

DEMAND FOR LABOR IS TEMPORARY

Hay Harvest and Irrigation Projects Need Men for Summer Work Only.

KLAMATH FALLS, Or.—There is a good demand for labor here now, but is a temporary condition. Throughout Klamath County the farmers are putting up hay. At Olene the Government has established a construction camp and is doing work on the Poe valley extension of the main canal, and in this city the Strange-Maguire Company is employing a small force paving around the White Pelican Hotel. The work will last a few weeks at the most in both instances. Men willing to work can get positions in the hay and harvest fields; however, when the crops are harvested local labor will be sufficient to supply all demands.

The work on the courthouse site is furnishing employment for a number of men with teams. If the decision of the Supreme Court is adverse to H. F. Murdoch, who is asking for a temporary restraining order, work on the new building will be vigorously prosecuted as long as weather conditions will permit. The erection of the courthouse would give most of the local laborers, especially those with families, steady employment until late in the fall.

The building of the courthouse at this time seems to meet with the approval of the majority of the business men of this city. Conditions are a little quiet here as elsewhere and the expenditure of \$100,000 of county money would be a big boost to this city and surrounding country.

DECLARES WAGE INCREASE WOULD EAT THE SURPLUS

NEW YORK.—W. W. Atterbury, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was the principal witness yesterday before the arbitration commission, sitting to pass upon demands of the locomotive engineers of all eastern railroads for increased pay.

Mr. Atterbury said the Pennsylvania's method of arriving at a basis of pay for its employees had been a "constant effort to pay a fair rate for a fair day's work."

To grant the demands now made by the engineers, the witness said, would add to the operating expenses of the railroad \$911,580 a year, and if proportionate increases were made in the pay of all other employees, the cost would be \$11,878,688, which, he declared, would wipe out in one year the surplus of the Pennsylvania railroad.

Dealing with the question of granting the request of the steam engineers that the right to operate all electric trains be given them, Mr. Atterbury said:

"There is a serious side to that proposition. The Pennsylvania Railroad's practice has been, when we have electrified, to assign to that electric service, at a reasonable and fair rate, our steam engineers. The question of obligating ourselves to continue that for the future is a more serious matter.

"We have not thought of making any change, but the decision by this commission that such shall be the case in the future would so tie up the railroads and the property as to prohibit the lease or sale of the property."

THE PHONOGRAPH.

Its Invention Was the Result of a Cut on the Finger.

An accident—a cut on the finger—caused Edison to invent the phonograph or talking machine.

Mr. Edison told the story of this invention to a reporter. At the time, he said, he was singing into a telephone, and in the telephone's mouthpiece he had placed, for safe keeping, a fine steel point. Suddenly this point cut his finger. He found, to his surprise, that it had been moving here and there and roundabout, guided by the vibrations of his voice.

He placed a strip of yellow paper under the steel point, replaced it in the mouthpiece and said the alphabet. The steel while he spoke ran over the paper, and for each letter of the alphabet it made a different mark or scratch.

This was what Mr. Edison had hoped for. He now held the steel point still and drew the paper scratches slowly over it. There was given forth, very faintly, the alphabet as he had repeated it.

Thus the principle of the phonograph—the registering and the reproduction of the voice's vibrations—was discovered through the cutting of a finger. It was Edison's finger, though, that was cut. Smith's or Brown's might have been quite backed off and no phonograph would have resulted.

ARTIFICE OF AN ARTIST.

The Secret of the Color in One of Turner's Pictures.

The late Mr. Horsley, R. A., has recorded that at one time he studied almost daily one of Turner's finest water colors, called "The Snowdon Range," admiring especially the tender warmth of the light clouds encircling the moon. He tried all sorts of glasses to see if he could discover how the particular glow was gained, but without success.

Chance revealed the secret. The picture began to buckle from its mount, and its owner, Sir Seymour Haden, put it into the hands of a noted expert to be remounted. When he had successfully removed it from its old mount the expert sent for the owner to show him what he had discovered. A circle of orange vermilion had been plastered on the back with an ivory palette knife where the artist wanted the effect and then worked off sufficiently far through the pores of the previously wetted paper to give the show of color, while retaining the smooth surface, without a trace of workmanship on the right side.

This may have led Mr. Horsley himself to use, as he did, brilliant orange as the foundation for a white muslin dress.

Walking Canes.

From the time when man wandered through the pathless forests bearing on his shoulder a murderous blade with which to strike down his enemies the cane has never entirely gone out of fashion. The modern exquisite would feel as much at sea without it as did the beau of whom Steele's Tatler spoke in 1709, when it said that the cane had "become as indispensable as any other of his limbs" and that with "the knocking of it upon his shoe, leaning one leg upon it or whistling upon with his mouth he does not know how he should be good company without it." It may be flattering to the vanity of such a one to know that the grotesque and arabesque heads that he delights in displaying on his walking stick are lineal descendants of the carved baton that the fools and jesters of the middle ages wielded.

SHADOW PICTURES.

Photographs That Can Be Made by the Aid of a Magnet.

It is possible to produce, with the aid of a magnet, shadow photographs resembling those made by action of the X ray. Either an electromagnet or a permanent magnet will answer the purpose.

Place a key or other iron or steel object on the sensitive film of an ordinary photographic plate, then bring the poles of the magnet near the other side of the plate and keep them there for five minutes or more. Upon developing the plate a shadow picture of the key or other object, as sharp and well defined as any of the X ray pictures, will be found.

By this method only iron or steel or other paramagnetic substances may be photographed, but the sensitive side of the plate is turned toward the magnetic poles and a disk of iron nearly as large as the plate is placed on the other side then shadow pictures of any nonmagnetic objects, placed on the sensitive film facing the magnet, may be obtained. The operations are, of course, conducted in a dark room.

With an electromagnet capable of lifting a weight of 100 pounds one scientist has made such pictures through two inches of interposed wood. He has also obtained shadow pictures with a compound steel magnet weighing little more than a pound.—New York Tribune.

Governor Wilson Welcoming Speaker Clark to Sea Girt

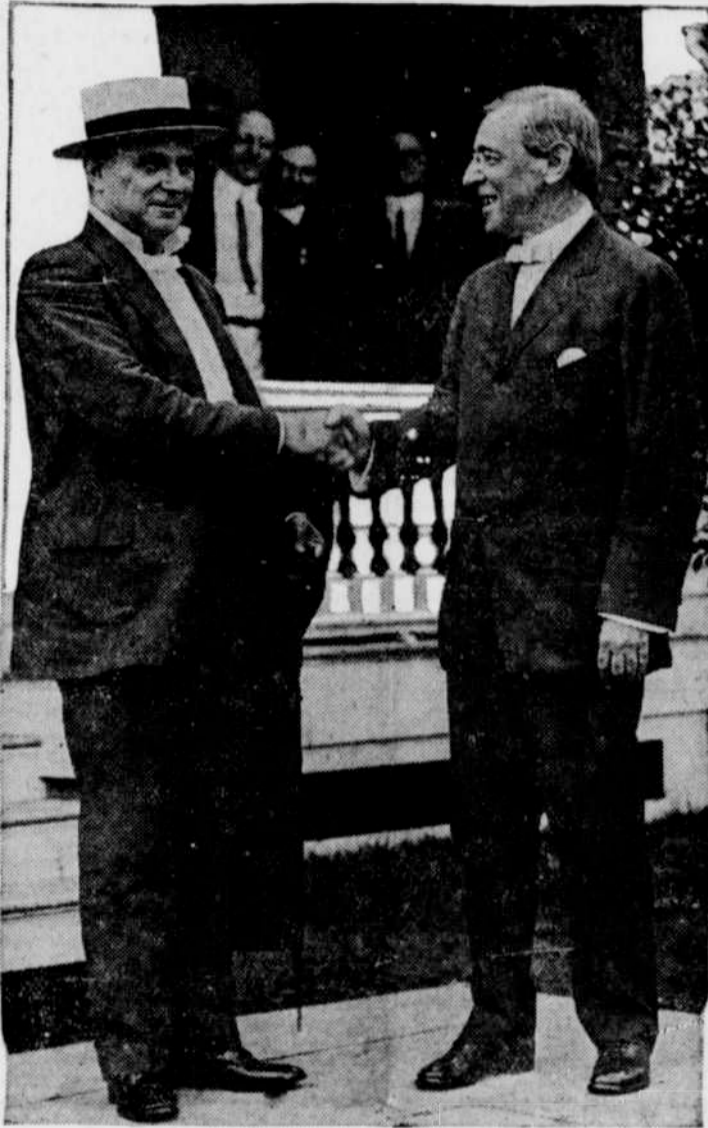
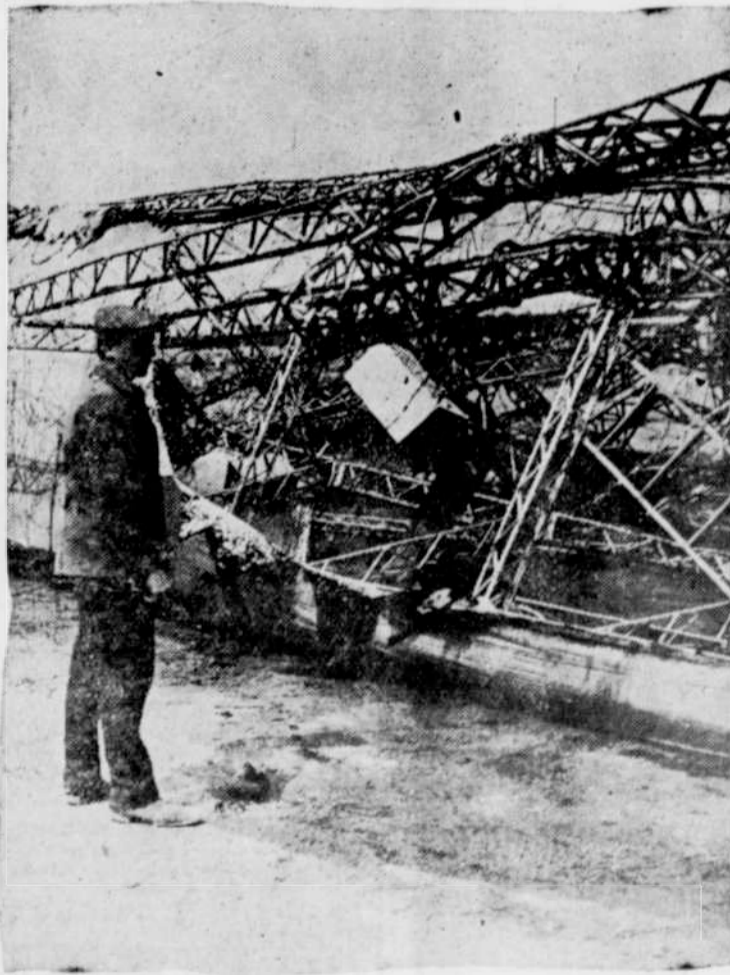


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WOODROW WILSON'S summer home at Sea Girt, N. J., has been a mecca for political notables ever since the governor's nomination for president. Practically all the big men in Democratic national politics have called on the candidate to congratulate him and to pledge their support. Among the governor's visitors have been Speaker Champ Clark of the national house of representatives and Oscar W. Underwood, the Democratic house leader. Both Clark and Underwood were candidates for the nomination which went to Wilson. Speaker Clark was enthusiastic in his congratulations, and the governor's welcome was most cordial. The speaker told the candidate that he would stump the country for his election.

Wreck of the Schwaben, Latest Zeppelin Airship Destroyed



COUNT ZEPPELIN surely has had tough luck with his airships. The recent wreck of the Schwaben by an explosion of gas, when thirty-four soldiers were injured, several of them fatally, recalls the series of misfortunes to his dirigibles. The Zeppelin I was wrecked on Aug. 5, 1908, after making a flight which astonished the world. The Zeppelin II was wrecked in a windstorm on April 25, 1910. On June 28, the same year, the Deutschland I was wrecked in a gale. On the following Sept. 14 the Zeppelin VI was destroyed when a stern motor blew up. On May 16, this year, the Deutschland II was caught in a gale and completely demolished. The Schwaben was lying at anchor before the balloon shed when a strong gust of wind tore it from its moorings. The ship broke in the middle, and a few minutes later it exploded, caught fire and was entirely burned.

I. W. W. AGITATORS CURSE FLAG AND COUNTRY, URGING WORKMEN TO SPURN JOBS

Cursing America and the Stars and Stripes, I. W. W. agitators have been taking up their stations the last few nights in front of the employment offices on Second St. between Burnside and Couch. Disinclined to work themselves, they are endeavoring to induce others to refuse work.

In vain have appeals been made to the police to have the agitators move elsewhere. The police have promised to see what can be done, but patrolmen never appear on the scene until after the agitators have quit for the night. The police explain that they have no ordinance by which the soapbox orators can be made to move on.

"There is work for every man who is willing to work, and at good wages," explained an employment agent. "But these loafers don't want to work, yet next winter when work is scarce they will be demanding that the city open soup kitchens. The same class of fellows who were howling for municipal soup kitchens last winter are now refusing work themselves and they don't want others to be employed."

Several big jobs are in progress out of Portland and each night at 10 o'clock there is a large shipment of men from the Second

street employment offices. The I. W. W. agitators climb on chairs in front of the offices where the men are being shipped and knock the jobs, call the agents thieves and robbers, call the men going on the job slaves and freely interlard their remarks by saying "Down with the Stars and Stripes and to hell with America."

"What I fear," says one agent, "is something serious. Many of the men who are going out on jobs are Americans born and they resent the insults to the flag and the cursing of the country. A few nights ago when one of these agitators was making unpatriotic remarks, it took two of us to take a revolver away from a workingman who was in the office ready to take an out-of-town place. The workingman wanted to shoot the agitator. It is this kind of trouble I am afraid of if the police do not interfere, and if there is bloodshed the situation will be harder to handle."

Agents assert that I. W. W. scouts stationed in front of the Municipal Free Employment Bureau have not hesitated to tell men that they should not work and that the free bureau is as full of grafters and slave drivers as the licensed agencies.

PLAN TO FIGHT WHITE PLAGUE IS URGED

Dr. MacKenzie Urges State Dispensaries to Exterminate Tuberculosis.

SALEM.—State-wide co-operation through a central dispensary was the means advocated in an address last night at the close of the tuberculosis convention here by Dr. K. A. J. MacKenzie, dean of the University of Oregon Medical School, to exterminate tuberculosis in the state.

While there were different institutions now treating the disease and conducting a warfare upon it, there was no co-operation, he declared. He believed that there should be established a central dispensary with a staff of trained physicians and nurses, and whenever cases were reported to it they could be distributed among the different institutions for treatment. Those able to be up and walk could be cared for at the dispensary. By visits made by the physicians, cases of tuberculosis could also be located, he stated, and he favored a compulsory reporting of all cases located by physicians practicing in the state.

Dr. W. L. Mercor and F. G. Deekbaach also delivered addresses. During the afternoon pupils of the Chemawa Indian School visited the city and made an inspection of the exhibits.

LOS ANGELES STRIKE IS NEARLY OVER

75 Men Return to Work on Docks, Saying They Quit Fearing Violence.

LOS ANGELES.—The strike of dock laborers in the harbor section of this city, which had gained some slight headway through agitation by men said to be Industrial Workers of the World, virtually came to an end when 75 men returned to work under their old wage schedule. Fifty others tried to obtain their old positions, but their places had been filled.

Many of the men who struck were foreigners, who said they had quit their work because of the receipt of unsigned threatening letters. They declared themselves glad to resume their labors under police protection, which was promised them.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC HAS I. W. W. STRIKE

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Two thousand men, members of the Industrial Workers of the World, have gone on strike on the Grand Trunk Pacific and have pretty well tied up construction work on that line between Hazelton and Burns Lake, a distance of 180 miles.

The Industrial Workers of the World assert that by the end of the week the entire grade through Yellowhead will be tied up and that another thousand men will quit work, but nothing is known here regarding that. Burns Lake is a short distance northwest of Fort George.

The men quit last night, according to news which leaked through by code message today. For weeks there has been talk of a strike in the north, but as was the case with the Canadian Northern strike, no demands have been made on construction contractors for higher wages or changed conditions.

The Industrial Workers' plan is apparently to tie things up for this fall and delay things so seriously that work cannot be resumed before Spring.

Contractors have wired provincial government officials for parties of soldiers and special police to be sent north immediately. Even if this is done it will take ten days for men to reach outlying portions of the grade where work is being carried on.

Station men who have small contracts on the grades are the only ones now working.

CHILDREN OF STRIKERS ARE TO BE SENT AWAY

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Fifty children of cotton mill strikers were sent from here to Philadelphia, New York and New Jersey cities by the I. W. W. During the week, according to plans announced by Grover Perry of San Francisco who is in charge of the I. W. W. cause here, 100 more will be sent to the homes of friends in the same cities. The plan which proved so successful for the Lawrence strikers last winter, was adopted when it was seen that the I. W. W. and the A. F. of L. could not get together to fight the mill owners, and plans of the ministerial union to arrange a conference between the strikers and owners had failed.