

SECOND EDITION

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

WEATHER
Fair tonight and tomorrow
—Max. 46; Min. 29.

Forty-fourth Year.
Twelve—Sixth Year

MEDFORD, OREGON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1915

NO. 263

ROCKEFELLER QUOTES SUNDAY SCHOOL MAXIMS IN DEFENSE OF COLORADO LABOR TROUBLE

MOTHER JONES INVITED TO VISIT ROCKEFELLER JR

Son of Oil King Spends Uncomfortable Day Upon Witness Stand—Colorado Strike Situation Discussed—Father Received Nine Millions and 15,000 Employees Wages Totalled Thirty Millions in Ten Years.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., today invited "Mother" Jones, the aged strike leader in the Colorado coal fields to visit him and place before him all information as to the strike situation. The invitation was accepted.

The invitation was extended by Mr. Rockefeller as he entered the room in the city hall, where the federal commission on industrial relations is conducting its inquiry into the philanthropic foundations and the causes of industrial unrest. Mr. Rockefeller testified yesterday before the commission and was the first witness called today.

As he walked from the door to the witness chair he saw "Mother" Jones sitting among the spectators. He stepped to her side and shook hands.

"I wish you would come to see me and give me any information you have on the Colorado situation," he said.

"Mother" Jones was visibly surprised.

"That's very nice of you," she said. "I have always said that you could know little of the condition of the workers in Colorado and that you should hear something else but what these hirelings tell you."

To Remove Clergyman

After Mr. Rockefeller took the stand, Chairman Walsh read a letter written by Mr. Welborn, president of the company, to Starr J. Murphy of the personal staff of John D. Rockefeller, Sr. In the letter Mr. Welborn said that a clergyman at Sunset had made some remarks detrimental to the company and that it had been suggested that the clergyman be removed. Although the clergyman had made indiscreet remarks and had socialist tendencies, Mr. Welborn wrote that he hesitated to remove him.

As a citizen, Mr. Rockefeller said he believed all clergyman should be free to say what they pleased. It was brought out that the clergyman in question had been severe in his criticism of the Colorado Fuel & Iron company in connection with the conflicts at Ludlow.

Pleads Ignorance

"Did you know that Jefferson Farr is a sheriff and that for 15 years your company has used its influence to elect him?" asked Mr. Walsh. "Did you know that just before the strike he swore in 300 men as deputies and was told that the Colorado Fuel & Iron company would furnish them with arms and pay them?"

Mr. Rockefeller said that he knew nothing about that.

"As a citizen I say that anything which interferes with the operation of a democratic form of government should not be tolerated," Mr. Rockefeller added.

"I do know," he testified, "that if my home and property were in danger I would take any measures within my power to protect them. Emergencies are likely to arise."

Dislikes Dishonesty

"What would you do to a corporation officer who admitted that he had used money and influence in election," Chairman Walsh asked.

"I would do my utmost to have him separated from the corporation," the witness replied. "I would not care to be associated in business with such a dishonest man."

Mr. Rockefeller said he was not aware that for 23 years no verdict had been found against the Colorado Fuel & Iron company for the injury or death of a workman.

Commissioner Walsh read a letter from W. J. Dalton, of Cleveland, O., written to the commission in which Dalton said that while working for the Colorado Fuel & Iron company,

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NEW DEPOSITIONS IN HOFFMAN DIVORCE

Additional evidence in the Hoffman divorce suit will be heard before Circuit Judge Perkins Friday. New depositions are also being taken in the case. It is expected that a number of subpoenas issued and unable to be served owing to the departure of those against whom they were directed will be served. Several witnesses in the case have been conspicuous by their absence the last ten days, not caring to be hauled into the limelight. The general opinion was that when the case adjourned a week ago, it was all through but the decision. This was an error. The only contention between the Hoffmans is the custody of the children.

RUSSIA WILL FIGHT TO THE END

PETROGRAD, via London, Jan. 26, 3:25 p. m.—The government stands for the scrupulous fulfillment of the Emperor's manifesto issued the day the war was declared, that so long as a single soldier of the enemy remains on Russian soil no peace will be concluded.

In these words Sergius Sazanoff at a meeting of the ways and means committee of the duma today answered inquiries propounded by leading members of the duma. These inquiries were suggested by the determination said to have been reached by the German reichstag that all territory "reddened by German blood" and now occupied by Germany, should be retained.

The committee meeting was preparatory to the opening sessions of the council of state January 30, and of the duma February 9.

"As to the evacuation of the enemy's territory, we are bound by agreement with our allies," M. Sazanoff continued. "The words of the manifesto must not be limited to Russian territory."

GERMANS AGAIN TAKE OFFENSIVE WESTERN FRONT

Victory Over British Along La Bussee Canal in France Claimed, Though Denied in French Report—Violent Attacks at Several Points—Progress Made by Kaiser Near Craonne.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The German armies of the west have suddenly taken the offensive, delivering violent attacks simultaneously at several points. The German war office report today claims an important victory over British troops along the La Bussee canal in France, just south of the Belgian border. Positions of the British army extending over about two-thirds of a mile, including two strong points of support, are said to have been taken by storm and held in the face of counter attacks. The French official statement, however, does not concede this victory to the Germans. It admits that they made progress temporarily, but asserts that subsequently they were repulsed.

Progress at Craonne
Both communications report progress for the Germans near Craonne, where trenches of the allies were taken and retained in part. Elsewhere according to the French version of the fighting, the Germans were repulsed with the possible exception of Alsace. It is said that the Germans bombarded Senheim. This town lies six miles southwest of Thann, which may indicate that the Germans have advanced in this region.

It is said in Berlin that Russian attacks in East Prussia were repulsed and that no important fighting occurred in central Poland. The latter statement is in contrast with Petrograd reports of severe battles west of Warsaw.

A Russian Reverse
Russia is pouring reinforcements into Bukowina where she apparently has met with a reverse at the hands of the Austrian force. Vienna assumes that Rumania will now hesitate to join Russia in the war and that danger of invasion of Transylvania is over, at least for the immediate future. In Poland heavy fighting is under way once more, and a decree of success for the Germans is admitted in Petrograd. Berlin hears that the Teutonic allies have occupied Kielce.

In the war with Turkey also Russia is encountering severe opposition. Although Petrograd announced that the resistance of the Turks in the Trans-Caucasus had been virtually broken, an official statement today says that the Turks are offering stubborn resistance although the Russian offensive is making progress.

J. L. Hurley of the Central Point district while cleaning a duck Saturday, found trace of gold, and a couple of small nuggets in the crow of the fowl.

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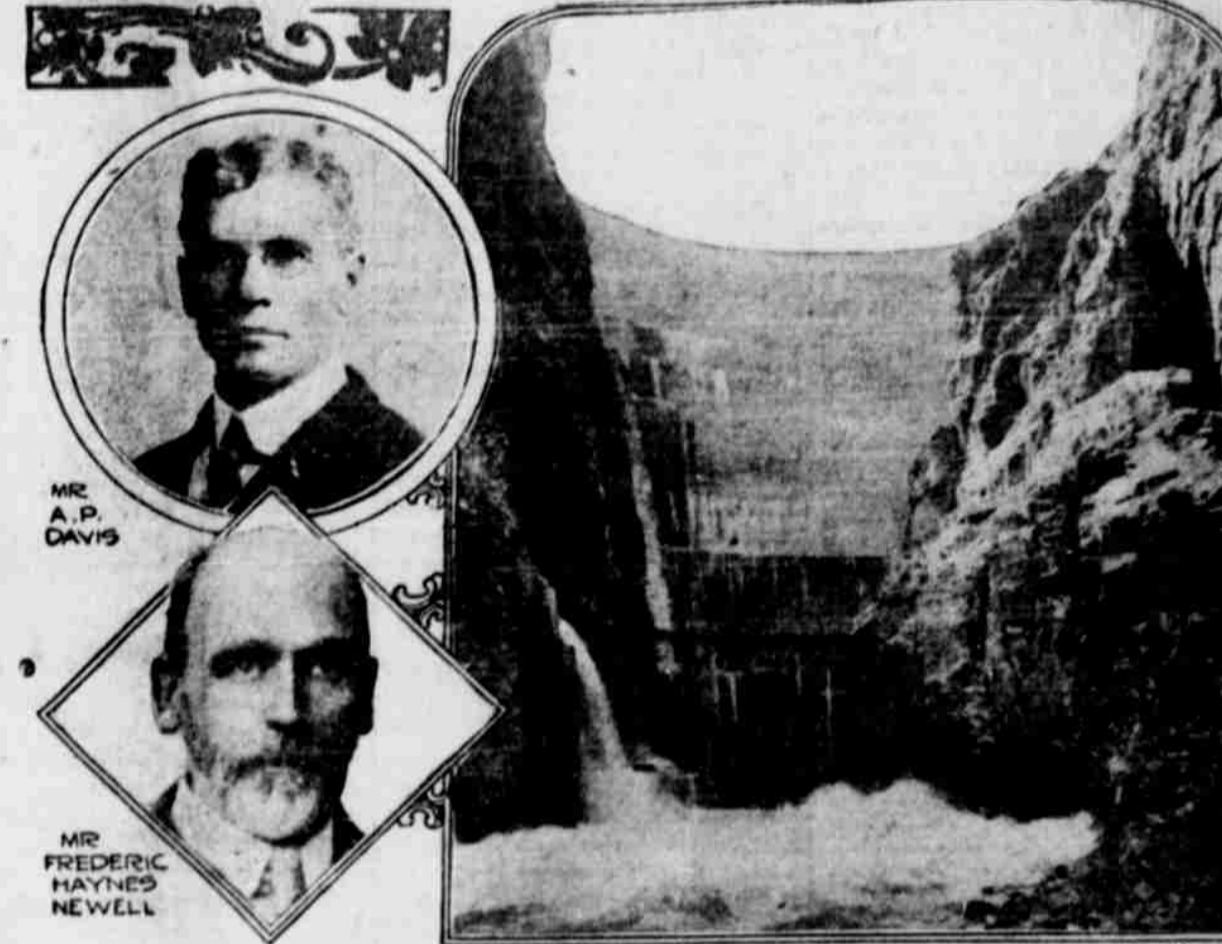
noff continued. "The words of the manifesto must not be limited to Russian territory."

No explanation was made of the foreign minister's reference to "the enemy's territory," but it is regarded as a reference to Galicia, which although not Russian territory, is characterized here as being inhabited by "little Russians." M. Sazanoff said that Great Britain was bearing conscientiously the tremendous burden of her share of the war.

The assistant minister of war said that Russian members were meeting satisfactorily all demands made upon them by the government and the army commissariat was maintained.

Mayor Kharitonov, secretary of state and at present acting premier, said the financial condition of the country was good. It was intimated that an agreement with Sweden soon would be reached, providing for completion of railway connections between the two countries.

REMOVAL OF RECLAMATION DIRECTOR AROUSES CRITICISM.



The removal of Frederick Haynes Newell as Director of the United States Reclamation Service was aroused severe criticism in Washington official circles. No reason is given by Secretary of the Interior Franklin H. Lane for his removal. Mr. Newell has been called "Father of Reclamation." One of his achievements was the building of the Shoshone dam in Wyoming, the highest in the world, which is 328 feet high and 300 feet across the top. Mr. P. Davis has been appointed to succeed him.

BRITAIN REPLIES TO CHANCELLOR'S BELGIAN ATTACK

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The official information bureau this evening issued a statement as follows: "The foreign office, replying officially to the interviews with Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg, the German imperial chancellor (published in America January 24 and 25) admits the existence of the documents the Germans have said they found in Brussels, but insists these were purely informal in case the British needed to defend Belgian neutrality. The Belgian marginal note upon the record explains that the entry of the English into Belgium would only take place after the violation of our neutrality by Germany."

"If the German chancellor wishes to know why there were conversations on this military subject between British and Belgian officers, he may find the reason in the fact well known to him, namely, that Germany was establishing an elaborate network of strategical railways, deliberately constructed to permit a sudden attack on Belgium. This alone was enough to justify communications between Belgium and other powers on the footing that there would be no violation of Belgian neutrality unless it previously had been violated by another power. On no footing did Belgium have such communications."

Belin announces officially that this step cuts deeper into the economic life of the German people than any other measure adopted since the outbreak of hostilities and the government defends the regulation on the ground that in order to upset the plans of Germany's enemies, to starve the empire, it is necessary to make certain of a regular supply of foodstuffs until the next harvest.

Actually in Hungary
In the war area, the reported Russian invasion of Hungary by way of Bukowina is attracting interested attention in London. A special news dispatch from Budapest sets forth

ANGLERS LOBBY OFF TO SALEM TO FIGHT LEGISLATURE

Attorney Gus Newbury and R. L. Ewing, representatives of the Rogue River Fish Protective Association, leave tonight for Salem where they will appear before the legislature to protest the reopening of the upper Rogue river to commercial fishing and against the proposed destruction of the fish and game commission and diversion of game license funds into the general fund.

In reply to a query as to how the Jackson county delegation voted on Schuebel bill 32, which passed the house Saturday, which diverts the fish and game license money into the general fund, Miss Towne wires:

"House bill 32—by through a misunderstanding of its scope. Has been recalled for reconsideration and I believe the Jackson county delegation want fishing and hunting license excepted.—Marian B. Towne."

RUSSIAN HORDE FROM BUKOWINA ENTERS POLAND

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The sweeping regulations for the conservation of the food supply of Germany, including the confiscation of the entire grain crop, is regarded in London as the most significant item of news received today from the countries at war.

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SHIPPING BILL AMENDMENT LOST

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Republican amendments to the administration shipping bill to prohibit purchase of ships now belonging to the European belligerents, were rejected today by the senate commerce committee by a strict party vote and the bill, as revised by the democratic caucus, was reported again to the senate.

One important amendment would permit such government ships as are American built to engage in the coastwise trade. The bill originally proposed to restrict the government line to foreign trade.

Other amendments provide that the shipping corporation shall be organized under the laws of the District of Columbia; that the shipping board to control the enterprise shall consist of the secretaries of the treasury and commerce, and three additional members, two of whom shall be of practical experience in the management and operation of steamships in foreign trade, and that the capital stock of the proposed corporation can be increased to more than \$20,000,000.

OPTIMISM FIXES PRICES OF WHEAT DECLARES PATTEN

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—Optimism and pessimism have a direct bearing on the price of grain, according to James A. Patten, veteran grain dealer and board of trade leader, testifying today in the government suit for the dissolution of "call committee" of the board of trade.

The government contention in the suit was that the committee arbitrarily fixed grain prices.

The chief feature in fixing prices, Mr. Patten testified, was the problem of supply and demand.

"There are other causes beside supply and demand," said Mr. Patten. "Take for instance, in the year 1892 to 1896 the entire country was in a pessimistic state of mind. If the people feel well and sleep well at night they will be in an optimistic state of mind. They will be more willing to look at things in an optimistic way. Consequently prices will be good. In 1892 to 1896 the prices all over the country were in a very poor state."

MALMOE, Sweden, Jan. 26, via London.—It is persistently asserted here that the German protected cruiser Gazelle was torpedoed yesterday by a submarine of unknown nationality, at a point in the Baltic near the island of Ruegen, which is off the coast of Prussia. Although the Gazelle was damaged, she was able to return to the port of Sassnitz.

President Wilson does not approve a provision that no vessels of belligerent nations can be bought. He intimated to callers today a view that the fear of international complications given by the republicans as the chief basis for their opposition was not well founded.

Senator Gallinger led off the republican attack on the bill in the senate today. He declared the proposal to open the coastwise trade to government ships was the entering wedge in an effort to embark the government in competition with privately owned coastwise ships.

Senator Gallinger asserted that a "grave change" had come over the democratic party since 1906 when it was "shocked" by Mr. Bryan's advocacy of government ownership of railroads.

LAST DAYS OF CAMPAIGN FOR BEET ACREAGE

From 20 to 30 Automobiles Out and Much Encouragement Received—Farmers Increase Acreage—Watsonville Resident Tells of Sugar Beet Growing There Without Water.

The campaign for beet sugar acreage is under a full head of steam today, with between 25 and 30 autos in the country districts. A hopeful tone is given the effort, by the early reports from the front, many of those who at first signed for five and ten acres, doubling, tripling, and quadrupling their amounts. About 100 additional acres have been secured along the Bear creek bottom. Gold Hill and Talent boosters are engaged in the same work today. The campaign will be closed tomorrow.

More Signing Up
In the Tolo district increased interest has been shown in the movement. One who signed at first two acres, reconsidered his action and has now signed up for 20 acres. This is a sample of the spirit that pervades that section. Mrs. Phipps, in the northeastern part of the city this morning signed up for 40 acres, and more will be forthcoming from the same district.

Messrs. Bramwell and Nibley of the beet sugar interests are still in the city, awaiting the results of the two day's activity before making their next move. They will hold a meeting with the beet sugar committee Thursday when the preliminary details of the proposition will be discussed.

In Watsonville District
That sugar beets mean prosperity and that irrigation is not a necessity and seldom practiced in the central California districts, save before planting time where there has been a dearth of rainfall, is the state of G. A. Mitchell, who for many years raised sugar beets in the Watsonville and Spreckels districts.

"There were over 5000 acres in the Watsonville district in sugar beets when I lived there, from 1888 to 1899 and none of the land was irrigated. There are 25,000 acres of beets for the big factory at Spreckels, and irrigation is not practiced even where there is only an eight-inch annual rainfall save in the winter before planting, when the ground is thoroughly soaked, then deeply plowed," states Mr. Mitchell.

Spells Prosperity
"The beets spelled prosperity for Watsonville, as they will for Medford. The average profit from an acre was \$40, though I have made more and also less. I have raised as high as 27 1/2 tons to the acre, without irrigation. The refuse from the sugar mill is the finest kind of fertilizer. The pulp is in great demand for livestock feed. The beet-tops are also fine feed."

"The beet pulp is siloed and shipped to feeding stations where cattle are fattened for market. It is the best and cheapest fattener for all kinds of livestock."

"A beet sugar factory will do more for the Rogue river valley than any one enterprise could—it will make it."

From Colorado
J. M. English of the Medford Printing Co., has received a letter from Colorado which states that profits this year in the Model district in southeast Colorado ran as high as \$60 per acre from sugar beets.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS SCARE PANAMANS

PANAMA, Jan. 26.—Three short, sharp earthquakes have shaken the isthmus of Panama in the last three days, the third one occurring today. None of the shocks did any damage, though the inhabitants were considerably frightened. Reports from points along the canal show that the shocks caused no ill effects.