

The Weather

Maximum yesterday 54
Minimum today 21

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

MEDFORD, OREGON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1922

Predictions

Fair and colder.

NO. 290

BRITISH CHIVALRY AND BEAUTY GATHER AT WEDDING PRINCESS MARY, TO VISCOUNT LASCELLES

For First Time in English History Princess Is Married in Westminster Abbey, and Goes Outside Royal Circles for Husband—All England Celebrates and Rejoices—Crowds in Streets So Dense Procession Proceeds With Difficulty—Wedding Cake Nine Feet High Carved—Brocade, Jewels and Furs Feature Gowns—To Spend Honeymoon in Country

LONDON, Feb. 28.—(By Associated Press.) Princess Mary, only daughter of King George and Queen Mary was married today to Viscount Lascelles, with all the pomp and dignity befitting a royal wedding.

The ceremony began in Westminster Abbey at 11:30 o'clock and soon thereafter the couple were pronounced man and wife, while the chimes of Westminster rang out the happy message and vast crowds gave tumultuous greeting.

The scene of the ceremony in the historic walls of the abbey was one of impressive grandeur with the king and queen and the entire royal household participating and with all ranks represented in the assemblage, while outside the abbey enthusiastic popular homage was given the bridal pair.

London in Gala Attire
The long waited day found London crowded with excursionists from all parts of the isles and continent. Americans also were in evidence, hundreds having made the voyage to gain a glimpse of the great state function.

the palace dooryard the cheers swelled to a deafening crescendo as the gilded glass coach bearing the Princess Mary and her father rumbled through the bronze gates.

Before the coach and the later trailing carriages bearing the princess' ladies in waiting and the king's attendants had reached the entrance to the Mall the cheering had spread half down the avenue. The band's rendition of "God Save the King" was unheard in the wild tumult as was the sound of the hoo's of the bays drawing the historic coach and those of the sovereign's mounted escort.

Members of the royal family who were not included in the carriage processions assembled outside the abbey shortly after 11 o'clock where they greeted Alexandra and a few minutes later the second party consisting of the Duke of York and the Princess Henry and George.

(Continued on page six.)

Princess Mary and Four of Her Bridesmaids



Lady Rachel Cavendish

Lady Mary Thyane

Princess Mary

Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon



crowded into every niche about Buckingham palace, along the Mall, in Trafalgar square, down Whitehall and in the precincts of the parliament building and the abbey. Many paid high prices for seats in stands or even standing room in windows flanking the way.

Hours before the wedding there were overflows of humanity in every street transverse the route of the wedding party. Some, bringing blankets and food, made certain of seeing their princess by keeping all night positions.

Jewels Flash
Only motors and carriages bearing ticket-holders were permitted to pass the police lines. The conveyances put down at the abbey doors streams of gorgeously gowned women, myriads of diamonds, sapphires and other precious stones flashing from their tiaras necklaces and bracelets. Their escorts were resplendent in service dress or the velvet breeches, with silk stockings and three-cornered hats of court regalia.

Outside Buckingham palace and a few moments later about the abbey, military guards of honor took up their positions, forming a line in front of the edifice, their tall shakos and scarlet and white uniforms making a brilliant spectacle of the mile and a half of thoroughfare.

Two thousand of the king's life guardsmen were paraded for this duty. With them were their four bands, which entertained the crowds until, at 11 o'clock, trumpeting from the mounted escort heralded the departure of the royal carriages from Marlborough house carrying Queen Mother Alexandra and Princess Victoria with the queen's suite.

There was a one-minute interlude then from Buckingham palace at the end of the Mall trundled the three carriages of Queen Mary, the Duke of York and Princess Henry and George.

Cheer Royal Family
Cheers for these members of the royal family had scarcely abated when from that portion of the route nearest

LLOYD GEORGE GIVES EGYPT HER FREEDOM

LONDON, Feb. 28.—(By Associated Press.) Prime Minister Lloyd George announced in the house of commons this afternoon that the British protectorate over Egypt has been terminated and that Egypt was free to work out such national institutions as might be suited to the aspirations of her own people.

Egypt, with its population of 10,000,000 Fellahs, Copts, and approximately 100,000 foreigners, is nominally a part of the Turkish Empire but virtually constitutes a dependency of England. Its government is an hereditary monarchy whose head, from 1892 to 1914, was the Khedive Abbas Hilmi.

The strong pro-German and pro-Turkish attitude of Abbas Hilmi early in the war led to his deposition and he was succeeded by his uncle, the former Prince Ahmed Fuad, at one time president of the University of Egypt, who was invested with the title of sultan Hussein Kemal. Abbas Hilmi became an exile and issued a proclamation from Constantinople in 1915, calling upon Egyptians and Sudanese to rise against England, whom he charged with his overthrow. Later he was shown to have financed Holo Pasha, the defector, by the French. In 1913, Abbas Hilmi's estates in Egypt were confiscated by the government.

Several factions exist in Egypt, all of them committed to independence or greater freedom from British rule. Followers of Abbas Hilmi and the nationalists led by Said Zagloul Pasha constitute the radicals; adherents of Sultan Hussein Kemal are the moderates. Said Zagloul Pasha was banished to Seylon by the British on December 29, 1921, following serious rioting in Cairo, Alexandria, Tanta and other places, in which scores were killed, many wounded and several hundred persons arrested.

The present disturbed conditions followed the rejection, by an Egyptian delegation representing the sultan, of a proposed convention by the British government providing for a termination of the protectorate which has continued since 1914 and for new measures of native administration under British control.

The terms offered to the Egyptians by Great Britain included an agreement to grant independence on three conditions: First, the appointment of advisers for the ministries of finance and justice; second, control over foreign relations; and, third, the retention of a British army of occupation. It was reported that the delegation accepted all three conditions, the only disputed point being the question as to where the British troops should be stationed. Adley Pasha demanded that they be confined to the guarding of the Suez canal but Lord Curzon insisted they be stationed at various points in the canal zone as well as Alexandria and Cairo.

PRES'T HARDING URGES PASSAGE \$32,000,000 SHIP SUBSIDY BILL

DRUG ADDICTS ARRESTED IN MURDER CASE

Los Angeles Police Gather in Six Dope Fiends and Two Bootleggers As Suspects in Taylor Murder—House Is Raided.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 28.—Six men were arrested here early today by police in a raid on what police termed a "narcotic den" and detectives working on the mystery of the slaying of William Desmond Taylor, motion picture director, here February 1, were engaged early today in questioning the men. Police expressed belief that the arrests will develop connection with the murder of the film director.

The men gave the names of John Herkey, William Kirby, William East, George Calvert, Ray Lynch and Harry Amosheim.

The arrests followed hours of investigation by police for clues concerning the threats against the life of Taylor before the mysterious slaying twenty-eight days ago.

Two Bootleggers in Net.
LOS ANGELES, Feb. 28.—Two men were taken into custody by the police here early this morning and were being held for investigation in connection with the slaying of William Desmond Taylor, motion picture director in his apartment here on the night of February 1.

The men, whose names have been withheld by the police, were said to have been members of a "bootlegging gang," which carried on extensive operations in the Hollywood section.

According to the police, the men were sought as possible suspects in the Taylor case as a result of a story told to an officer by a woman, also said to have been a member of the purported gang.

This woman, whose name is withheld, told the police, they said, that she had heard the men threaten Taylor's life because they feared he was interfering with their "business."

Phoenix Bank Closed
PHOENIX, Ariz., Feb. 28.—The Bank of Phoenix was closed today by State Bank Examiner H. M. Moritz. This is the re-organized Central bank which closed its doors March 21, 1921, and reopened as the Bank of Phoenix July 1, 1921.

PRESIDENT ASKS RETURN OF SHIPS TO PRIVATE HANDS UNDER U. S. CONTROL

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The administration plan for government aid for the American merchant marine was presented to congress today by President Harding in a message read today to a joint session.

The president detailed to the two houses assembled in joint session the war time creation of America's great tonnage—an experimental venture, as he described it,—and then he added: "Having failed at such enormous cost, I bring you the proposal which contemplates the return to private initiative and private enterprise, aided to a conservative success where we are safeguarded against the promotion of private greed, and do not discourage the hope of profitable investment, which underlies all successful endeavor."

It entails nothing to attempt even the briefest resume of our own efforts to re-establish that American importance in commerce carrying on the high seas which was recorded in the earlier days of the republic. The aspiration is nation-wide. The conflict between two schools of political thought heretofore has defeated all efforts to employ the governmental aid which other nations found advantageous, while we held aloof, and the terms "subsidy" and "subvention," were made more or less hateful to the American public. But the nation-wide desire to restore our merchant marine has outlived all defeats and every costly failure.

Eight years ago the aspiration found expression in a movement to have the government sponsor an enterprise in which the individual genius seemingly had failed. It would be difficult correctly to appraise the policy because the world war put an end to all normal activities before we were involved. Our shipyards were turned to feverish and costly activities by the call of the allied powers for shipping without which they could not hope to survive. American energies were applied to construction for others, as we had never dreamed of doing for ourselves. When we were later engaged we trebled and quadrupled the output on our account.

Ships were so essential that there was the call for ships and ships and yet more ships and we enlarged old yards and established new ones without counting the cost. We build madly, extravagantly, impractically and yet miraculously, but we met a pressing need and performed a great service.

Details of Bill.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—A ship subsidy estimated at approximately \$32,000,000 annually, to be provided for principally by the diversion of ten per cent of the nation's customs receipts, would be paid to the owners of American ships now engaged in foreign trade under a bill introduced today in the senate and house. The measure incorporates a subsidy plan proposed by the shipping board and endorsed by President Harding in a message read today to a joint session.

Introduced in the senate by Chairman Jones of the commerce committee and in the house by Chairman Greene of the merchant marine committee, the bill sets forth that the purpose of the direct subsidy provision is to "aid the development and maintenance of the American merchant marine, to promote the growth of the foreign commerce of the United States and to contribute to the national defense."

Other provisions of the bill would authorize the creation of a "construction loan fund," to be administered by the shipping board and derived from the sale of its vessels in addition to operating revenues.

Require that not more than 50 per cent of the number of aliens admissible to this country in any one year be transported in foreign bottoms.

CROWELL PROP. TO CHURCH AND TWO FAMILIES

Late Banker Wills Most of Estate to Christian Science Church, Rankin Estes and J. W. Berrian Families—Bank Is Executor.

The last will and testament of the late William S. Crowell, signed January 10, 1922, has been filed for probate with the county clerk, and therein requests are made to friends, charity and the Christian Science church of Medford. The Medford National bank is named as executor, and the will provides, that in case the bank is "unwilling to perform the duty of settling my estate, then I authorize the trustees of the Christian Science church of Medford to nominate to the county court of Jackson county, an executor of my estate."

The estate has not been appraised but is estimated at about \$30,000.

Paragraph 11 of the will bequeaths "to Herman Crowell (so-called) of San Diego, Cal., the sum of \$300 in cash," to "be paid to him as soon after my death as convenient, on condition that "he makes no controversy and no further claim against my estate. In the event that he contests this will, or makes further claim against my estate, he shall be paid \$5 and no more." Three hundred dollars is also bequeathed to "William S. Crowell, my namesake, and son of Herman Crowell."

A thousand dollar bond of the Kingdom of Belgium, bearing interest at the rate of seven and one-half per cent yearly is bequeathed to the

Trade between the United States and the Philippines and the Virgin Islands is defined for the purpose of the bill as foreign trade. The definition of such trade excludes that of the Great Lakes as well as trade "between ports in the United States and ports in foreign countries where the distance between the vessel's last port of call in the one and the vessel's first port of call in the other is less than 150 miles."

Excess Profits Impossi-
The bill provides that where net operating income derived by an owner of vessels receiving the subsidy benefits exceeds ten per cent in any fiscal year, fifty per cent of such

(Continued on Page six.)

FIRST VOTE IS VICTORY FOR TREATY

Senate Smothers Qualification of Yap Treaty By Vote of 50 to 23 — Borah and France Only Republicans in Opposition, Senator France's Amendment Then Beaten.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Taking its first vote on qualification of any of the arms conference treaties, the senate today rejected, 23 to 50, a proposed amendment to the Yap treaty amplifying the provision that existing treaty rights on the mandated islands of the Pacific shall not be abridged. Only two republicans, Senators Borah of Idaho and France of Maryland, supported the proposed amendment. Four democrats, Senators Underwood, Alabama, Pomerene, Ohio; Myers, Montana, and Williams, Mississippi, voted against it.

The senate also rejected, 11 to 52, an amendment by Senator France, providing for the manufacture, sale, importation and exportation of intoxicating liquor be prohibited in the mandated islands.

Eight democrats joined with the republicans in opposing the amendment. Those who supported it were Senators Ashurst, Arizona; Harrison, Mississippi; Heflin, Alabama; Kendrick, Wyoming; Pittman, Nevada; Reed, Missouri; Robinson, Arkansas; Sheppard, Texas; Smith, South Carolina and Swanson, Virginia, all democrats and Senator France, republican, Maryland.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Contending that present American rights in the Pacific are not sufficiently protected under the Yap treaty, Senator Pittman, democrat, Nevada, introduced an amendment which would embody in existing treaties "shall not be limited or abridged by any of the provisions of this treaty."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The senate today adopted a resolution extending for ten days the time for a report from the senate judiciary committee on eligibility of Senator Smoot republican, Utah, and Representative Burton, republican, Ohio, for membership on the allied debt funding commission.

PROPAGANDA IN CONGRESS RILES SENATOR KING

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Concerted propaganda for and against legislation has become a national menace and should be checked, Senator King, democrat, Utah declared today in the course of his testimony before the senate committee investigating activities of alleged dye monopolies and lobbies.

Senator King questioned the right of individuals or associations to force their views on members of congress but admitted that he could not say where the line should be drawn.

Mr. King's views were challenged by Chairman Shortridge, who declared there could not be inhibition on house expression as to merits or demerits of legislation.

The Utah senator maintained, however that if propaganda of an organized sort in behalf of legislation should continue untrammelled it would mean "merely that wealth is to control this country, congress and all else."

No snakes are found on the Bermuda islands.

CHICAGO LAD CONDEMNED TO HANG HYPNOTIZES HIMSELF INTO SEMI-COMA

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—Guards at the death cell of Harvey Church, sentenced to be hanged Friday, announced today that the prisoner had come out of the state of semi-coma into which he lapsed shortly after his self-imposed hunger strike forty days ago and that during the night the prisoner had muttered weird, unintelligible syllables.

Dr. Norman Copeland, who went to the cell when the guards reported Church's mutterings, sat by the bedside for hours and later announced that Church would live to go to the gallows.

Dr. William O. Krohn, psychiatrist, said that Church was a "faker," but possessed of one of the "krohnest" wills I have ever observed.

"He is not mentally dead," he said. "His brain may be numbed by hardships he has forced himself to go through," but Church, if he does not understand everything that goes on around him, falls only because he actually has hypnotized himself into semi-coma."