

# Grants Pass Daily Courier

VOL. IX, No. 204.

GRANTS PASS, JOSEPHINE COUNTY, OREGON, SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1919.

WHOLE NUMBER 2705.

## FISTIC BATTLE ON 4TH OF JULY IN LIMELIGHT

SPORTS OF THE WORLD TURN EYES TOWARD TOLEDO, OHIO, WHERE GIANTS MEET

### BIG ARENA WILL SEAT 50,000

Tickets From \$10 to \$60; Barbed Wire Used to Keep Out Those Who Try to Slip In

Toledo, Ohio, June 28.—Thrusting its raw, yellow skeleton skyward, the huge bowl-shaped arena, costing \$150,000 and originally planned to seat 50,000 persons, is rapidly nearing completion for the heavyweight championship contest between Jess Willard and Jack Dempsey here July 4.

Some idea of the immensity of the arena may be obtained from the fact that it is four times as large as the arena in which Jack Johnson battered Jim Jefferies to defeat in Reno, Nev., and capable of seating four times as many persons. Approximately 1,750,000 feet of lumber has been used in the structure. Not a bolt has been used, the entire building being held together by nails of which two carloads or 50,000 pounds have been driven. All new lumber has entered into the construction and this will be sold after the contest.

Every effort has been made to make it certain every ticket holder will get the seat to which his ticket entitles him. To take care of the big crowd, there will be four grand entrances, one each at the north, south, east and west side of the arena. At each of these will be four runways, one each for the \$10, \$15 and \$25 seats, while the fourth will take care of the \$30, \$40, \$50 and \$60 ticket holders. In order to obtain entrance it will be necessary to pass muster of three separate ticket takers to guard against anyone not holding a ticket slipping by.

Several hundred discharged soldiers, all having seen service in France, will act as ushers and guards at the arena. They will be armed. Bank clerks have been engaged by Promoter Rickard in handling the ticket sales at the arena and at the downtown headquarters on the day of the contest.

Precautions against "rushing" of the gates also have been taken. Out side the arena 80 feet distant will be a barbed wire fence, or entanglement.

(Continued on page 2.)

## WILSON SAYS ALL WELL AND WILL BE HOME SOON

Washington, June 28.—President Wilson and party will leave Paris tonight for Brest to sail for home. Secretary Tumulty was notified today. The cable from the president said "all well." He has consented to an unofficial reception to be given him upon his arrival in New York.

## NORWEGIANS TO CARE FOR THE GERMAN SICK

Christiania, June 28.—The Norwegian government has donated 400 barrels of cod liver oil to the American food commission for the use of German children. One thousand German children will also be received as guests of Norwegian families to regain their strength after malnutrition and money has been subscribed for food to feed these children.

# GERMANS SIGN TREATY IN HALL OF MIRRORS TODAY, THUS BRINGING GREAT WAR TO CLOSE

## GIRLS OF HAWAII APPEAL TO ALLIES

Ask for Protection From Japs, Whose Brutality Equals the Germans and Turks

Honolulu, T. H., June 28.—Declaring that the life of a nation and Christianity in Korea are at stake, the Korean Girls' League of Hawaii has addressed hundreds of letters to woman's societies in the United States, England and France, asking for sympathy and praying for support in obtaining the liberation of Korea from Japan.

One of the letters, sent to Mrs. Woodrow Wilson at Paris, was written and signed by Miss Soonie Choy, 19-year-old school girl and president of the Korean Girls' League. This letter declared that Korea, a nation with a history covering 43 centuries, is now facing a critical situation, having declared its independence, which has been denied by Japan. Charges were made that Japanese officials have forced Koreans to worship the picture of the Japanese emperor and Buddha, while the Koreans are struggling toward the light of Christianity.

The brutalities of the Germans and the massacres of the Armenians by the Turks were no worse, than the measures taken by the Japanese against the Koreans, Miss Choy told Mrs. Wilson.

"Soldiers have cut off the hands of school girls for holding up manifestos, women have been stripped, beaten in the streets and then imprisoned and further tortured," the letter declared. "Bible students in Pyeong Yang have been forced to carry crosses as their Master did, and have been stripped and dragged through the streets and highways.

"Like Germany, Japan believes that 'might makes right.' Will not the peace conference in France free this oppressed nation from the Prussians of the Orient? Oh God! sympathize with the helpless and innocent nation of twenty million souls, who stand firmly for Christianity and freedom, although many have already been massacred in cold blood."

The letters addressed to women of England closed with an appeal to write to members of parliament to intercede for Korea.

## NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE WINS IN NORTH DAKOTA

Grand Forks, N. D., June 28.—Seven non-partisan league laws voted on last Thursday have been ratified by the voters by a majority of 5,000 to 1,000 according to present returns with 400 precincts of 1938 in the state yet to hear from.

## UNITED STATES WILL BUILD FOR JAPANESE

Tokio, June 28.—Baron El-ichi Shibusawa, Japan's leading figure in finance and industry, has been appointed arbitrator in the case of the shipping contracts entered into by the United States and Japanese shipbuilders.

The United States shipping board has contracts in Japan for the building of 30 steamers, of an aggregate tonnage of 123,000, the contracts calling for the payment to Japanese shipyards of about \$43,000,000.

## Dr. Mueller and Dr. Bell Sign First, Then Wilson, Followed by Other Powers—Conference Lasted Over Five Months—Chinese Refuse to Sign The Terms

Washington, June 28.—The signing of the peace treaty was begun at 10:30 Washington time. The official report to the state department said that President Wilson signed at 3:14 p. m., Paris time. Dr. Hermann Mueller and Dr. Johannes Bell signed for Germany at 3:15. The signing was completed at 3:44 p. m.

Paris, June 28.—The treaty of peace between Germany and the allies was signed today in the historic Hall of Mirrors at Versailles, bringing formally to an end the world war which began four years ago.

The treaty must be ratified by the signatory nations and separate treaties must be signed between the entente nations and those which were allied with Germany in the war; but today's event marked the virtual close of the war.

The ceremony of signing began at 3:13 p. m., Paris time. Dr. Hermann Mueller and Dr. Johannes Bell, German delegates, signed first; then President Wilson and the American delegates, then the British and delegates from other nations in turn. The ceremony was completed at 3:49 p. m., although cannon signals heralding the completion began at 3:44.

The Chinese delegates did not sign and were not present.

Christian Smuts, representing the Union of South Africa, signed under protest, being dissatisfied with certain territorial settlements.

Paris, June 28.—In the completed peace treaty signed today, the newspapers say, were certain stipulations which it was hoped would hasten the ratification by the German national assembly. The Journal says the allies stipulated that the liberation of German prisoners would be dependent upon the ratification of the treaty by the German assembly.

Washington, June 28.—Acting Secretary Polk informed the senate foreign relations committee today that the final draft of the league of nations covenant showed some changes in the wording from that printed in this country.

The peace treaty of Versailles is the fruit of about five or six months of conferences in which delegations from 32 allied countries and Germany participated. The five leading nations, the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan were represented at the conference at Paris by five delegates each while the delegations of other nations and British dominions were composed of from one to three men.

The representatives of the United States were President Wilson; Secretary of State Robert Lansing; Henry White, formerly American ambassador at Rome and Paris; Colonel Edward M. House and General Tasker H. Bliss.

Georges Clemenceau, premier of France, was chairman of the peace conference.

At first the supreme council or a council of ten was organized so as to include two representatives each from Great Britain, France, the United States, Italy, and Japan. Subsequently this council was divided in two parts—a council of four, composed of President Wilson and premiers Lloyd George, Clemenceau and Orlando; and a council of foreign ministers.

The conference of the allied delegations convened officially on January 18 to draw up the terms to be submitted when completed to the German delegation. President Wilson had arrived in France on December 13 and had visited England, Italy and parts of France.

One of the first acts of the conference was to send a proposal to all Russian factions to meet on the Princess Islands to endeavor to compose the Russian internal situation but this plan was rejected by the Russians. Various factions which were disputing over territory in different sections of Europe were directed by the peace conference to discontinue their conflicts.

The first step toward the actual drafting of the treaty occurred on January 24 when the conference agreed to the plan for organization of a league of nations and a committee was appointed to draw up a covenant. By January 30 the conference had adopted the plan of governing colonies and backward nations through mandates issued to various nations, subject to the direction and approval of the league of nations.

The covenant of the league of nations was completed on February 14. On the following day President Wilson left France for the United States. He returned to France arriving there March 13. In his absence the council of ten had continued its work despite an attempt to assassinate Premier Clemenceau.

A report of the international labor legislation committee was adopted April 11. Reparation demands to be made on Germany were approved April 14 and the Germans were invited on April 15 to send their delegation to Versailles to receive the treaty.

The peace conference next considered the treaty with Austria. The Italian delegation insisted upon obtaining control of the formerly Austrian city of Fiume but on April 23 President Wilson gave out a statement that Fiume could not be given to Italy. On the next day Premier Orlando returned to Rome and for more than a week thereafter the Italian delegates were absent but returned on May 7 in time to participate in the conference with the German delegates.

A revised covenant of the league of nations intended to conform in respect to the Monroe Doctrine to objections raised in America was adopted by the peace conference on April 28. Geneva was selected as the seat of the league.

Shantung was disposed of on April 30 when the council of three voted to turn it over to the Japanese on assurances that it would be given later to the Chinese.

The Germans, headed by Count Brockdorff-Rantzau, arrived in Versailles and presented their credentials to the allied delegates on May 1.

The peace treaty was presented to the Germans at Versailles on May 7, the anniversary of the sinking of the Lusitania, and an official summary of the treaty was made public that day. It was also announced that the United States and Great Britain had pledged aid to France against possible future German aggression. The manner in which the Germans received the treaty was described as insolent. Numerous German leaders declared they would not sign it and a week of mourning was decreed by the German government but the decree was virtually unheeded.

Thereafter the German delegates submitted various notes to the council of four asking for concessions or criticizing the terms proposed in the treaty as submitted to them. On May 16 it was announced that the German treaty would become effective when ratified by Germany and three of the allied or associated powers.

The German reply to the first form of the peace treaty was presented to the allied delegates on

(Continued on Page 2)

## HUNS MAKE HEAVY DRIVE ON POLISH

Paderecki Alarmed and Asks Allies to Hurry Munitions; German Advance Very Rapid

Paris, June 28.—Movements of the Germans against the western Polish boundary at three points are giving great uneasiness in conference circles, and Ignace Jan Paderecki, Polish premier, is making earnest efforts to obtain ammunition from the allies before the Germans cut the principal railways.

Heavy artillery attacks upon Czenstochowa from the south and west threaten to cut the railway connecting Warsaw with Cracow and the Teschen coal fields.

The Germans are also advancing at Krotoczin, 54 miles southeast of Posen, and directly west of Lodz, and there is fighting on the river Netze, west of Bromberg. Polish staff officers stationed in Paris regard the czenstochowa action as most critical, as the Germans are within 20 miles of the city at some points.

## COURT HOLDS BERRY GROWERS TO CONTRACT

Salem, Ore., June 28.—Judges Bingham and Kelly in circuit court upheld the contract between the Phez Company and the loganberry growers of the Salem Fruit Union, requiring the latter to furnish berries to the company at contract price of three cents a pound. The open market price for the berries is now eight cents. The contract runs for five years.

The Phez Company has spent thousands of dollars advertising their Phez loganberry juice in eastern magazines and are building up a nationwide trade for the celebrated drink.

## BRITISH MERCHANTS AFTER RUSS TRADE

London, June 28.—British merchants have devised a far-reaching scheme, based to a great extent on government insurance, for capturing the trade of non-Bolshevik Russia. They want to put their goods into "White" Russia before the Germans have a chance to do so but, apart from agricultural machinery on which the United States already has the call, England, by this plan, could be far ahead of any other nation.

## BOLSHEVIKI FORCES DRIVE FOE 100 MILES

Omsk, Siberia, June 28.—The Siberian western army has retired from the Viatka river to the Kama river, approximately 100 miles, before superior bolshevik forces. The northern army, under command of General Gaida, has pushed forward slightly and occupied Clazov, holding the line to the northward but being unable to hold the left flank toward Sarapul. Ufa is under bombardment from bolshevik guns.

## U.S. ARMY FOR 1920 FIXED AT 325,000 MEN

LOWEST NUMBER TO KEEP THE ARMY WITHIN LIMITS PRESCRIBED BY DEFENSE ACT

## HOUSE CUTS APPROPRIATIONS

Slashes Senate Bill in Two; Director of Military Sales to Receive \$12,000 Year

Washington, June 27.—Senate and house conferees on the army appropriation bill late today reached an agreement to fix the average size of the 1920 army at 325,000 officers and men. This total is 75,000 less than that proposed by the senate and 25,000 more than the strength authorized originally by the house.

The agreement means that for the last nine months of the year ending June 30, 1920, the army will be composed of 225,000 officers and men, made necessary by the surplus above 325,000 during the next three months.

In announcing that 325,000 was the figure agreed upon, Chairman Wadsworth of the senate military committee said it was the lowest number that could be named and still keep the army within the limits prescribed by the national defense act, which required the maintenance of an army of 225,000.

Efforts of the house conferees to reduce increased senate appropriations in part were successful. The senate appropriation of \$15,000,000 for barracks and quarters being cut in half, while that of \$3,500,000 for the signal corps was reduced to \$3,250,000. The senate appropriation of \$430,000 for the military intelligence branch was reduced to \$400,000.

A senate amendment fixing the salary of C. W. Hare, director of sales and in charge of disposing of surplus war material, at \$12,000 a year was accepted by the house managers.

Washington, June 27.—After adopting amendments increasing appropriations for administration of the war risk insurance act from \$64,000,000 to \$123,000,000, the senate spent several hours discussing the proposed decrease in appropriations for the federal trade commission.

## ROBBERS CRACK SAFE AT SILVERTON STORE

Salem, Ore., June 28.—The safe in the Syring & Banks grocery at Silverton was robbed Wednesday night, according to reports received here today. About \$500 were taken. The robbers made preparations to blow the safe in the Julius Alm clothing store next door, but apparently were frightened off. The Alm safe contained \$10,000 in bonds.

## HAMBURG CONTROLLED BY GOVERNMENT TROOPS

Berlin, June 28.—It is officially announced that government troops are in control at Hamburg. No fighting is reported in the city and it is said sufficient troops are arriving to restore normal conditions.

## CANADIANS DEFEAT YANKS

Pershing Stadium, France, June 28.—Canada defeated America at baseball today 2 to 1.