

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

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GREAT SAVINGS BANKS REPORT BUSINESS GOOD

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The results of the comprehensive study of the effects of the European war on business throughout the United States, gained from the reports received from more than 600 correspondents, including governors, mayors, officials of unions, industrial associations, banks and building associations, will be made at the fifteenth annual meeting of the National Civic federation, which begins here tomorrow.

The report says that conditions are improving and predicts that a further advance toward prosperity will be witnessed during the next few months.

The report was prepared by John Hays Hammond, chairman of the committee which handled the investigation, and strikes a gloomy note in speaking of the unemployed. It states that the country will be confronted this winter "by a situation which will demand extraordinary philanthropic efforts."

The great savings institutions of New York City report that business is now altogether normal, the report says. "In Philadelphia, and even in Pittsburg, despite the severity of the depression in the iron and steel trade, the deposits of the largest savings banks have during the last month exceeded withdrawals."

Certain lines of trade have been stimulated because of orders placed by foreign nations, but the purchase of supplies by belligerent nations "satisfies but a slight fraction of the American business world," the report states.

SPANISH PRETENDER AUSTRIAN PRISONER

PARIS, Dec. 2, 5:20 a. m.—The Eclair says today that Don Jaime of Bourbon, the Spanish pretender, addressed an appeal to his partisans some time ago to side with France in the war. This came to the knowledge of the Austrian authorities, and as Don Jaime lives in Austria, he was placed under close arrest in his castle at Frohsdorf. The immediate excuse for this action was the fact that he had been a colonel in the Russian army.

An appeal was made to Emperor Francis Joseph, but his majesty said he could do nothing in the matter. Don Jaime persisted in his efforts to gain freedom and was told finally that he could either remain a prisoner in Austria until the end of the war, or leave the country. He chose the latter course and is now in Switzerland.

NORWAY'S MONARCHS INSPECTS DEFENSES

LONDON, Dec. 3, 7:55 a. m.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Christiania, Norway, says that King Haakon goes to Trondhjem today where he will embark on the battleship Harald Haarfagre for a cruise along the coast from Trondhjem to Bergen, in order to inspect the measures for the defense of Norwegian neutrality.

A STRANGE WOMAN

Madam Winterroth, palmist, clairvoyant and trance medium. Now located in our city is creating sensations by her true predictions. She has engaged a patronage of the very best people of our city. She reads you as an open book, past, present and future, and sets you on the right road to health, wealth and happiness. All those in doubt don't fail to see this gifted woman as she is here for a few days only. Office Colonial Plaza, South Riverside, 218

SUPERVISION AS WELL AS ARBITRATION

THE more the Colorado and other labor wars are studied the more the realization grows that there must be compulsory arbitration of all labor disputes affecting public welfare.

The attitude of the operators toward their employes is the same as that shown in all mine labor wars, where the employers have supplanted the strikers with illiterate foreigners imported for the purpose, and where gunmen are employed to murder strikers and the state militia used as a coercive club against employes.

An insight into the Colorado mine conditions is given in the recent report of Rev. Henry A. Atkinson, social service investigator for the Congregational and other churches, after an investigation of the situation:

This is Colorado's fourth great strike. They have occurred at intervals of about ten years. After the strike in 1883-84 the mines were operated with imported strikebreakers, the Anglo-Saxon miners being in the minority. The new comers were non-English speaking foreigners, men much inferior to the strikers whose places they filled. The strikers ten years later were these strike-breakers who had been imported into the state ten years before.

The strike was again won by bringing in another group of strike-breakers, all foreigners, and viewed as laborers, an appreciably inferior class of men. Ten years later these men went on strike, and after deporting their leaders the companies brought in men to take their places; men from Southern Italy, Greeks, Slavs, Mexicans, Japanese, 24 nationalities in all.

In the counties of Las Animas and Huerfano live only one-eighth of the population, but these counties have two-thirds of the illiteracy of the state. It is these men who have found conditions intolerable and have struck.

Conditions must indeed be intolerable when the imported pauper laborers of Europe cannot stand them. An idea of these conditions is given in the report of the federal bureau of mines, which shows that 3651 men were killed in mines during 1913 and 100,000 injured. The death rate was 3.49 for each 1000 employed. Dr. Joseph A. Holmes, director of the bureau, states that this death and injured list is excessive and unnecessary, a discredit to the industry and the nation. In European mines but one-half to one-third of the number killed in the United States are slain. Dr. Holmes says:

In the last three years, as far back as the records of the bureau covering certain branches of the industry go, the mines and quarries of the United States have swallowed up 10,487 human lives and have incapacitated temporarily probably a quarter of a million men. And the saddest part of it all is that a great part of this death toll and a still greater part of the injuries are not necessary. I believe I am conservative when I say that half of the 3651 men killed in the year 1913 might have been saved and three-fourths of the 100,000 men injured in the same year might have escaped injury had all the various agencies involved, the operators, the miners, and the State and National Governments done their full duty in the matter.

It is evident that not only should there be compulsory arbitration to end labor wars, but also federal supervision of safety appliances to end wholesale slaughter in the mines, for the operators have proven that human life is recklessly risked whenever there is a dollar in dividends to be made by it.

INDUSTRIAL OPPORTUNITIES NEGLECTED

DIRECTOR of the United States Geological Survey George Otis Smith calls attention to the industrial opportunities awaiting the nation, asserting that the European war is creating new demands for raw materials, hitherto imported, which can be supplied at home.

The tendency, he asserts, is away from geographical centralization of industry, rather than towards it. Cheap power is an essential for manufacturing, and it is also unevenly distributed. Those regions that lack coal, have petroleum, like California, or hydro-electric power like the northwest. In brief, the distribution of raw material and of power is the key to industrial opportunities. He asserts:

Four constituents enter into the reaction that we term industry. Two of these, brain and brawn, are organic compounds and two are perhaps to be regarded as inorganic—money and material. None of these components is wanting here in the United States and in fact their abundance affords the best reason for an optimistic outlook upon the present industrial situation. Of these four constituents, labor and capital and brains are all more easily transported generally than the crude materials upon large tonnages of which the industry must depend.

Probably no region is richer in raw materials or has cheaper power than southern Oregon—and certainly no region makes less use of them and fails more to grasp opportunities. With forests full of timber and mountains full of ores, we utilize nothing.

To bring an abiding prosperity we must develop industrially as well as agriculturally. We must utilize our own raw materials in our own manufactures to realize our destiny.

Excelsior Making From Cottonwood

The forest service has been making recently a series of experiment to determine the suitability of certain woods for the manufacture of excelsior. The best grades are made from basswood, but on account of its scarcity, it is not extensively used. The more popular woods are aspen and black cottonwood, although in some sections, where these woods are scarce, other woods have been substituted. One hundred million feet B. M. represents the annual consumption in the United States of all woods for this purpose.

On the National forests of Oregon and Washington there is approximately 47,000 feet B. M. of black cottonwood. Although no figures are available, it is known in a general way that there is a much larger quantity outside of the National forests. In the two states there are seven mills manufacturing excelsior, and black cottonwood is the only wood used. In Washington, 6,400,000 feet B. M. per annum has been used by these mills, and in Oregon the mills have consumed 4,320,000 feet B. M. As the wood is soft, light, elastic and of long fibre, it is particularly suited to excelsior.

John A. Perl UNDERTAKER Lady Assistant Mrs. S. DANIELLY Phone M. 47 and 47-29 Ambulance Service Deputy Coroner

Cracow, the Polish Mecca

One must approach Cracow, as the Russians now do, from the eastward in order to get a proper impression of the old Polish capital, now in the melancholy sunset of its proud and splendid past. It is from the east one sees the multitude of towers and turrets, steeples and domes of Cracow, and sees them unharmed by the network of narrow, tortuous and dirty streets which characterize the city that was the glory of the Polish kingdom when it was the rival of Russia and Prussia.

In Cracow lived Kasimir the Great, the author of the celebrated edict of tolerance to the Jews in the fourteenth century. Here was performed the marriage which fused Poland and Lithuania. And here, too, in 1525, the fatal mistake was made by King Sigismund of granting to Albert of Brandenburg the duchy of Prussia in perpetual fief—that duchy which in course of time grew to be the Prussia of Frederick the Great, the gravedigger of Poland. Although the capital was removed to Warsaw in 1600, the kings continued to be crowned in Cracow and buried in the Cracow katedra—the cathedral which still survives.

Legend attributed the origin of the city to the Slav Sages, Krnkus, who lived in the ninth century. Legend tells of his beautiful daughter, Wanda, who was driven by the importunity of her numerous suitors to such despair as to throw herself into the Vistula. Certain it is that in the eleventh century Cracow, on the cross-roads from three seas and four great rivers, enjoyed prosperity. It counted among its bishops the martyr Stanislas, subsequently canonized by the Roman church, who had been slain before the altar by King Boleslas the Great.

For three centuries during the feudal period it passed from hand to hand, now captured by the Germans, now sacked by the Tartars, and again seized by the Bohemians. Kasimir the Great was its greatest leader, founding in 1364 the university which two centuries later was to become one of the seats of humanism and the arena of long battles between the Jesuits and the numerous students. At that time Cracow had a population of 100,000 and traded with all Europe, including England. The city received a mortal blow when the capital was transferred to Warsaw.

In 1655, Charles Gustavus of Sweden sacked its citizens, expelled its clergy and professors, destroyed the schools and churches and exacted a heavy tribute. No sooner had he gone than the Transylvanian prince, the famous Prince Rakoczey, came and completed the work of devastation. Again in 1702 Charles XII of Sweden, suffering defeat everywhere, wreaked

Household Economy How to Have the Best Cough Remedy and Save \$2 by Making It at Home

Cough medicines, as a rule contain a large quantity of plain syrup. A pint of granulated sugar with 1/2 pint of warm water, stirred for 2 minutes, gives you as good syrup as money can buy.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract, combined with guaiaecol, and has been used for generations to heal inflamed membranes of the throat and chest.

CHICHESTER'S PILLS

HOTEL MANX Powell St., at O'Farrell San Francisco In the heart of the business, shopping and theatre district. Running distilled ice water in every room. Our commodious lobby, fine service, and Homelike restaurant will attract you. European Plan rates \$1.50 up.

today of the last hanging that will take place in Philadelphia. William Abel, sentenced before the time fixed for a new law to go into effect, was the last to be hanged. He shot and killed twelve year old Thomas Kane, who resisted an attack. Hereafter all convicted murderers will be sent to a new prison at Bellefonte, Pa., where electrocutions will take place.

Warrenton is taking steps to build a first class high school.

Coming Golden West Week December 7th to December 12th Watch! 1 Pound 35¢ SPECIAL 5 Pounds \$1.50 REGULAR PRICE—1 Pound 40¢; 5 Pounds \$1.75 Better Coffee—More Coffee For Less. Closset & Devers The Oldest and Largest Coffee Roasters in the Northwest.

TONIGHT IT THEATRE TONIGHT DON CARLOS & HOWARD FOGGS COMBINED CIRCUS OF TRAINED DOGS, MONKEYS, HORSES Here two nights only and without doubt the greatest act ever offered the public at the price of 10 and 15c. See Don Carlos' famous dog and monkey hotel run by these animals in a business like way. Originality, Merit and Comedy. The greatest show of the season.

PAGE THEATRE WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY SPECIAL PROGRAM OF UNIVERSAL STARS ELLA HALL AND BOB LEONARD In a Two Part Comedy Drama His Uncle's Will ARLINE PRETTY and KING BAGGOT In a Two Part Story of the Sea The Turn of the Tide MURDOCK MAC QUARRIE In The Two Thieves Sterling Comedy Splendid Musical Program by LARGE PAGE THEATRE ORCHESTRA Admission 5c, 10c 15c