

Feb Complete

Oregon Historical Soc  
Public Auditorium

The Weather

Maximum yesterday.....37  
Minimum today.....27

# MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

Predictions

Fair and colder.

Daily—Sixteenth Year.  
Weekly—Fifty-First Year.

MEDFORD, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1922

NO. 267

## DISARMAMENT TREATY IS ACCEPTED

### FORMAL ASSENT OF FIVE WORLD POWERS GIVEN TO NAVY LIMITATION PACT

England, Japan, France, Italy and United States Accept Treaty at Plenary Session of Washington Conference—Treaty Text Given Out—Extension of Fortifications to Stop—Scores of Battleships to Be Scrapped—Gun Calibers Restricted to 16 Inches—Naval Holiday Declared—Regulation of Merchant Ships Announced—Battleships Restricted.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Formal assent of the five powers to the naval limitations treaty was given at the plenary session of the Washington conference today.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—At 12:26 p. m. today Secretary Hughes presented to the arms conference the text of the treaty for limitation of naval armaments.

#### Draft of Naval Treaty

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The draft of the treaty for limitation of naval armaments submitted today to the plenary session of the Washington conference contains only the following preamble in explanation of the purposes of the five contracting powers in reaching the conclusions set forth:

"Desiring to contribute to the maintenance of the general peace and to relieve the burdens of competition in armament:

"Have resolved, with a view to accomplishing these purposes, to conclude a treaty to limit their respective naval armaments and to that end have appointed as their plenipotentiaries—(the names of the delegates of the powers follow).

Article one is merely the agreement to limit naval armaments as provided in the treaty.

Article two provides that the contracting powers may retain respectively capital ships specified in part one, chapter two.

#### Ships Named

The ships thus named in part one follow:

United States—Maryland, California, Tennessee, Idaho, New York, Mexico, Mississippi, Arizona, Pennsylvania, Oklahoma, Nevada, Texas, Arkansas, Wyoming, Florida, Utah, North Dakota, Delaware—Total tonnage 500,650.

Great Britain—Royal Sovereign, Royal Oak, Revenge, Resolution, Ramilliers, Nalaya, Valiant, Barham, Queen Elizabeth, Warspite, Benbow, Emperor of India, Iron Duke, Marlboro, Hood, Renown, Repulse, Tiger, Thunderer, King George V., Ajax, Centurion—Total tonnage 580,450.

France—Bretagne, Lorraine, Provence, Paris, France, Jean Bart, Courbet, Diderot, Voltaire—Total tonnage 221,170.

Italy—Andrea Doria, Caio Duilio, Conte di Cavour, Giulio Cesare, Leonardo da Vinci, Dante Alighieri, Roma, Napoli, Vittorio Emanuele, Regina Elena—Total tonnage 182,800.

Japan—Mutsu, Nagato, Hanga, Ise, Yamashiro, Fuso, Kirishima, Haruna, Miyel, Kongon—Total tonnage 301,320.

Article two then provides that on the coming into force of the treaty, all other capital ships, "built or building" by the five powers shall be disposed of as proscribed in chapter two, part two, the reference being to the extensive "rules for scrapping vessels of war" carried in the part two mentioned.

#### U. S. Ships Retained

Article one then provides that in addition to the specified capital ships "the United States may complete and retain two ships of the West Virginia

class now under construction," and on their completion dispose of the North Dakota and Delaware under the scrapping rules, while Great Britain may, in accordance with the replacement table carried in chapter two, construct two new capital ships not to exceed 35,000 tons standard displacement each, and on their completion dispose of these, Thunderer, King George V., Ajax and Centurion, under the scrapping rules.

#### Naval Holiday

Article three is the agreement of the powers to "abandon their respective capital ship building programs" and to build or acquire no new capital ships except as replacement tonnage and under the replacement agreement ships thus replaced to be disposed of as provided for in chapter two.

Article four is the naval ratio agreement stated in standard displacement tonnage aggregates for capital ship replacement as follows:

United States 525,000 tons; British empire 525,000 tons; France 175,000 tons; Italy 175,000 tons; Japan, 315,000 tons, which aggregates the powers agree not to exceed.

#### Ship Size Limited

Article five fixes the 35,000 ton capital ship maximum displacement for any ship which "shall be acquired by, or constructed by, for or within the jurisdiction of any contracting power. Guns are limited to a maximum of 16 inches by article six.

Article seven fixes the total tonnage of aircraft carriers at: United States 135,000 tons; British empire 135,000 tons; France 60,000; Italy 60,000 tons; Japan 181,000.

Article eight provides that replacement of aircraft carriers shall be "affected only as prescribed in chapter two, part three," but specified that all such tonnage built or building before November 1919 be regarded as experimental and replaceable without regard to the age of the ships.

Article nine provides that no aircraft carrier exceeding 27,000 tons "shall be acquired by, or constructed by, for or within the jurisdiction of any of the contracting powers" except that each of the powers may within the tonnage ratio limitations, construct not more than two carriers of a maximum of 33,000 tons each or may convert warcraft otherwise to be scrapped into such carriers. "In order to effect economy. Armament of carriers exceeding 27,000 tons, however, is limited to a total of 28 guns of more than six inch caliber per ship.

#### Gun Calibers Limited

Article ten provides that no carrier shall carry a gun heavier than eight inch caliber. It provides also without prejudice to article nine "with reference to the limit of eight 8-inch guns per ship. It is provided also that the number of anti-aircraft guns not exceeding five-inch caliber "is not limited."

Article eleven provides that no warship exceeding 10,000 tons displacement, other than a capital ship aircraft carrier, shall be built or acquired, or built within the jurisdiction of the contracting powers. A provision that ves-

(Continued on Page Eight)

### W. S. CROWELL AFTER EVENTFUL LIFE PASSES ON

One of Jackson County's Best Beloved and Most Highly Respected Pioneers Dies at Age of 77—Funeral Services On Friday.

Death closed at 11:35 last night the eventful career of William S. Crowell, for a decade prominent in the financial and political affairs of Jackson county and this city. The end came as a result of an affection of the heart, and the infirmities of years. Judge Crowell was 77 years, 10 months and three days of age. In his time, he ranged from a country school teacher in his native state—Ohio, to the high councils of the Democratic party, and was known to scores of southern Oregon people as "Judge." He was a kindly man, a capable and honest one.

Born March 28, 1843, near the little village of Rock Point, Ashtabula county, Ohio, Judge Crowell received a limited education in the district schools. He began life teaching a district school in the winter of 1859 and 1860, and as he said, "boarded around." In 1861, he answered the first call of President Lincoln for 75,000 men to suppress the Rebellion. This was for three months' service, and at the expiration of that time he re-enlisted, with Company A, 29th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for the duration of the war. In February, 1862, he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant of Company A. Resigning from this position he recruited Company G, 105th Ohio Volunteer Regiment, and fought in the campaigns in Tennessee, and Kentucky, where he came in contact with Generals Grant and Sherman and Hood, and marched to Atlanta, Georgia, as a contingent of Sherman on his historic march. At Atlanta, he was discharged on a surgeon's disability certificate, but regaining his health he re-enlisted, and served to the close of the Civil war.

#### Cited for Good Conduct

In the official reports of the battles of Perryville, Ky., and Milton, Tenn., he received honorable mention "for soldierly conduct under fire."

In 1866, Judge Crowell was admitted to the practice of law at Cleveland, Ohio. In 1872, he entered the stormy field of Ohio politics and was elected district attorney of Coshocton county, Ohio. He served two terms. In 1883, he was elected to the state senate of Ohio from the 18th and 19th districts, by a majority of 15,000.

In 1885, Judge Crowell was appointed United States consul at Amoy, China, by President Grover Cleveland, and he filled this position until August, 1890. In 1890, he was elected county judge of Jackson county, and was twice nominated by the Democratic party as candidate for circuit judge of the First district of Oregon, but declined both nominations. In winning the county judgeship, an adverse majority of 600 was overcome, and during his term Jackson county warrants were for the first time sold at par, and finally at a premium. Also, Judge Crowell was elected Mayor of Medford, and under his regime city warrants were brought to par.

#### Organized Bank

In 1905 Judge Crowell assisted in the organization of the First National bank of Medford, and was associated with that institution's phenomenal growth. In 1911 he withdrew from the presidency of the First National, and since then up to the time of his demise was connected with the Medford National bank. He was recognized as one of the financial leaders of the state.

Of recent years, Judge Crowell has not been active in affairs, but each day came to his office, where he greeted friends, and transacted business with old friends and G. A. R. comrades. He also gave sound advice to young men, and had the con-

(Continued on Page Eight)

### Mrs. Harding in Role of Scout Leader



Mrs. Warren G. Harding in the uniform of Commander-in-Chief of the Girl Scouts of America. "Laddie Boy," the White House pet, insisted on getting in the photograph.

### SETTLEMENT SHANTUNG PROBLEM DECLARED BIG ACHIEVEMENT OF MEET

Hon. A. C. Balfour at Plenary Session Lauds Statesmanship of Secretary Hughes in Securing Solution of Far Eastern Problem—Great Britain's Return of Leased Port to China Announced—Marvellous Spirit of Good Will and Enthusiasm Prevails—Laughter Aroused When Hughes Speaks of Denaturing Capital Ships—Brilliant Scene, Final Session

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—In a three-hour session today the Washington arms conference approved both the naval limitation treaty and the treaty putting submarine warfare against merchant craft and gas and chemical warfare under the ban of five-power disapproval.

The plenary session then adjourned on call.

Before the plenary session concluded its work, Mr. Hughes read into the record a lengthy statement from the minutes of the conversations which form a part of the Shantung settlement between China and Japan. The action was taken after presentation of the treaty by Chairman Hughes and his brief discussion, followed by an address by M. Sarraut of the French delegation, expressing the adherence of France. The separate treaty regarding submarines and poison gas was then presented by Elihu Root.

On a roll call of the five delegations, the submarine treaty formally was approved.

The session adjourned at 2:36 p. m. to meet again at the call of the chairman.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—(By the Associated Press.)—The fifth open session of the arms conference was called just at 11 o'clock today for the presentation of the naval limitation treaty, and the special treaties limiting the use of submarines and poison gas.

The exact moment of the opening of the session was 11:06 a. m. Chairman Hughes began with the resolutions adopted in the Far Eastern committee. He brought in first the resolution of December 12 for withdrawal of foreign postoffices from China. Without discussion the postoffice resolution was adopted and the conference then went on to further discussions.

In quick succession the two open door resolutions and the two resolutions pledging against discriminatory railroad practices in China were adopted without debate.

Description of the terms of the naval limitation treaty, outlines the results agreed upon between "the big five" following the dramatic announcement of American proposals by Secretary Hughes at the opening session of the conference on November 12.

Just before the presentation of the naval treaty and after the treaty affecting China had been quickly adopted, the Shantung agreement was announced and described with satisfaction by the representatives of China and Japan.

#### S. S. Oregon Is Retained

Arthur J. Balfour, heading the British delegation, described it as "the crowning work of Secretary Hughes and the representatives of China and Japan," and then threw in another surprise by the flat announcement that Great Britain would hand back to China her lease on Wei Hai Wei.

There was a ripple of applause

when Mr. Hughes announced that the old battleship Oregon would be retained for non-combatant purposes because the state of Oregon wanted to keep it for historical and sentimental reasons.

Touching on the system of actual scrapping of capital ships, Mr. Hughes said:

"I might call this the denaturing of capital ships." The phrase was greeted with laughter.

#### Hall Is Crowded

Every seat in the hall was occupied, and many spectators stood. The audience included cabinet officials, supreme court justices, members of congress and other officials. The committee resolution providing for withdrawal of foreign troops from China also was adopted unanimously.

Mr. Hughes then announced that the Chinese tariff resolution would be passed over for the present because of special considerations affecting it. It would come before the conference later, he said embodied in a customs treaty.

The declaration of the powers asking China to reduce her military forces and the resolution for publicity of foreign commitments in China followed the same rapid pathway to adoption.

The conference then adopted the Chinese radio resolution of December 7, with the accompanying declarations of principles by the powers and by China already made public.

That ended the string of resolutions and Chairman Hughes announced amid applause he had been informed that the Shantung controversy "has been settled."

The chairman then read the points of agreement between the Japanese and Chinese in regard to Shantung, the substance of which previously had been published by the delegations concerned.

#### Root Presents Treaty

Mr. Root said the treaty he presented was a supplement to the naval agreement.

"You will perceive," he said, "that this treaty does not undertake to codify international law with respect to visit and search and seizure of merchant vessels. What it does undertake is to state the law of nations with respect to the visit and search of merchant vessels, and that under no circumstances are submarines exempt from such humane rules."

"Nations violating the humane rules," Mr. Root declared, "will be visited with punishment that means national ruin."

Senator Schanzer followed Mr. Root and expressed Italy's approval of the submarine treaty.

Senator Schanzer said Italy had felt that its fleet of submarines for defense only should equal that of any other power on the Mediterranean. He expressed the conviction that the American program as carried out by the conference would end the possibilities of war.

Secretary Hughes said he believed

(Continued on page eight)

### BRUTAL ATTACK ON AL. CLEMENT NEARLY FATAL

A. Cowan, Discharged Employee Concrete Plant, Assaults Fellow Worker With Scraper—Victim in Serious Condition.

Al Clement, pipe machine operator at the Medford Concrete Construction plant conducted by C. J. Semon and son at the end of North Riverside, suffered serious injury yesterday morning when A. Cowan, an employe at the plant hit him with a scraper used to clean cement from the floor. The scraper is a piece of metal about eight inches square and one-fourth of an inch thick attached to a four-foot handle. Cowan waited until Clement's back was turned and then swinging the dangerous bludgeon struck Clement with it on the left side of the head knocking him unconscious. As a result of the blow, Clement fell against a form from which a bolt protruded and cut the back of his head badly. The blow of the scraper bruised the entire side of Clement's head. If the scraper used by Cowan had struck edgewise, instead of flatwise as it did, Clement would undoubtedly have been killed instantly.

Russell Semon, manager of the plant, discharged Cowan yesterday morning and gave him to understand that Clement had had nothing to do with his dismissal even though Cowan had been working directly under Clement. However, Cowan thought differently and made the murderous attack upon Clement apparently upon the supposition that Clement had been instrumental in his discharge.

After the blow was struck no attempt was made to detain Cowan until young Semon appeared. When Semon saw what had occurred Cowan was in the street, and was starting to run. Semon gave chase for more than half a mile, the fugitive running north on the highway and finally escaping. It is understood that his home is in Central Point.

Clement has no fracture of the skull as far as can be learned, but is suffering from concussion of the brain. His condition is considered serious, but not necessarily alarming, and it is believed he will eventually recover.

#### Below Ellensburg

ELLENSBURG, Wash., Feb. 1.—At 7 o'clock this morning the temperature was eight below zero, the third coldest day of the winter.

### HISTORIC RIGHT OF PAPAL VETO IS ABANDONED

ROME, Feb. 1.—(By the Associated Press.)—The sacred college will convene tomorrow in conclave for the election of a new pope. The Italian, French and Spanish governments, which formerly claimed the right of veto, have informed the holy see semi-officially that they have no desire in the matter, the Italian government in addition issuing denial to the report that it favored Cardinal Maffi, archbishop of Pisa.

Thus, to all intents and purposes, the four countries which have heretofore been most prominent in the conclaves will have no influence at the forthcoming meeting.

Baron Beyens, Belgian ambassador to the holy see, told the correspondent that a strong feeling for Cardinal Laurenti secretary of the congregation of the propaganda, apparently was growing as the conclave approached. He pointed out, however, that those whose names were most insistently mentioned had rarely been chosen and that it was probable that, although the next pope was certain to be an Italian, he would be selected from among the cardinals whose names had been virtually unmentioned.

The right of veto was never supported by any document or written concession, but Austria exercised, or attempted to exercise, the power at all the conclaves in the nineteenth century except that which selected Leo XIII in 1878, and it did so again in 1903 when it objected to Cardinal Rampolla.

Cardinal Sarto, who took the name of Pius X was thereupon elected and in the next year suppressed by papal bull all right of veto or "exclusion" by secular governments. The bull also forbade any member of the conclave from exercising such right on behalf of a government.

### U. S. Official Caught \$500,000 Booze Net

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—Announcement was made today by Chief of Detectives Hughes that Scott Burnett, an inspector in the department of internal revenue had confessed to participation in whiskey robberies totalling \$500,000 within the last year. Burnett was arrested and the police say, told how he had been detailed to check up the inventories of liquor in the homes of rich Chicagoans and how he was induced by a band of notorious crooks to enter into a conspiracy with them to rob these places.

### U. S. MAIL ROBBERIES START AGAIN; WHITING, INDIANA, CLERK HELD UP

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—Five sacks of mail believed to be registered, were stolen by three armed bandits who after firing one shot, stopped a mail clerk in Whiting, Ind., this morning as he was en route from the Pennsylvania depot to the postoffice, according to reports to the Chicago police.

According to the Whiting police the bandits waited until the mail train had pulled away. The mail

clerk piled the bags into a small wheel cart and was about a block away from the station, when the bandit car containing the three men drove alongside.

One of the robbers fired a shot into the air and ordered the clerk to halt. The messenger held up his hands and the bandits jumped from their machine and threw the sacks into the car and disappeared in the direction of Chicago.