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SECOND EDITION

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

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Forty-fourth Year.
Daily—Ninth Year.

MEDFORD, OREGON, THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1914.

NO. 52

OFFICIAL COUNT INCREASES LEAD OF NOMINEES

Smith's Plurality 330, Withycombe's 46, Madden's 245 — Democrats Name Nichols for Senate and Barkdull for House—Other Names Written In.

County Clerk Gardner has completed the official count of ballots cast at the primary election Friday. A total of 3665 votes were cast, 2345 republicans voting, 1230 democrats and 90 progressives—about 35 per cent of the registered vote. The official count slightly increases unofficial pluralities previously published, but does not change results.

County Clerk Gardner led the republican ticket in number of votes received, United States Senator G. E. Chamberlain, the democratic, and Fred H. Mears, for congress, the progressive ticket.

Withycombe received a plurality of 46 votes over Crawford for governor, Smith a plurality of 330 over Bennett for democratic nomination as governor, while Gill got 29 plurality over McMahon to lead the progressives.

Some of the republican county officials got the democratic and progressive nominations also. Nichols got the democratic nomination for state senator, his name being written in; Barkdull's name was written in by the democrats for representative and Garnett's for joint representative. Dean is the democratic nominee for county commissioner and Casner for coroner.

The following are the totals:

- Republican**
- National committeeman — Ackerson 1060, Williams 972.
- United States senator — R. A. Booth 1920.
- Congressman — Hawley 1581, Jones, 645.
- Governor — Brownell 135, Carter 316, Crawford 458, Dimick 108, Geer 349, Johns 183, Moser 292, Withycombe 504.
- State treasurer — Tom Kay 1764.
- Justice Supreme court — Bean 1047, Benson 1412, Cleaton 811, D'Arcey 360, Harris 848, McBride 903, McNary 769, Richardson 537.
- Attorney general — Brown 1128, Farrin 351, Grant 289, Johnson 140, Lord 283.
- Superintendent public instruction — Churchill 1892.
- State engineer — Lewis 1234, Stockman 823.
- Labor commissioner — Bynon 493, Hoff 648, Madsen 249, Miller 614.
- Railroad commissioner — Miller 1353, Patton 732.
- Superintendent water division No. 1 — Chinnock 1831.
- State senator — Von der Helten 1961.
- Representative — Mealey 1160, Stone 923, Wagner 1402.
- Joint representative — Vawter 1920.
- County commissioner — Madden 1304, Smith 1059.
- County clerk — Gardner 2171.

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HUERTA'S DELEGATES WHO WILL ATTEND MEDIATION CONFERENCE AT NIAGARA FALLS



AUGUSTIN RODRIGUEZ, EMILIO RABASA, LUIS ELGUERO

MEDIATORS SEEK TO LEARN VIEWS OF GENERAL HUERTA

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., May 21.—The South American mediators, in an informal conference today with the representatives of General Huerta sought to learn in a general way the viewpoint of the Mexican representatives on various tentative plans for a solution of the Mexican problem.

The mediators pursued the same course with the Mexican delegates today as they did with the American peace commissioners last night. No formal expression of views was required, but the mediators suggested hypothetical steps looking to a settlement of the Mexican imbroglio and learned the trend of thought of the delegates.

No proposals of a definite character had been made to the Americans, and it was understood none were contemplated today with the Mexicans. In fact, one of the principals to the conference expressed the opinion it might be several days before a definite and comprehensive plan would be submitted for formal consideration to either side.

Minister Nacion of Argentina described the informal sessions with each side as "talks" or "conversations," indicating that what was being done was chiefly for the guidance of all parties in shaping the course of the mediation. In the talk of the mediators with the American delegates, no points were broached as having been authorized by the Mexican delegates.

BULLETIN NAMES OF TOWN DRUNKARDS

LODI, Cal., May 21.—Bulletin boards bearing names of habitual drunkards must be kept in conspicuous places in saloons, under a new ordinance passed by the Lodi trustees. The license is to be \$1200 a year and each saloonkeeper will be required to deposit a bond of \$1000 which would revert to the city if he sells to an intoxicated person, or otherwise violates the law.

FEDERALS FLEE FROM SALTILLO ON VILLA'S APPROACH

JUAREZ, Mexico, May 21.—A telegram was received today from General Angeles by H. Perez Abreu, head of the constitutionalist information bureau here, stating that Saltillo was evacuated last night by the federals.

The garrison of Saltillo is said to number 12,000 men under General Joaquin Maas. The town was believed to contain large stores of ammunition and supplies and if the report of the evacuation is true, it is probable that a large quantity of munitions of war will fall into the constitutionalist hands.

The only road of retreat open to the federals is said to be south to San Luis Potosi. The 250 miles separating the two towns is an arid desert, and it is believed here that but a small part of the federal garrison will be able to win through to San Luis Potosi. A strong constitutionalist force under command of General Carrera Torres is besieging San Luis Potosi and between the towns a large force under General Luis Gutierrez, called the Tiger of Concepcion del Oro, is waiting to cut off the federal retreat.

COXEY DELIVERS SPEECH TO CROWD

WASHINGTON, May 21.—General Jacob S. Coxey, at the head of the so-called unemployed "army" of nine, climbed the steps of the capitol today, unmolested by the police, delivered a prolonged speech on industrial conditions to a curious crowd.

MT. VESUVIUS THREATENS DISASTROUS ERUPTION

NAPLES, Italy, May 21.—The activity of Mount Vesuvius augments daily and is causing considerable anxiety among the population. Dense clouds of smoke are emitted from the crater and from heavy clouds.

RAIL MONOPOLY BEST FOR NATION! ASSERTS MELLEN

Former Head of New Haven Says Combine, Regulated by Government, Beneficial—Roosevelt Protected New Haven in the Legislature.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Charles S. Mellen, former president of the New Haven railroad, told the interstate commerce commission today he favored railroad monopoly, controlled and regulated by the government, and that such a monopoly would be beneficial to the public.

Questioned by Mr. Folk as to his present business relations, Mr. Mellen said:

"I have not a dollar's interest today in the New Haven. I disposed of all my stock."

"Why did you personally favor the consolidation of trolley lines with the New Haven?"

Favors a Monopoly
"Because consolidation would result in better service, lower rates and greater satisfaction to the public. I believe the public is better served by a monopoly of transportation than in any other way. I think, however, the monopoly should be controlled by the government."

"What do you think railroads generally are doing about the matter?"

"I know of nothing a railroad can do now except take off its hat to some government official."

"If Mr. Morgan had not died, how far would you have gone in this dream of consolidation?"

"To heaven, I suppose."

"Didn't Morgan have more power than any state government under which you operated?"

"He never tried to exercise any such power."

"He was in control of the New England situation?"

"I can best answer that by quoting the old saying: 'Where McGregor sits, there is the head of the table.'"

"What would the meetings of the directors of the New Haven have been like without Mr. Morgan?"

"About as tame as a lot of cows without a bull."

Morse Steamer Deal
Mr. Mellen, after testifying regarding an offer of twenty million made by Charles W. Morse for the purchase of steamships owned by the New Haven, said he came to Washington and consulted President Roosevelt.

"Mr. Morse," he said, "had acquired control of nearly all the steam lines of the Atlantic coast. He wanted our holdings and I finally got a definite offer of \$20,000,000 from him. I wanted to sell, but I was a great admirer of President Roosevelt and I thought a matter of that kind ought to be laid before the president of the United States. I saw him and he was anxious, apparently, that Morse should be checked in his acquisition of control of steam lines. He urged me not to."

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CHARLES S. MELLEN (AT LEFT) ON THE WITNESS STAND AND COMMISSIONER CHARLES C. MCCORD. Above is shown Charles S. Mellen, former president of the New Haven Railroad, testifying before the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington, where an investigation into the road's financial affairs is being conducted. Photographed with him is Charles C. McChord, a member of the commission, who is in direct charge of the investigation.

MILITANTS FIGHT POLICE TO VISIT ENGLAND'S KING

LONDON, May 21.—Police broke up today a large column of suffragette raiders who were marching on Buckingham palace for the purpose of handing a petition to King George.

When the women reached the top of Constitution Hill the police dispersed them and arrested Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst and several other leaders.

The skirmish between the police and the suffragettes was lively while it lasted.

Mrs. Pankhurst, surrounded by a bodyguard consisting of several hundred suffragettes, suddenly appeared from the portal of a residence opposite the park, crossed the road to the gates and attempted to march down the drive to the palace.

Mounted police then barred her progress. The women, who were armed with sticks, attempted to cut their way through the lines of patrolmen. They fought with vigor.

Several women were injured in the struggle. The raiders were finally driven back, but left Mrs. Pankhurst and a number of her lieutenants in the clutches of the police, while on the ground was a considerable collection of remnants of garments which had been torn off the women in the hand-to-hand fighting.

The police also suffered some casualties during the onslaught.

The ambulance corps was kept busy in attending to a number of injured women and removing on stretchers several who had fainted. There were over 40 arrests including Mrs. Pankhurst and her daughter, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, who was found near the palace.

King George himself was an interested spectator of the early movements for his protection, watching them from a window of Buckingham Palace.

RITCHIE TO FIGHT WELSH IN LONDON

CHICAGO, May 21.—Willie Ritchie, champion lightweight, today received word that London promoters had accepted his terms for a match in the British capital with Freddie Welsh, the English fighter. Ritchie said he would sign articles as soon as they reached him. His demands included a guarantee of \$15,000 or 50 per cent of the gross receipts, \$10,000 for the "advertising rights" and \$10,000 for the moving picture rights, a total of \$35,000. The date has not been set.

UNCLE JOE CANNON TRIES TO COME BACK

DANVILLE, Ill., May 21.—At a dinner given at the Elks club today Joseph G. Cannon, former speaker of the house of representatives, made a formal announcement of his candidacy for congress.

LINDSEY TELLS PRESIDENT ABOUT STRIKE HORRORS

WASHINGTON, May 21.—President Wilson granted an audience today to Judge Lindsey of Denver and a delegation of women and children from the strike districts in Colorado.

Judge Lindsey explained to the president that Colorado really has a civil war in which it is necessary that the federal government should take a firm hand and force mediation.

After leaving the white house, Judge Lindsey said he had asked for an audience with John D. Rockefeller, Jr., one of the owners of the mines in the strike region, in New York, and hoped to be able to persuade Mr. Rockefeller to submit all differences to arbitration.

The president listened to Judge Lindsey and his associates with much interest and informed them that he did not contemplate the immediate removal of federal troops.

Mrs. Pearl Jolley, Mrs. Mary Petrucci, Mrs. M. H. Thomas and her two children, Rachel and Olga, aged 4 and 6 years, who were under fire at Ludlow, accompanied Judge Lindsey to the white house. The women told President Wilson of their harrowing experiences. Mrs. Petrucci had three children killed at Ludlow. Although she still is in a nervous condition, she insisted on accompanying Judge Lindsey east that she might tell the president of the conditions in the mining districts.

WEST ORDERS TROOPS TO CLOSE ROAD HOUSE

SALEM, Ore., May 21.—Governor Oswald West announced today that he had sent instructions to Adjutant General W. F. Finzer, of Portland, to detail several members of the Oregon National Guard to close the Friars' club of Milwaukie, Oregon, and that before the day was ended it would be closed.

"I intend to keep it closed until I have assurances that it will be used for lawful purposes," said the governor. "If these are not forthcoming it will remain closed until the end of my administration. All evidence gathered with relation to the operations of the club will be turned over to the Clackamas county grand jury, and I look for indictments."

Grand Jury Censures Gossips

To the Honorable F. M. Calkins, Circuit Judge:
We respectfully report that we have examined all criminal matter brought to our notice, and disposed of the same and as result of our deliberations we find ten true bills and seven not true bills.
We further investigated the various offices of the court house and find the same in satisfactory condition; also the jail clean and well kept.
The matter of expenses accounts of fruit inspections was called to our attention by numerous complaints and by a newspaper article stating that the expense account of a certain inspector had been allowed and paid

ULSTERITES FORCE ADJOURNMENT BY RIOTOUS TACTICS

LONDON, May 21.—The Irish home rule bill entered today on its last stage in that House of Commons. The vote on the third reading of the measure is to be taken May 26, after which, if it passes, it will become law.

Premier Asquith declined to state the terms of the proposed amending bill and reiterated that the government was prepared to consider sympathetically any suggestions which might render its proposals in regard to Ulster more acceptable.

LONDON, May 21.—The sitting of the House of Commons was suspended until tomorrow in consequence of the persistent disorderliness of the opposition members, who thus succeeded in forcing an adjournment, the motion for which had just been defeated by a vote of 286 to 176.

Immediately after the vote had been taken the Unionists started the refrain "Adjourn! Adjourn!" The uproar was long and loud. The speaker finally rose and asked A. Bonar Law, the leader of the opposition, whether he assented in the demonstration.

Amid shouts from his supporters of "Don't answer," Mr. Law refused to reply and the speaker declared the sitting suspended, saying there was nothing else he could do, as Mr. Law declined to assist him in maintaining order.

Premier Asquith and his colleagues in the cabinet who remained in their seats were fiercely assailed with abusive epithets by the opposition, to which the ministerialists replied with cheers and the waving of handkerchiefs.

REACTIONARY TENDENCY IN STOCK MARKET

NEW YORK, May 21.—The stock market closed heavy. After a protracted period of dullness, today's market became distinctly reactionary in the final hour when lowest prices were made. Pressure on the leaders, particularly Steel and Amalgamated, caused the general sympathetic declines.

ROOT SAYS TREATY FRAMERS PROMISED EQUALITY

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Senator Elihu Root, who soon after the passage of the Panama canal act introduced a bill to repeal the provision which granted toll exemption to American coastwise ships, urged the senate today to pass the pending bill which would affect that result.

Senator Root declared that the negotiators of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty never intended there should be any inequality of rates as between nations using the canal.

Negotiators' Promises
Former Ambassador Choate, Henry White, John Hay and Theodore Roosevelt, the Americans who negotiated the treaty, Senator Root said, had before them the statement of America's objects in building the canal, as expressed by Secretary of State Blaine to Great Britain. Secretary Hay, he added, opened the negotiations by repeating the Blaine statement which showed the United States made the promise to issue a proclamation for equality of tolls to all nations, and declared this nation

desired no commercial advantage in the use of the canal.

Senator Root declared there was no doubt that the conditions of the treaty with Great Britain were "imbedded in our title to the canal." He then read a portion of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty relating to the rules to be observed by all nations using the Panama canal.

"In these rules," he said, "we agreed that the measure of the tolls we accord to citizens of the United States shall be the measure we mete out to foreign ships."

Right of Exemption
"There is no question here of the right to exempt our vessels."

"The question is how we shall treat the ships of other countries. There is no question here of control of the canal; there cannot be."

Error had been invited, the senator asserted, by failing to distinguish between ships of citizens of the United States and the ships of the United States. He said the question here was as to the treatment of two classes of individuals—one class,

citizens of the United States and the other, citizens of some other country.

"You must construe this situation as if the United States had stepped in and taken the charter of a canal company," he declared.

"Another error had arisen," he said, "over the right of the United States to subsidize ships of American citizens," which he maintained is as clear as the right of the United States to appropriate money to erect a public building in Washington.

Prevents a Subsidy
"The instant the money paid for tolls becomes the property of the United States—the United States—the United States has absolutely and uncontrolled authority in the disposition of that money," the senator continued. "To subsidize American ships is lawful; we have the power; we have the right, but if my construction of the treaty is correct, we have excluded ourselves from accomplishing that lawful result in this particular way."