

SNOW ISOLATES MEDFORD FROM WORLD BY WIRE

Telegraph, Telephone and Electric Wires Go Down Under Heavy Fall of Wet Snow—Eight Feet on Summit of Siskiyou, Four Feet on the Rogue River Mountains.

Heavy snows in the mountains isolated Medford for twenty-four hours from the world by wire Sunday and Monday. Sunday telephone, telegraph and electric wires over the Siskiyou and over the Rogue River mountains went down. At noon Monday the Western Union secured a wire to Portland, but other lines were still prostrated, including the Mail Tribune's Associated Press leased wire. All trains were from two to three hours late. The snow is the heaviest, not in depth, but weight, ever recorded locally.

The snow is four and one-half feet deep at tunnel 9, the summit of the Rogue River mountains, between Merlin and Glendale. On the Siskiyou it is eight feet on the summit; at Siskiyou, seven feet; at Dunsuir, seven feet. The snow is wet and heavy.

Power Lines Down Miles of the power lines of the California Oregon Power company are down. At Dunsuir the wires are reported swollen to fourteen inches in diameter with wet snow. The four-by-six crosspieces have been snapped by weight of the snow-laden wire for miles, and in many places the poles themselves have broken in two. Distributing lines were broken down all over the country.

Power line 3, between Ashland and Fall Creek, is down. Power line 4, between Fall Creek and Dorris, is down. Line 7, between Grants Pass and Glendale, is down. Lines 1 and 2, between Fall Creek and Yreka and Dunsuir, have been down, but are in service again. Line 6, Medford to Prospect, is O. K., as is line 5, Klamath Falls to Bonanza and Merrill. The service has been resumed in all towns except Glendale, Castella and Hornbrook. Crews totalling twenty-one men and twenty-six horses are repairing power lines.

Little Snow in Valley At Prospect the snow is two feet in depth and much higher in the hills. At Footh Creek there was ten inches of snow. Rogue River shows no signs of a rise.

Including the snowfall up to this morning, the precipitation has been during the present storm, beginning Thursday night, only 1.15 inches. The snowfall last night amounted to less than an inch in Medford, but six miles from here, in the foothills, it was reported to be six inches last evening. In precipitation, the snowfall in this immediate locality last night amounted to .01 of an inch.

The heaviest snowfall we have had in this part of the valley since 1911 was on January 8 and 22, 1913, on each of which days the snow fell to a depth of five inches.

The barometer is rising rapidly this afternoon and fair weather is the forecast for tomorrow.

A heavier rainfall and snowfall also are reported in the vicinity of Jacksonville and Phoenix.

BRITISH PLAN TRADE ALLIANCE AGAINST TEUTONS

LONDON, Dec. 31 (correspondence of the Associated Press).—An important conference will be held in London in January to discuss proposals dealing with British trade after the war to prepare a program to be laid before the government in the name of British commerce. The object of the conference will be to form an offensive and defensive commercial alliance of the entente powers against Germany and her allies. The conference will be attended by representatives of all the chambers of commerce throughout the United Kingdom and it is thought that as a result of the deliberations then held the future commercial policy of the country will be formulated.

ARE WILSON AND ROOSEVELT IN RING FOR BITTEREST FEUD IN HISTORY?



Byzantine Logothete—T. R.

T. R.'S ATTACKS UPON PRESIDENT VERY VINDICTIVE

Bitter and Personal Assaults Upon Executive Originate in Assertion in New Freedom in 1913 That Roosevelt Was Backed by the Steel Trust in Monopoly Partnership Platform.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4 (special correspondence).—The greatest personal political feud in the history of this nation! Has the stage already been set for such a drama and the curtain rung up before an audience of 100,000,000 Americans?

People in the heart of national politics here say so; they declare that President Woodrow Wilson and Theodore Roosevelt already have begun the first act in a political "thriller" that, for bitter personal feeling, will exceed any ever enacted on our national platform.

And they foresee that the subordinate political quarrels that will cluster about such a resounding feud—the split between Wilson and Bryan, the cleavage between T. R. and the Taft faction and the hostility between Bryan and Champ Clark—will only serve to increase the din of the greater battle.

The first episodes, although they have not, in the public mind, fallen into a dramatic whole, already have been widely noticeable; indeed, many Americans have been openly surprised by the animosity and personality of Roosevelt's recent attacks on Wilson.

Why is Roosevelt so bitter, so personal? they ask. Does this Roosevelt-Wilson relationship partake of the character of a deep-seated political feud? Well, the answer goes back to a little chapter of unwritten political history which throws light on Roosevelt's attitude of something more than political opposition to Wilson's political program. In March, 1913, a couple of weeks after Wilson was inaugurated, there appeared in World's Work an article over Woodrow Wilson's signature, bitterly attacking Roosevelt.

As the date shows, the presidential campaign was over. Wilson had been inaugurated. Roosevelt and his close friends regarded that article as a thrust below the belt.

Nor was this all of Wilson's offending. Those who remember the campaign of 1912-13 will recall the fact that Roosevelt did not in fact attack Wilson or aim his campaign against him. Deliberately and after conference with his political advisers, Roosevelt followed the plan of crediting Wilson with good intentions, but calling attention to the "Bourbon" and reactionary character of southern democracy—the dominating element of the democratic party.

The whole "punch" in the Roosevelt campaign was devoted to his old friend Taft, who had betrayed his policies, and to Taft's friends, who had stolen the republican nomination after Roosevelt had won a majority of the delegates in the popular primaries.

The election of Wilson was due to Roosevelt's attack on the republican party and candidate. The votes cast by Wilson would not have elected him against a united opposition. In short, Wilson owed his election to Roosevelt.

How did Wilson acknowledge the debt? He published the above-mentioned article.

Roosevelt is human. He is a good fighter, and can take blows as well as any man, but the surprising attack

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ASSOCIATED PRESS LEASED WIRE DOWN: NO TELEGRAPH NEWS

On account of the prostration of all wires both north and south, the Mail Tribune is unable to print any telegraph news today.



Steel Trust Backed You—W. W.

UNITED STATES BUT COLLECTION OF HOSTILE PEOPLES

BY GYULA DE PEKAR (Famous Author and Member of Dual Monarchy Parliament, Who Spent a Part of His Boyhood in America.) (Copyright, 1916, by the N. E. A.) BUDAPEST, Hungary, Jan. 1.—The states, which you Americans call united and believe to be united, have fallen to pieces. The people in America are no longer one nation. They are a collection of the parts of nations—alien, antagonistic parts moved by the spirit of patriotism that goes into battle with the armor of their home lands.

As matters, national and international, stand at the present time the United States is an international colony of transients instead of a real home for a majority of her immigrants.

But the flame of ideal, heroic patriotism now lights every other corner of the world. In 1915 the English became more English than ever before, the French more French, the Germans more German, the Hungarians more Hungarian. And in 1916, the second year of our world war, the primal, national sentiment will reach the most fantastic height.

The heroic patriotism, which so many thought was a thing of the past, has reduced to ashes the artificial economic patriotism of materialistic America.

Americans, who before the war, were united to a certain extent in a lax community of common interests, have become conscious that in truth they are Englishmen, Frenchmen, Germans, full of love and hatred, that they are warring Russians, Hungarians, Austrians and Italians. The war of pen and tongue and deed between these enemies has burst the thin surface of American patriotism. Against their elemental and divergent patriotisms the nation's chief executive stands helpless. All the efforts and words of President Wilson avail nothing and he sticks to the requirements of an official and artificial patriotism.

The Babel of nations will be added to greatly after the war. The bowels of the United States are already congested. However rapidly America consumes it, the country cannot digest this enormous amount of mixed human food. That means popular indigestion and political decay. The United States suffers from both at the present time.

The American theory that the alien who as he steps on your free soil becomes reborn at once as an American is splendid. BUT IT IS A FACT THAT THE GERMAN-AMERICANS OF CHICAGO, FOR INSTANCE, REMAIN GERMAN EVEN IN CHICAGO.

Centuries are needed to digest such material. The United States may do it, but will you have time?

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The battle continues between the Russians and Austro-Germans in Galicia and Bukovina. The Russians claim further gains and the Austrians maintain they are holding their ground.

MINE OWNERS SEEK RECALL OF GOVERNOR HUNT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, (Correspondence)—Because Governor Geo. B. Hunt of Arizona has not permitted the importation of strikebreakers and gunmen in the copper mining region where 5000 miners are on strike, petitions are being circulated by the mine owners seeking his recall. The chief owners are Cleveland H. Dodge, William Church Osborn and some other New York millionaires.

The situation has been investigated by the industrial relations committee of this city, which is authority for the statement that whereas in Colorado disorder and slaughter unparalleled followed the importation of strikebreakers and gunmen by permission of Governor Ammons, in this Arizona district there has been profound peace. The miners are preserving order and the sheriff is actually assisting in the distribution of supplies to the miners' families.

The European war resulted in a vastly increased demand for copper and a big jump in prices. The principal corporation involved in this strike, the Clifton Morenci company, owned by Phelps-Dodge & Co., with Cleveland H. Dodge as vice president, earned in 1912, 23 percent on its capital of \$45,000,000 and paid a 15 percent dividend. The principal property of the company at Clifton paid in 1912 a dividend of 146 percent on a capitalization of \$1,000,000.

In explaining the situation to the Walsh Industrial Relations committee, Governor Hunt has written: "In discouraging the importation of strikebreakers I have been actuated chiefly by the desire to avert bloodshed, to safeguard life and property and to keep in view the possibility of amicable arbitration of differences between employers and employees. It is, in my opinion, hardly reasonable to suppose that any considerable body of workmen will voluntarily initiate and endure the hardships that inevitably attend a large strike without being firmly convinced that they have grievances which need adjustment and that their case is one entitled to the painstaking consideration of the companies or individuals by whom they are employed."

The companies refuse arbitration or any consideration of the men's demands.

GOLD MEDAL PRESENTED TO PANAMA CANAL HERO

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—Maj. General William C. Gorges who has waged successful war against the yellow fever scourge in Panama was presented tonight with the gold medal of the Geographical Society of Chicago for his distinguished services of humanity.

The gold medal has been bestowed on only two other men. Captain Amundsen who reached the South Pole and Major-General George W. Goethals, builder of the Panama canal.

UNREGISTERED CAN REGISTER AT CITY HALL

Those Who Have Failed to Be Listed for Tomorrow's City Election Must Come Early to Avoid the Rush—Polls Open From 7 A. M. to 7 P. M.—Interest Increases.

Much more interest in the city election Tuesday was manifested today than in the fortnight previously. Polls will open at 7 o'clock and close at the same hour in the evening. The small registration indicates a busy day for the registers at the city hall.

Officers to be elected comprise a recorder, a treasurer and a councilman in each ward. Elmer T. Foss, present recorder, is a candidate for re-election and is opposed by Martin McDonough; Gus Samuels, present treasurer, is opposed by J. W. Shirley.

The hottest fight between councilman aspirants is in the first ward, with Councilman Medynski, father of the defeated Medynski plan, striving for re-election against Dr. J. J. Emmons. In the second ward, Dr. J. M. Keene, recently appointed, is opposed by T. G. Burrows. In the third ward, C. M. Davis has no opposition.

Two charter amendments will be voted upon, one amending the charter for a more economical way of permanently registering voters, the other bonding the city for \$8500 for a new city hall.

Polling Places The polling places and those who will have official charge of them in tomorrow's city election, have been chosen as follows:

First ward—310 East Main street, next door to May & Co. Judge, W. H. Humphrey; clerks, J. W. Shirley and C. A. Chapman. Second ward—209 West Main street, in Medford Electric company's store. Judge, W. T. Beveridge; clerks, W. H. Burris and H. N. Edwards.

Third ward—City hall. Judge, John L. Demmer; clerks, C. W. Austin and W. L. Miller. J. W. Shirley, being a candidate, cannot serve. Electors present at the opening of the polls will select a clerk to fill that vacancy.

There being no W. H. Burris in the second ward, a clerk will have to be chosen in like manner to fill that vacancy.

The registration board, consisting of H. N. Lofland, Mary L. Platt and Amy C. Dow, with three assistants to facilitate the work, will sit at the city hall, under the city council chamber, from 7 o'clock in the morning to 7 o'clock in the evening. Those who have not registered may do so there during those hours. Three freeholders as witnesses will be required in each case of registration.

Swearing Votes In In case a voter reaches his polling place at an hour too late to enable him to reach the registration board to register, in case he has neglected to register previously (that is, during the last month), he may swear in his vote, with the assistance of six freeholders as witnesses. Those who have not registered are urged to attend to the matter early in the day and thus avoid a rush on the board of registration at the last hour.

The campaign has so far not been marked by special enthusiasm or unusual activity. The "still hunt" appears to be the popular method of reaching the ear of voters. Two or three candidates have in this manner devoted considerable time to their individual causes. It is believed, however, that a fair vote will be polled. A special effort is being made today to get the vote out, in two of the wards, at least.

ENGLISH QUAKERS KICK ON PRESENT WAR

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Quakers are dissatisfied with the provisions of the military service bill because "of conscientious objects." At a meeting in London representing the entire sect, resolutions were adopted which were sent to Premier Asquith, setting forth that a large number of Quakers were not prepared "to accept compulsory service, whether combatant or otherwise, under military authority," and to compel them to accept such service would be "a violation of the freedom of conscience."