

WALSH GIVES TO NATION TRUTH OF INDUSTRIAL WAR

(By Frederick M. Kerby.)
WASHINGTON, May 31.—The people of the United States versus "The Causes of Industrial Unrest"—Frank P. Walsh, chief attorney for the plaintiff. That is the title which should be given to the proceedings of the U. S. Commission on Industrial Relations which has just concluded its hearings in Washington and is now hard at work formulating its final report to congress.

There has been a great deal of effort put forth in various quarters to change that title of the case. Nearly every one of the big employers of labor who appeared before the commission would have preferred to leave the word "causes" out of the title. Criticism far and wide has been leveled at the head of Walsh, the chairman of the commission, because he did not make the case, "The People Against Industrial Unrest." But Walsh would have none of it. He has stuck to the letter and the spirit of the law creating the commission. "Our business," he has said in effect, "is to find out the causes of industrial unrest; our business is not to ally industrial unrest!"

And because has taken this position, every effort has been made, and will be made to discredit him and the findings of his commission. The life of the commission ends by legal limitation in August of this year. The commission's life was fixed by law at three years, but more than a year was wasted before the commission was nominated and confirmed by the senate and was able to get to work. The commission was created by congress primarily because congress wished to dodge the question of industrial unrest. It is a favorite method which congress has of dodging troublesome questions. Every time a public question becomes so acute that there is no possibility of longer ignoring it, congress creates a commission to "investigate and report" on it. The commission creates a lot of jobs, employs a number of political hangers-on, hires a secretary, conducts some hearings and then writes from one to fifteen volumes of "report" which nobody reads and which is carefully filed away in the archives of congress. This is what many people thought would happen to the "industrial unrest" question. But somehow the scheme slipped up. It is true that President Taft selected a fine collection of reactionary gentlemen to serve on the commission, but a few senators who wanted to see a real investigation held up the nominations. When President Wilson came into office he named the present commissioners, and the commission chose Frank P. Walsh as chairman. Then things began to happen. Instead of the investigation being turned over to a corps of clerks and secretaries whose job it would be to examine all the standard works on political economy and write up a nice, voluminous report, Walsh began to call before the commission people who really knew or were supposed to know something about "industrial unrest." He went so far as to summon and examine real working people—trades unionists, and even I. W. W.'s, socialists, and other persons usually called "agitators," "reds," "anarchists," and similar things.

Then Walsh went even further. He summoned the heads of big corporations, large employers of labor, capitalists, bankers, and proceeded to find out what they did not know about labor conditions in their various properties. And he was not polite about it. He went after them not just as an attorney for the plaintiff would go after a recalcitrant witness for the defense on cross-examination. His methods were declared to be "not nice." During the examination of young Rockefeller, considerable criticism was forthcoming at Walsh's methods. This went so far that Secretary to the president J. P. Tumulty thought it advisable to come over to the Shoreham hotel one afternoon and spend an hour or so listening to the examination. The witnesses protested. Politicians protested. But Walsh did not waver a hair's breadth. And the result is remarkable. The record contains the facts. Walsh succeeded where other investigators failed. A comparison of the results obtained by Walsh with those of the congressional committee which investigated the Colorado coal strike situation and had young Rockefeller on the stand, shows conclusively that Walsh got the facts, whereas the congressional committee lied.

Now the country is waiting to see what will come of it all. Unless all previous experience is reversed, the commission's report will have no effect whatever on congress. Its recommendations will be as carefully ignored as were those of a previous commission on industrial relations, another on immigration, and a long

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list of similar recommendations from all kinds of committees and commissions. But one thing Walsh has done. He has awakened the country as never before to the real conditions in industry. And it may be said that the commission's report will be entirely different from those which have gone before it. It is to be made really to the country, although nominally to congress. There is to be some plain speaking in it, such as the country has not heard before. If he is the only member to sign the report, Walsh is going to see that the case remains THE PEOPLE VERSUS THE CAUSES OF INDUSTRIAL UNREST.

ZEPPELIN RAID UPON SUBURBS OF LONDON

LONDON, June 1, 1:26 a. m.—The official press bureau issued the following announcement last night: "Zeppelins are reported to have been seen near Ramsgate (on the Kentish coast, 67 miles east-southeast of London) and Brentwood (17 miles east-northeast of London) and in certain outlying districts of London. Many fires are reported, but these cannot be absolutely connected with the airship visits.

"Further particulars will be issued as soon as they can be collected and collated."

Prior to giving out the above communication the official press bureau issued a notice reminding the newspapers that in the interest of public safety no statement whatever should be published dealing with places in the neighborhood of London reached by air craft or the course supposed to be taken by them. It was added that an admiralty communication would give all the information which might properly be published.

The morning newspapers in their early editions confine themselves to brief official statements regarding the Zeppelin activity in the outlying districts of London, although they naturally give these statements most prominent space in their newspapers. The Morning Post gives a recapitulation of the Zeppelin activity in England during the past few months calling attention to the fact that the raiders have been gradually getting closer and closer to London, until a week ago there was a visitor to Southend. The newspaper adds that there was a report that this airship reached as near London as Romford which lies twelve miles to the northeast.

All Majestic Officers Saved

LONDON, June 1, noon.—The secretary of the admiralty today made official announcement that all of the officers of the British battleship Majestic, sunk May 27 off the Gallipoli peninsula by a submarine, had been saved.

SLAUGHTER TURKS BY THOUSANDS IN MAD CHARGES

LONDON, June 1.—Regarding the operations in the Dardanelles, Turkish passengers recently arrived in Egypt say the Ottoman losses in the fighting on the Gallipoli peninsula have been terribly heavy. The twentieth regiment was almost annihilated, its colonel alone of all the officers escaping death or capture. Almost equally severe were the losses borne by the fifteenth and fifty-sixth regiments. The loss in officers generally has been very heavy and the gaps are being filled by naval officers and cadets from the military school. Men from all military classes, Nizam Redif and Mustafis, are now found in the same unit.

The attacks on the Krithia position early in May were costly operations for the Turks. Ordered by General Liman von Sanders to attack with empty magazines with the bayonet only and by night they assaulted our columns repeatedly. They were caught by the searchlights of the allies in close formation and terribly punished at point blank ranges by machine guns and rifle fire. Only 120 men could be collected out of a regiment originally 3000 men strong. The mountain guns of the allies on more than one occasion caught the Turks as they were assembled at night for attack and assisted by searchlights, they were kept for some minutes at a time under heavy rifles and shrapnel fire, which inflicted serious losses.

The landing, said an Arab officer who was among the prisoners, "was costly and difficult, but it was boldly carried out and when your troops were once established on the peninsula it was our turn to suffer the heavier losses in the desperate and unavailable counter attacks. I was made prisoner a fortnight ago. We had lost at least forty thousand men in killed and wounded. It is further declared by prisoners that two Turkish battalions attacked each other by night near Gaba Tepe, losing heavily and ultimately stampeding in spite of the efforts of their officers to rally them.

LONDON, June 1, 11:07 a. m.—An Athens dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company says it has been learned that the transportation of Turkish troops to the Dardanelles has been interrupted by the operations of a British submarine which is cruising in front of Constantinople.

THEY'RE HERE FOR PEACE AND PROSPERITY OF THE AMERICAS



Snapped at the Pan-American financial conference in Washington. Above, Argentine Ambassador Romulo S. Nani, Mrs. Nani and Miss Peterson, daughter of the Argentine delegate. Below, at left, Dr. Luis Luján Jorjo, delegate from Chile, and at right, Dr. Alberto Edwards.

ANTI-FRAT LAW OF MISSISSIPPI IS HELD VALID

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Constitutionality of the Mississippi anti-fraternity law was upheld by the supreme court without dissent.

The first case to come before the supreme court involving the constitutionality of a state anti-fraternity law was that of J. P. Waugh, who sought admission to the University of Mississippi. Waugh was a member of Kappa Sigma fraternity at Millsaps college, Miss. In 1912 he applied for admission to the law school of the University of Mississippi, but was denied admittance because he refused to sign an "anti-fraternity pledge" not to aid the organization or perpetuation of any fraternity while a member of the university. He filed a suit to compel the university authorities to admit him, contending that the anti-fraternity law enacted by the state of Mississippi in 1912 was unconstitutional.

One of the grounds on which the law was attacked originally was that it barred Greek letter fraternities, in themselves harmless institutions, from the state university. This point was not urged before the supreme court. The law was attacked on the ground that it worked discriminations as to honors, diplomas and distinctions as between students in the university at the time the law was passed and those fraternity members who later became students at the university.

PRESS OF ENGLAND REVIEWS GERMAN NOTE

LONDON, June 1.—In their comment on the German reply to the United States government the morning newspapers take the view that Germany is seeking to gain time by involving the United States in a diplomatic controversy. They contend that almost all the allegations made in Germany's defense are false.

The Daily Mail considers that a situation of real gravity has arisen between Germany and the United States.

"Germany's reply," says the Daily Mail, "shows a complete failure to understand the temper of the American people or to meet the American case. A more sneering or contemptuous reply or a flatter refusal to take the American government seriously could hardly be imagined. Unless we greatly mistake, President Wilson is not a man to tolerate the sophistries with which the sages of Wilhelmstrasse seek to avoid giving a plain answer to his plain question."

The Daily News in an editorial thinks that the grounds on which Germany seeks to justify the sinking of the Lusitania are mere impertinences and like other newspapers declares the case of the steamer Mergante proves the allegation that the Lusitania was carrying troops or munitions had nothing whatever to do with her being sunk.

NIGHT NAVIGATION FORBID IN STRAITS OF MESSINA

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Navigation in the straits of Messina between half an hour after sunset and half an hour before sunrise has been prohibited by the Italian government, which has so advised the American embassy at Rome.

WANTED

Have party wanting to rent six room bungalow, close in. Want some one in Southern Oregon, city or country, to trade for 200 acre dairy ranch in Willamette Valley, fully equipped, including cows, hogs, chickens, tools, implements and crop.

"THE EXCHANGE"
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Bennett Inv. Co. J. C. Barnes

COURT HOUSE NEWS

Reported by Jackson County Abstract Co., Sixth and Fir Sts.

Real Estate Transfers
H. O. Butterfield et ux to Margaret Beswick, lots in Mathew Add. Ashland \$25.00
R. H. Toft et al to B. W. Meadmore, lot in block 3 Imperial Add. Medford 10.00

RESTORATION TO ENTRY OF LANDS IN NATIONAL FOREST.

Notice is hereby given that the land described below, embracing 100 acres, within the Crater National Forest, Oregon, will be subject to settlement and entry under the provisions of the homestead laws of the United States and the act of June 11, 1906 (34 Stat., 225), at the United States land office at Roseburg, Oregon, on July 17, 1915. Any settler who was actually and in good faith claiming any of said lands for agricultural purposes prior to January 1, 1906, and has not abandoned same, has a preference right to make a homestead entry for the lands actually occupied. Said lands were listed upon the applications of the persons mentioned below, who have a preference right subject to the prior right of any such settler, provided such settler or applicant is qualified to make homestead entry and the preference right is exercised prior to July 17, 1915, on which date the lands will be subject to settlement and entry by any qualified person. The lands are as follows: The E 1/2 NE 1/4, Sec. 20, T. 35S., R. 1W., 80 acres, application of William H. Cushman, Trail Oregon; List 6-1609. The NW 1/4 NE 1/4 NW 1/4, the E 1/2 NE 1/4 NW 1/4, the N 1/2 SE 1/4 NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 32, T. 40 S., R. 2 W., 50 acres, application of David Horn, Watkins, Oregon; List 6-1628, May 1915. C. M. Bruce, Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office.

FOR RENT—HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS

FOR RENT—Modern furnished house-keeping rooms. Phone 3723. 61*

FOR RENT—Furnished house-keeping rooms. Clean and comfortable. Reasonable. phone 379-J. 61*

FOR RENT—HOUSE

FOR RENT—Modern seven room dwelling, all conveniences, lawn, shade trees, on street car line East Medford. See G. K. Lindley, at Jackson County Bank. 63*

FOR RENT—Six room house, strictly modern, close in, east front nice lawn, garden and flowers. Reasonable to desirable tenant. Phone 372R or 325M. 63*

FOR RENT—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR RENT—Store room in Garnett-Cory Bldg., fronting on Grape St. Also most desirable offices, reasonable. Best of service. L. L. Cathart, Room 319, Phone 167. 61*

FOR RENT—30 room furnished hotel. Address R, care Mail Tribune. 61*

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—One bedavenport and book case, dining room table, china closet and other household articles. 23 North Oregon. 61*

FOR SALE—1913 Buick roadster, new tires, perfect running order. \$325. R. H. McCurdy. 61*

FOR SALE—Alfalfa cut since the rain, \$9.00 per ton. Phone 5294. 61*

FOR SALE—Or trade, an upright piano in good condition. Well known make; What have you? Would consider equity in small acreage not too far out. Address H. O. F., care Mail Tribune. 62

FOR SALE—One spray rig, \$150.00. Phone 405R. 61

NEW TODAY

Does your visitor from the east say our country is fine, but the prices are high? If he does don't let it go at that. I will be pleased to show ranches as good as any one owns anywhere, and at prices cheaper than similar land can be bought for in the Middle West. This fact, and it is a fact, with our favorable climate added should secure us some many buyers this summer. Let us show your friends both city and country property.

C. D. HOON

FOR SALE—LIVESTOCK

FOR SALE—One large Duroc Jersey boar, in fine condition, price reasonable. Apply to Daniel Luddington, Madden's ranch one and one-half mile west of Central Point. 64*

FOR SALE—Young horse, half cash. Phone 148X evenings. 64*

FOR SALE—Several good brood sows to farrow soon; Duroc grades, Elden Brothers, Central Point. 62

FOR SALE—Horses and mules, snaps for quick sale. C. E. Gates. 64*

FOR SALE—Pure bred, Red Polled bull calf; pure bred Duroc Jersey spring pigs; pole mountain buggy, good as new. Palmer Investment Co., Modoc Orchard. 62

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Or trade, small ranch good soil, a bargain if taken at once. Address 9, Mail Tribune. 64*

FOR SALE—Buy my Improved 80 acre farm and fruit ranch 3 1/2 miles from Eagle Point, Roguc river valley; look no farther; this is it. Early bargain gets growing crops and farm implements; possession at any old time by owner, 245 N. Bartlett, City. 62

FOR SALE—Nice bungalow, all furnished complete, including a good upright piano; modern, except bath all for \$1000, or less. 1129 W. 9th street. 66

FOR SALE—Five acres well improved. 110 E. 14th. 6*

HELP WANTED—MALE

MALE HELP WANTED—First class miners at Braden mine, Gold Hill, Oregon. 61*

WANTED—First class miners for contract work at Braden mine, Gold Hill, Oregon. 61*

WANTED—SITUATIONS

WANTED—Vacuum cleaning, city or country. Have high power gas machine. Work guaranteed. A. C. Huson. Phone 625Y. 68

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—Stock to pasture. Joe Craine ranch, Route 4, Medford. 67

WANTED—To buy old coins. Address Postoffice Box 356. Give full description. 61

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FOR EXCHANGE—110 acres three-fourths mile to Lebanon, Ore., Linn county. No buildings; every foot in cultivation; one-third crop delivered to warehouse at Lebanon; a fine piece of land. Price \$11,000 mortgage \$5440, exchange equity of \$5560 for small improved tract close in or house and lot free from incumbrance. Main & Armentrout, Grants Pass, Ore. 65

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DR. R. J. LOCKWOOD, Chiropractor, nerve specialist. Rooms 102-104-295, Garnett-Cory Bldg. Vapor baths and scientific massage given; needle spray, head and shoulder shower in connection; advice in dietetics, medical gymnastics hydrotherapy. Lady attendant. Phone, office 543, residence 511-R. 65

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I have been on the ground looking out for you for the past five years. Nearly everyday I have investigated some "good thing." I have eliminated everything except those deals which I am convinced will secure me satisfied customers.

In a few hours time I can give you the benefit of this research. It is my business to show you over the county and introduce you to the possibilities and opportunities here. See Medford first and

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Room 201, First National Bank Bldg.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

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Wm. M. Colvig, George M. Roberts COLVIG & ROBERTS, LAWYERS—Medford National Bank Building. 64*

B. F. MULKEY & GEO. W. CHERRY—Attorneys at Law, Jackson County Bank Building. 64*

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DR. W. M. VAN SCOYOC
DR. C. C. VAN SCOYOC
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DR. W. W. HOWARD—Osteopathic physician, 303 Garnett-Cory building. Phone 904-M. 64*

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Physicians and surgeons. Office 309-310-311, M. F. & H. Bldg. Phone residence, 814-J2; office, 814. 64*

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