBURG BRIDE

Incidental to the Medford temple of the Knights of Khorassan holding a big ceremonial at Roseburg today the local Dokkies will greatly enliven the metropolitan of Douglas county and incidentally furnish a victim for a public marriage, or else they were just spoofing, as witness the following in the Roseburg News Review:

"Many amusing features will be shown in the street parade, after which will be staged a feature not often seen on occasions of this kind. One of the members of the Medford temple has offered to marry a young lady of Roseburg who will present herself at the conclusion of the parade, the ceremony to be held on a specially constructed platform in the principal business district of the city.

"The only qualification is that the young lady must be at least 21 years old and vouch for as to character by the officers of the Knights of Pythias lodge of Roseburg. The Medford young man comes with equal recommendations by the entire membership of the Medford temple, and in his home town is considered a most desirable 'catch.' The prospective groom is 26 years of age, tall, dark and handsome, and has a well established and lucrative business in southern Oregon's metropolis.

"Word has been sent to the Medford temple, it is understood, that Roseburg's Knights of Pythias are just as game as they are and have guaranteed to produce the young lady necessary to complete the nuptial knot, and the wedding will positively take place as advertised.

"At any rate the minister has been engaged to be on hand, the bridal chamber has been reserved at the Umpqua hotel, and the wedding bells will surely ring in the old town next Saturday afternoon."

# LIQUOR SCANDAL BOBS UP IN PORT SEATTLE COMISH.

SEATTLE, Dec. 10.—Charges that intoxicating liquors were bought with funds of the port of Seattle commission and that the port commissioners "either had knowledge such was the fact, or by proper attention to duties could readily have discovered it," were contained in the report of the king county grand jury, made public here today.

No indictments were returned by the grand jury which investigated all departments of the county government. Certain conditions in and about the management of the port commission's affairs were "deplorable and there are many indications of inefficient management and lack of centralized responsibility," the report said.

Purchase of liquor with port funds it charged, was "concealed in expense vouchers paid long after."

# STOCKYARD STRIKE PEACE MOVEMENT

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—Federal and state officials were working today in an effort to settle the strike of packing house workers, which has caused a week of disorder in livestock centers, while Chicago packers announced that they were operating at "nearly normal" and union leaders were endeavoring to extend the strike by appeal for a sympathetic walkout by other trades in the stockyards. Reports that 3,000 imported workers had been brought into the Chicago yards were denied by the "big five" packers.

Weekly Bank Statement. NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—The actual condition of clearing house banks and trust companies for the week shows that they hold \$19,253,010 reserve in excess of legal requirements. This is a decrease of \$7,704,750 from last week.

# WATSON BACKS UP IN WAR HANGINGS, CONFUSED ON T. R.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Appearing today before a senate committee investigating charges that soldiers had been illegally hanged in France, Senator Watson, democrat, Georgia, declared a confusion of letters led to the statement on his part that Assistant Secretary Roosevelt of the navy department had information concerning the shooting of a soldier by an officer.

"The letter from which I quoted was from Colonel William Hayward, United States district attorney of New York," said Senator Watson. "Colonel Hayward wrote me that he knew of the shooting of Private Edward Whitaker by Lieutenant Emmett Cochran and that he was so incensed that he asked to have the officer removed to another command."

In presenting a photograph of what was purported to be a gallows built outside of Paris Senator Watson said it was his purpose to prove that war department records did not give the full number of gibbets.

# PEACE PLANS ARE BRIGHT

(Continued from Page one)

"Article III. This agreement shall remain in force for ten years from the time it shall take effect and after the expiration of said period it shall continue to be in force subject to the right of any of the high contracting parties and shall take effect on the deposit of ratifications, which shall take place at Washington and thereupon the agreement between Great Britain and Japan, which was concluded at London on July 15, 1911, shall terminate."

The treaty has not been signed formally, but has been initiated by representatives of the four powers as affirmed.

"The signing of this treaty," said Senator Lodge continuing "is on the part of the United States subject to the making of a convention with Japan concerning the status of the Island of Yap and what are termed the mandated islands in the Pacific ocean, north of the equator, the negotiations in regard to which are almost concluded, and also to the reservations with respect to what are termed the mandated islands in the Pacific ocean, south of the equator."

"It should also be observed that the controversy does not embrace questions which, according to principles of international law be exclusively within the domestic jurisdiction of the respective powers."

"The conference will perceive that I spoke correctly when I referred to the terms of the treaty as simple. To put it in a few words the treaty provides that the four signatory powers will agree as between themselves to respect their insular possessions and dominions in the region of the Pacific and that if any controversy should arise as to such rights all the high contracting parties shall be invited to a joint conference looking to the adjustment of such controversy."

"They agree to take similar action in the case of aggression by any other power upon these insular possessions or dominions. The agreement is to remain in force for ten years and after ratification under the constitutional methods of the high contracting parties the existing agreement between Great Britain and Japan, which was concluded at London, July 15, 1911, shall terminate. And that is all. Each signer is bound to respect the rights of the others and before taking any action in any controversy to consult with them. There is no provision for the use of force to carry out any of the terms of the agreement and no military or naval sanction lurks anywhere in the background or under cover of these plain and direct clauses."

"The surest way to prevent war is to remove the causes of war. There is an attempt to remove causes of war over a great area of the globe's surface by reliance upon the good faith and honest intentions of the nations which sign the treaty, solving all differences through the processes of diplomacy and joint consideration and conciliation. No doubt, we shall hear it said that the region to which this agreement applies is one most unlikely to give birth to serious disputes and therefore an agreement of this

character is of little consequence. History unhappily has shown that there is no corner of the earth so remote or so valueless that it is not capable of rising cause for controversy or even for war between the tribes and nations of mankind.

"But the islands of the Pacific, although remote from the dwelling places of the mass of humanity, are far from valueless. The islands of the southwestern Pacific extend over a vast space in that great ocean. They reach from the Marquesas on the east to the Philippines on the west; from the Aleutian islands on the north nearly to the Antarctic circle on the south. They are far more serious than is generally realized. I do not know what the total number is, but I am informed as to the Philippines, and it appears that this group alone contains over 3,100 islands, of which 1,600 have names. We have probably heard the remark of Robert Louis Stevenson when on leaving one of the Pacific islands, he was asked how he was going to Samoa. He replied that he should just go out and turn to the left. Those islands are, comparatively speaking, so dense that we might describe them in the words of Browning as the 'sprinkled isles, lily on lily that o'erlace the sea.'"

"And yet the region through which they are scattered is so vast that the idea of Greece and the Aegean sea so famous in history and poetry could easily be lost therein and continue unnoticed except by wandering seamen or stray adventurers. They range from Australia, continental in magnitude, to atolls where there are no dwellers but the builders of coral reefs or lonely rocks marking the peak of mountains which rise up from the ocean's floor through miles of water before they touch the air. Although to the western and the eastern world alike, most of the islands on the southwestern Pacific are little known there still lingers about them the charm so compelling and so fascinating which an undiscovered country has for the sons of men who are weary of main traveled roads and the trampled highways of trade and commerce which cover the surface of the patient earth.

"Upon these islands still shines the drama of romance in the stories of Melville and the writings of Robert Louis Stevenson to whom the South Seas gave both a grave and a monument imperishable as his own fame. But the Pacific islands are much more than this. They possess certain qualities other than natural beauty and romantic charm which to many minds are more enticing. The larger ones are rich in many ways, fertile in the gifts of soil and climate and in other forms of riches desired by men, which extended from the untold mineral resources of Australia to the pearls which are brought from the depths of the ocean. There are among them all great areas of forest and of plain fit for the support and prosperity of very great material value, largely uncivilized man. In a word they have a developed and where this condition



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exists the desires of men will enter and conflicting human desires have throughout recorded his story been breeders of war. Thus far the wastes of the Pacific ocean with all the crowding islands, except on the edges of the continent have not been the scenes of the great wars and not many years have passed since three great nations sent their warships to Samoa because there was a dispute in regard to those distant islands. Therefore an agreement among the nations controlling these islands have a very serious importance to the world.

"We make the experiment here in this treaty of trying to assure peace in that immense region by trusting the preservation of its tranquility to the good faith of the nations responsible for it. The world has just passed through a war the very memory of which makes us shudder. We all believe deep in our hearts that this suffering and ruin which still beset us must not be permitted to come again if we can prevent it. If the nations of the earth are still in the innermost recesses of their consciousness planning or dreaming of coming wars and longing for conquests, no treaties of partition and no alliance can stay them; but if, as I firmly hope the world has learned a frightful lesson from the awful experiences of the

great war of 1914, then our surest appeal in order to prevent wars in the future must be to the hearts, the sympathies, the reason and the higher impulses of mankind.

"Such an appeal we make today by this agreement among our four great nations. We rely upon their good faith to carry out the terms of this instrument, knowing that by so doing they will prevent war should controversies ever arise among them. If this spirit prevails and rules, we can have no better support than the faith of nations. For one I devoutly believe the spirit of the world is such that we can trust to the good faith and the high purposes which the treaty I have laid before you embodies and enshrines. Agreements of this kind I know have often been made before, only to fail, but there has been a far-reaching change in the mental condition of men and women everywhere. That which really counts is the intention of the nations who make the agreement. In this hour of trial and darkness which has followed the war with Germany the spirit of the world is no longer the same. If we enter upon this agreement, which rests only upon the will and honor of those who sign it, we at least make the great experiment, and appeal to the men and women of the nation to help us sustain it in spirit and in truth."

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