

SECOND  
EDITION

# MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

WEATHER  
Unsettled, probably rain—  
Max. 40; Min. 27.

Forty-fourth Year.  
Daily—Ninth Year.

MEDFORD, OREGON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1915

NO. 243

## ALLIES AGAIN ON DEFENSIVE ALONG WESTERN FRONT

Little Progress Being Made—Joffre Still Avoiding General Attack and Playing Waiting Game—Russians Drive Austrians Further South—Belgrade Bombarded.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The latest news available from the western battle front shows that little progress is being made by the allied forces, and rather indicates a sporadic renewal of the German offensive, with resultant slight gains in the Argonne and French Flanders. These operations can hardly be classed as a general German offensive movement in the west, such as is still being conducted in Poland, but the strength which the Germans are showing seems to make it plain that they have not weakened appreciably their western army by transfers of troops to the east, nor has the pressure of the allies broken their grip on Belgium and France, from the North Sea to Metz.

**A Waiting Game**  
General Joffre apparently still is avoiding a general attack. Except for their tactics of feeling out the German line by attacks here and there, the allies are playing a waiting game, pending the time when, with the assistance of reinforcements, they deliver a concentrated blow at some strategic point.

The Germans are still attempting to press forward in Poland, but to the south the Russians are pouring across the Carpathians into Hungary, causing the inhabitants to flee.

Driven out of Serbia, the Austrians, nevertheless, are again attacking Belgrade. According to dispatches from that city, four monitors have bombarded it.

**Sultan to Flee Capital**  
It is still exceedingly difficult to obtain any clear idea of the Turkish operations, but according to an Athens dispatch, the sultan and his court are preparing to leave Constantinople, fearing the early fall of that city. The attack on Egypt seems to have been abandoned indefinitely.

Various reports concerning the condition of Emperor William's throat are again in circulation. According to one version, the emperor must soon return to Berlin to undergo an operation.

**Awaiting New Army**  
With full knowledge that vast numbers of men now are being trained in England, Germany, it is recognized here, must be preparing to meet their entry into the war. It is agreed that much depends upon the quality of the new formations on both sides.

The English view is that Britain's new troops will be the cream of the country while Germany having sent in her finest forces at the outset, must depend for reinforcements upon those less fit physically.

There are again reports of the movement of German troops from the west to the east. Advises from Amsterdam state that two hundred thousand Germans passed through Cologne on the way east, and it is suggested that they are being sent to General von Hindenburg, preparatory to another great effort to batter through the Russian lines to Warsaw.

## SMALL BUSINESS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—The first day of 1915 on the stock exchange was marked by the smallest overturn of any two-hour session in some years. Attendance of brokers and customers was in keeping with the sluggish movements. Leading shares showed no pronounced change either way, and some of the speculative favorites failed of a single transaction. Among the specialties were such variable changes as a six point loss in New York Air-brake and a five-point advance in Sears Roebuck. News from London where the market is to re-open Monday, acted as a deterrent to any trading on the bull side. Bonds were steady.

## ROOT PLEADS FOR SUSPENSION OF LAWS TO ADMIT BELGIANS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Senator Root made an eloquent plea to the senate today to amend the immigration bill to exempt from restrictions the refugees from Belgium. He argued it could be done without violating any treaties, because of the specific conditions due to the war.

"We should open the door to Belgium," he said. "Because the people have no country. It has been taken away from them. Exiles they are wandering over the face of the earth without homes and there is room for them here."

"There is no other people in the world without a government, without a country. Two millions of them are exiled in foreign lands without means of earning a livelihood. It is exceptional and should be entitled to exceptional treatment in this bill."

## BOURNE URGES POPULAR ELECTIONS FOR FEDERAL JOBS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The present conflict between the president and the United States senate over appointment of federal employees in various states, indicates a very grave evil in our form of government," asserts Jonathan Bourne, Jr.

"The president acts upon the recommendations of his political friends and legislative supporters, while the senate usually acts upon the recommendation of the members from the state in which the appointee is to serve, if one or both of the members from such state be of the majority party. Hence, presidents usually favor senators and congressmen who support their policies, and reject the advice of those who do not."

"Patronage, therefore, has become a means by which the executive rewards those who agree with him on legislation and punishes those who differ and have courage to exercise the inherent right and sworn duty of independent thought and action."

"Such a procedure is a menace to popular and representative government. It is the beginning of dictatorship."

"Since we no longer live under conditions prevailing at the time the constitution was adopted, the wise course is to make the constitution meet the needs of this day and generation."

**Proposed Remedy**

"The remedy, it seems to me, is the adoption of a constitutional amendment divesting the president of his power to nominate postmasters, collectors of customs and internal revenue, registers and receivers of land offices, district attorneys and United States marshals, and provide that they shall be elected by the people in their several jurisdictions. Take from the president the power of their removal, give him only the power of suspension, with the right of appeal by the suspended employee to the civil service commission, which would have the power of reinstatement or removal. This would in no manner interfere with proper administration of government. Federal office holders would still give bonds, be subject to executive suspension, but would not be politically subservient to the executive."

"Thus only can we destroy the evil power of patronage, free congress from subservience to the white house, and make congress a co-ordinate branch of government in the sense in which it was intended to be and should be."

## TO TAX FRENCHMEN NOT JOINING COLORS

HAVERE, France, Jan. 1, via Paris, 11:10 a. m.—The municipal council of Havre adopted today a resolution urging that all Frenchmen who have not joined the colors be taxed. It is suggested that the proceeds be used for the benefit of the wounded and also for the widows and orphans of the victims of the war.

## TAFT DECLARES FILIPINOS UNFIT TO RULE SELVES

One Generation, Perhaps Two, Required to Prepare Islanders for Independence. States Former President—People Lack Character—Outbreak Result of Agitation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—It will take more than one generation, and probably more than two, to prepare the Filipinos for self-government, in the opinion of William H. Taft, former president, who today gave his views on the administration bill for ultimate independence of the Philippines before the senate committee working on that measure.

"I'm at last in a position where I can say just what I think," said Mr. Taft. "You called me here. I'm going to tell you just what I know about things."

"We cannot," the former president said, "give the Filipinos self-government, because it cannot be given. We cannot present the Filipino people with a character. It must be acquired. One way to acquire it is through hard knocks, as the Anglo-Saxon race acquired it."

**Education Needed**

"When we went to the Philippines we tried to give it to them by maintaining a constitutional form of government as an object lesson, and by educating the people in the language of free institutions. We tried to have the government participated in, but controlled by the natives. Even now it is causing trouble."

"Now what time do I think will be necessary to train the Filipinos for self government? The time that will give to those people an opportunity to learn English so that they shall be an English speaking people? That will take more than one generation, and probably more than two, if you count thirty years as a generation. You can't educate all of the people—you haven't got the money."

"When President McKinley sent me to the Philippines I told him that I thought we ought not to be in the islands. He said to me that we had the bear by the tail and that we had to stay. But the idea then was that we would get out just as soon as we could. Our first purpose in being in there is to get out."

**Opposes Independence**

Mr. Taft opposed in detail the administration bill for greater measure of self-government for the islands, declaring that "no measure could be framed better calculated to stir up trouble in the Philippines."

The Filipino people don't understand republican self-government in the sense that we know it, the former president said.

"What would be the result if they were given self-government at once?" asked Chairman Hitchcock.

"A Filipino in whom I have great confidence," said Mr. Taft, "said to me: 'Your steamers would not be around Corregidor island before the throat-cutting would begin.' I verily believe that is true. We find the same condition in Mexico. The man who loses a political fight has his head for a forfeit. That's what developed when Aguinaldo was in power."

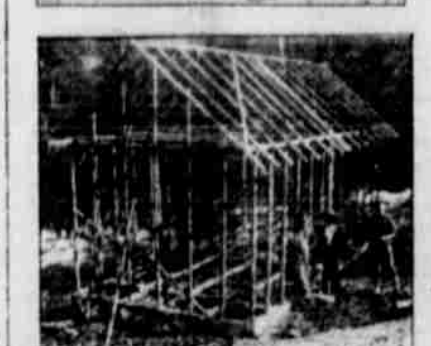
"I'm describing an actual condition that exists there. I'd be glad to have the United States get out of the Philippines, and I have a great regard for the poor people out there. They don't like me because I've told them the truth."

## SOUTHERN PACIFIC SHOPS OPEN TODAY

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 2.—After nearly a month of idleness, Southern Pacific shops at Sacramento, Cal.; Bakersfield, Cal.; Sparks, Nev.; Oakland, Portland, Oregon; Dunsmuir, Cal.; Ogden, Utah; San Francisco and Tucson, Arizona, opened today on a five day, eight-hour basis. Full time is six days to the week, of nine hours each.

This resumption means the re-employment of between five and six thousand men.

THIS HOUSE BUILT NEAR  
MEDFORD COST BUT \$3.75



Top—Completed House—Center, Frame, Bottom, Sawing Log for Shakes.

## BUILT A HOUSE FOR \$3.75 CASH AND HARD LABOR

In the fall of 1913 I was living in a little cabin built entirely of 1x12 boards. A very cozy shack, but entirely too small. My bank account being inadequate to allow my building a frame house made it necessary to build a less pretentious dwelling, so decided to construct one of poles and shakes. I was a two-year apprentice carpenter, so my plans for a 12x24-foot house were soon drawn up, and though crude and lacking in minor detail, were sufficient for my needs.

My first labor was felling and hewing two sides of 2x8x24 and 3x8x12 foot fir sticks for the foundation framework (sills and joists). In framing this foundation I counter-sunk the joists in the sills so the flooring would rest on sills as well as joists. Next made an old-fashioned shaving horse to use in facing studs, rafters and sheathing poles. This done, two 7x7x27-foot fir trees were hewn down to nearly a 2x4 and laid these aside to be used as plates.

Studding—My letter of credit was accepted by "nature's consolidated thicket" of small fir trees, fifty yards from the building site, so upon it I began to draw heavily. First, 26 3x3x9 fir poles for side studding; 10 3x3x15 fir poles for gable end studding; 30 2x3x9 for rafters. I faced two sides of the above listed with a draw knife, thereby making them nearly as nicely to handle as milled material.

For sheathing poles I cut and surfaced two sides of 110 2x4x24x12 fir saplings, nailing them ten inches apart, thereby giving the framework the appearance of a cross-hatched cage.

After framing in windows and doors, thus completing the skeleton of building, my task was but half finished. One hundred and fifty yards away was an excellent shake tree which I had previously felled and sawed into 24-inch lengths, and the ground being slightly down grade from this tree to the house, I rolled blocks down to worksheds rather than carry the shakes this distance. I then barked eight of these, making them ready for the tree. Although this wood made exceptionally even shakes, I tapered them all with the draw knife, using shaving horse. Hence, rather than shakes, I had 24-inch shingles.

Shaking (shingling) — Having nailed sheathing strips 10 inches apart, I laid the shakes ten inches to the weather, fourteen inches cov-

(Continued on page two)

## TRUCK FARMER URGES RAISING OF SUGAR BEETS

C. Carey of North Talent Tells of Experience—Grows Easily 25 or 30 Tons Per Acre With Little Work—Says Factor Is Greatest Opportunity Ever Offered to Valley.

To the Editor:

As there have been several communications regarding the sugar beet factory which it is proposed to erect in the valley, I have become interested and feel like adding a word.

I have been talking with a number of farmers and business men who seem willing to lend their support.

I have been in the truck garden business in this valley for the last 25 years and have raised sugar beets for feeding stock, acres of them, and have found them profitable because of the large amount that could be raised upon an acre.

Of course I am not saying that it is a get rich quick proposition but sugar beets are a sure crop, with little risk, and small outlay for seed, machinery, etc.

There is no place where beets can be raised with less work than in this valley. As there are fewer pests and soil and climatic conditions are more favorable than in most places.

I have raised from 25 to 30 tons per acre with but very little water, and I did find it any more work to raise an acre of beets, than an acre of potatoes or corn.

I am sure there is no enterprise before the farmers at the present time that would be of greater benefit than the building of the best sugar factory as that would insure a cash market for the beets after they are grown, and there will be no gamble as to prices or a demand for the crop.

It has been shown that beets raised here, test the highest of any grown elsewhere on the western coast, thus making a sure demand for the crop.

I am sure the farmers will make no mistake in raising the sugar beet as there is nothing to lose on the part of the farmer, as there will be some one to show them how to raise them, if they do not know how, seed will be furnished, so there will be no risk of not getting the right variety. Proper methods will be explained in raising and in caring for the crop.

Beet raising will put our land into the highest state of cultivation. Beets are a fine crop to raise between young trees.

There seems to be no trouble to interest the man who has ever raised beets, only those who have not tried it seem afraid to sign up.

Now the beet factory is just like the public market. Many kicked in our midst on the market because they had never seen one in operation. But they would not let that go now because it is a sure way to dispose of any thing raised. I worked hard for that also because I knew its benefits to the farmer. Likewise our two canneries which are of greatest benefit to the orchardist and gardeners.

Let us all pull for the sugar beet factory. It will benefit the farmer, the day laborer, the wood chopper, in fact, it is hard to find any person whom it will not benefit. We need something to create labor on our land, payrolls in the factory work for our idle men. We must grasp such opportunities as these, they do not come to us every day, may never come again, if we turn this down.

The factory will be built somewhere, but we cannot afford to have to ship our product out of this valley. Keep the enterprise here. We need it.

Yours truly,

C. CAREY.

Talent, Ore., Dec. 31.

## TEN ACRE COAL FIELDS OPENED TO ALASKANS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Secretary Lane has signed the regulations by which Alaskan coal lands outside the Behring river and Matanuska fields are opened in ten-acre tracts to Alaskans. The government makes no royalty or other charges.

## CARRANZA'S BROTHER TAKEN PRISONER BY VILLA FORCES

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The Mexican national convention at noon yesterday in Mexico City and adjourned until Monday, according to advice to the state department.

Notwithstanding the continuance of hostilities between the Villa-Zapata forces and those under control of Carranza, the assembly hopes to reconstruct the central government and form an administration to be presented to the United States and other nations for recognition.

General J. Carranza, brother of General Venustiano Carranza, has been taken a prisoner at Salina Cruz, Mexico, according to an undated dispatch to the state department, today, which also told of a revolt at San Geronimo.

A Vera Cruz dispatch dated December 26 and received at the state department today, said: "Severe fighting was in progress southeast of Puebla."

## WATCH TRUST WINS CASE FILED TO BREAK IT UP

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2.—The United States district court here today handed down an opinion refusing the government's petition to break up the Keystone Watch Case company on the ground that it is a trust in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

The court in its decision said: "The defendant declares that the policy of boycott had been given up before the bill of complaint was filed, and there is some testimony to this effect, but the circuit has never been withdrawn or negated, and the company's resolution of January, 1910, has never been rescinded. We have no doubt that an injunction should be granted; but we see no sufficient evidence that public interest requires us to break up the existing corporate entity."

The suit was brought three years ago against the Keystone Watch Case company, which is a combination of several watchmaking concerns in various parts of the country, and alleged by the government to control 80 per cent of the business. The government charged that the company restrained trade by forcing dealers to use its goods exclusively under a threat of boycott if they dealt with rival manufacturing concerns.

## KAISER LAYS OFF TO FORTIFY POSITIONS WON IN POLAND

PETROGRAD, via London, Jan. 2.—Inactivity of the Germans in the neighborhood of Warsaw for some days past is explained in reports received here by the claim that they have employed this time in fortifying the territory already taken up to the Bzura river, and along the left bank of the lower and middle Vistula river. According to reliable information reaching here, Lodz, Lwow, Skieniewice and Piotrkow are now as strongly fortified as Kalisz and Czenstochowa. The Germans have attempted to make this territory as difficult to invade as is German soil.

Residents of West Poland reaching Petrograd say hundreds of factories have been blown up by the Germans and that all available building material, especially bricks and metals, have been used in the construction of the new fortifications. Recent German attacks between Skieniewice and Warsaw have their base at Lodz and Piotrkow, which are said to be equipped with railroads, telegraph and all the necessary accessories of war.

## HOUSE VOTES SUFFRAGE ON JANUARY TWELFTH

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—A vote in the house on the woman suffrage constitutional amendment on January 12 was finally agreed on today by house leaders.

## FARMER OFFERS \$10.00 FOR FIRST SACK OF SUGAR

F. S. Carpenter Tells What Sugar Beets Mean to Farmers and Orchardists and Says It Is Most Profitable and Surest of Crops—Pays Growers Wherever Tried.

To the Editor:

I wish to say a word in regard to the establishment of a beet sugar factory in the Rogue river valley. I have heard much discussion about the advisability of such a thing and I want to say that any farmer who is not willing to devote all the acreage he can spare to this object, is working against his own interest as well as against the development of the valley. I know from actual experience that a beet sugar factory is the best thing that has come this way from a financial standpoint, as the farmer will find out after the first season. The tops make the finest kind of fodder for dairy cows. The dried pulp is highly beneficial.

**Profits Per Acre**

I feel that it would be a great mistake to pass this proposition up, as the farmer can clear from \$50 to \$100 per acre, from land that at present he is getting scarcely anything from.

If you go into this beet raising business, you know before hand what you are going to get, as the beets are already sold, the price per ton is established, and you can't lose. If you farmers pass this opportunity up, you should forever after hold your peace and never grumble about not being able to make money, on your land while your trees are growing, or not being able to break even at the end of the season at least.

**Bids for First Sugar**

I am going to put all the acreage in beets that I can spare, and will give \$10 for the first sack of sugar produced, and if there is any one that wants it more than I do they will have to bid more. I can further say that Mr. Bromley's statement in regard to the expense of raising beets is practically true. Farmers who have families can very materially reduce the expense by doing the work themselves.

It makes no difference what value you place on your land, it comes back to the old saw, what will it produce? Orange county, Cal., has a beet acreage of 40,000 acres and five sugar beet factories. Do you think they would raise beets there if it did not pay, where land values are as high as they are here. I want the sugar companies checks, I have had them before and they look good to me.

Yours very truly,  
F. S. CARPENTER.

## SURVIVORS TELL OF DESTRUCTION OF DREADNAUGHT

BREXHAM, Devon, England, Jan. 2, via London, 5:15 p. m.—Survivors of the British battleship Formidable, which went down in the English channel yesterday after having struck a mine or been torpedoed by a German submarine, have been brought ashore here.

They relate that the warship was struck about the magazine. The explosion was terrific, but the magazine was not reached. Had this also blown up, the ship would have foundered without there being time to save anybody.

As the water rushed in the men on the Formidable hurried to the deck. They found that the vessel already had a heavy list to starboard. The small boats were sent out. A cutter foundered and the men in her were drowned. A launch and a pinnace succeeded in getting away. Almost all the cars were broken in trying to prevent the small boats from being dashed to pieces against the side of the ship by the tremendous seas running. Captain Loxley and his signalman were still on the bridge when the battleship keeled over and went to the bottom.