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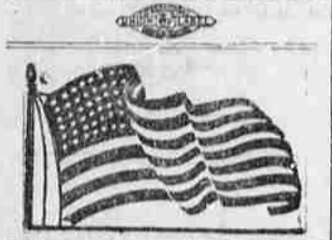
GEORGE PUTNAM, Editor.

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EM-TEES

WHAT DID SHE MEAN? Miss Bright (to her small brother) "Willie, put Mr. Borlough's hat down; you might damage it—besides he will want it in a few minutes."

WARM WEATHER, PERHAPS. The Young Ladies' Auxiliary marched in the parade and there was 30 of them. Their uniforms consisted of a narrow blue sash.—The Nowtown (Ga.) News.

The minister was dining with the Fullers, and he was denouncing the new styles of dancing. Turning to the daughter of the house, he asked sternly:

"Do you, yourself, Miss Fuller, think these dances are right?" "They must be," was the answer, "because I notice the girls who don't dance them are always left."

SOME HERO. "I forgot myself and spoke angrily to my wife," remarked Mr. Meekton. "Did she resent it?" "For a moment. But Henrietta is a fair-minded woman. After she thought it over, she shook hands with me and congratulated me on my bravery."

"What's become of that little chambermaid Mandy had?" inquired Rufus. "Oh, de fool ehle done lost him," replied Zeke. "She wur playin' wif him one day, puttin' him on red to see him turn red, an' on blue to see him turn blue, an' on green to see him turn green, an so on. Den de fool gal, not satisfied wif lettin' him enough alone, went an put him on a plaid, an' de poor little thing went an' bust himself tryin' to make good."

142 DIE WHEN ITALIAN SHIP IS SUNK BY SUBMARINE

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The Italian mail steamer Letimbro has been sunk by a submarine and 28 survivors have arrived at Malta, says a Reuter dispatch from that place. Two boat loads with survivors also have arrived at Syracuse.

The Letimbro carried a crew of 57 and her passengers numbered 112. It is believed that a large number of them lost their lives. The passengers included women and children.

Survivors report that a submarine was observed at a distance of about 6000 meters. It fired a warning shot, and then gave chase firing continuously for half an hour. It finally overtook the Letimbro, which had begun to lower boats.

"The submarine" adds the dispatch "continued its bombardment, smashing five boats, the occupants of which perished. Some of the survivors say that many were killed by shell fire.

All the Italian crew of the brig Roballe, torpedoed by an Austrian submarine have arrived at Malta.

BARTLETTS BRINGING GOOD PRICES IN EASTERN MARKETS

In the New York auction markets Thursday, the average price paid for pears was \$2.15. The first car of Bartlett's from California sold in England at 29 shillings, or \$3.25 in this country. A car was sold at this figure. The prevailing prices in Boston were \$2.50 per box, and in Chicago and Philadelphia \$2.90 per box. The above information was contained in a telegram to the Rogue River Fruit and Produce association Thursday afternoon.

EIGHT SMALL BOATS SUNK BY SUBMARINE

BERLIN, Aug. 4.—The German admiralty today announced that eight English motor sailing vessels and one English steam trawler were sunk by German submarines off the English east coast on July 25.

HUGHES "LEADERSHIP."

A REREADING of Justice Hughes acceptance speech discloses no specific remedies for the evils complained of and no program of action to cure national ills. Criticism is worthless unless constructive work is outlined. Outside the worn out protective tariff promises nothing definite is offered.

"We must build up our merchant marine," declares Mr. Hughes, who asserts the proposal of government operated ships is a "counsel of folly," but he does not state how the merchant marine is to be created—whether by subsidies or unassisted private competition.

Justice Hughes favors "wise conservation of our natural resources," but he does not define a method for their utilization and the inference is to perpetuate them as private monopolies for public exploitation. In his decision on the supreme bench, in the Weyerhaeuser case, he sustained the railroads claim to thousands of acres of public lands and ejected many homesteaders, who had already received title, because the railroad had filed its desire for the land, although the choice was not approved for many years after the patents had been granted the settlers.

Mr. Hughes declares against monopoly, but he does not outline any program of action. As supreme court justice he concurred in the Tobacco trust and Standard Oil decisions, which exalted the judicial over the legislative branch of government and established the "rule of reason" whereby monopoly was declared all right if it did not go too far. The trusts were given immunity and monopoly legalized.

Mr. Hughes says he stands for the "just interests of labor," but he neglects to say whether he favors legislation, like the seamen's bill, which improves the condition of the workman. And Mr. Hughes in the Danbury Hatters' case revealed his attitude toward labor by depriving workmen of the weapon of boycott and imposing a fine of a quarter million dollars against a few poor old workmen, whose homes he confiscated, while letting the multi-millionaire trusts, guilty of far worse crimes against the law and the public, go free. This is evidently his idea of social justice.

That railroads have a firm friend in Justice Hughes is shown by his official record. As governor of New York he vetoed the 2-cent per mile railroad fare bill, the five cent Coney Island fare and the full crew bill. As supreme justice he concurred in the decision which held that the state and nation can exercise no control over railroads except in the narrow fields of transportation; that private shippers cannot recover damages when their businesses are ruined by illegal rebates; that congress and the federal court can annul state laws and commissions that compel rate reductions and that railroads in determining "reasonable rates" can include the valuation of lands given them by the people. This is probably what Mr. Hughes referred to as "a stable basis for honest enterprise" upon which to base "a forward movement to promote social justice."

In short, Mr. Hughes does not define his attitude upon the great economic and social issues of the day—to discover it, one must read his decisions as justice.

Danbury Hatters' Decision Banquo's Ghost for Hughes

BY BASIL M. MANLY Noted Economic and Political Expert. (This is the second in Manly's series of articles, breaking the silence of Silent Hughes. In these articles Manly, by quoting verbatim speeches and supreme court decisions of Hughes, lays bare the actuating principles by which the mind of Charles E. Hughes operates.—Editor.)

Whenever labor reads the record of Charles E. Hughes' decisions as a supreme court judge, the thing it will remember first is that he concurred in the decision of the court in the famous Danbury Hatters' case. The fact that the opinions which he personally delivered upholding the California eight hour law for women, the Illinois child labor law and the federal hours of service act for railroad employees, were very liberal and enlightened, are apt to be forgotten by every labor man. Even the fact that in the Coggage vs. Kansas case he was party to a ringing dissenting opinion upholding the right of a state to legislate to prevent discrimination against union workmen, will be more than outweighed by the Danbury Hatters' decision.

To those not in actual touch with the labor movement, this attitude will be a surprise. It will doubtless surprise Hughes. To understand this situation it is necessary to see what the Danbury Hatters' decision means to labor. The Danbury Hatters' decision has a three fold meaning to labor: First, it definitely deprived labor of the boycott, one of its most effective weapons. Second, it made each individual union man definitely answerable under the Sherman Act for all the activities of his organization. Third, it showed labor like a flash of lightning the absolute unfairness with which the law was enforced against labor as compared with capital.

In addition, there was a strong sentimental appeal in the fact that in this case the law in its almost severity was being enforced against a band of old and infirm men, who had grown gray while the 15-year old case was being prosecuted against them.

The Standard Oil and American Tobacco decision, in which Hughes also concurred, had been rendered just long enough for their memory still to be fresh, while at the same time their greedy financial efforts in increasing the value of the corporate securities

and their own stranglehold on their respective industries could be plainly seen. Labor remembered that the court in handing down the Standard Oil and American Tobacco decisions had shown its complete familiarity with the criminal careers of those corporations, had roundly denounced their practices, and had dismissed them without any punishment except a fake dissolution.

Labor remembered also that, as shown by the congressional record, the Sherman Act was not intended to apply to labor organizations. The reason that Hughes' endorsement of labor's right to organize, as expressed in the dissenting opinion in the Coggage vs. Kansas case, carries little weight with the workers is very simple. "Of what use," they say, "is an abstract right to organize and to be protected from being discharged for being a member of a trade union, when the employer can fire you for any other reason under the sun on a moment's notice, and when, by the very court that pretends to give us the right to organize, every weapon except that of 'peaceful starvation' under the guise of strike is taken from us? We cannot boycott, we cannot picket, under certain circumstances we cannot even strike under the decisions of the court without coming up against a law administered for the employers by the employers' agents."

BABY LOSES FORTUNE BUT FINDS MOTHER



Margaret Ryan, the "War Bride," and Baby Irene, Claimed by Two Women as Their Own

Baby Irene has lost a fortune, but found a mother!

The year old baby who has been the object of court litigation that attracted nation-wide attention, has been awarded to Margaret Ryan, a country girl from Canada, and Dollie Ledgerwood Matters, young widow of the aged banker, Fred Matters, is left childless.

It was claimed the baby was born to Margaret Ryan in Misericordia hospital at Ottawa, taken from her at birth and given to Mrs. Matters. It was charged Mrs. Matters claimed the child as her own in a suit to secure a greater portion of her husband's fortune.

Miss Ryan testified the baby was born to her out of wedlock and that before the birth the father of the child was called to the colors and sent to the battlefield in Europe. Whether the soldier father is living or dead Miss Ryan does not know. So baby Irene will go back to Canada nameless, poor in coin, but rich in mother love.

"I will get back my old place in the printing shop," said Miss Ryan when Baby Irene was taken from the sick-room Mrs. Matters and given to her. "I will see that my baby gets all the good things I can buy with the \$7 a week I can earn."

GOTHAM TROLLEY STRIKE AT HAND

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—Whether the 1,400,000 persons who daily travel on the surface cars in the boroughs of Manhattan and Queens are to be inconvenienced by a strike of 5,000 motormen and conductors of the New York railways company and the New York and Queen County railroad company, will be known this afternoon or tonight. The time limit set by the leaders of the street railway men's union within which the officials of these two companies are required to answer to the demands for recognition of the union and increased pay, expires at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

There is no indication of any intention on the part of the companies to grant the demands. Officials repeatedly have declared that they cannot do so.

The supreme court, which includes many reactionaries. But, however progressive Hughes may become in his campaign, whenever he meets labor, he may expect to hear of the Danbury Hatters' decision—like Banquo's ghost at the feast!

(Manly's third article on "Break in the Silence of Silent Hughes" will be printed in this paper tomorrow.)

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BRITAIN OBSERVES WAR ANNIVERSARY

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Every town and village in the British empire, as well as places throughout the empire, today observed the second anniversary of Great Britain's declaration of war. Meetings were held and resolutions passed declaring a "determination to continue to a victorious end the struggle in the maintenance of those ideals of liberty and justice, which are the common and sacred cause of the allies."

Three meetings had been arranged for London. In the afternoon Sir Francis Lloyd, general officer commanding the London district, spoke to 4,000 wounded from the London hospitals.

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