

# WALL STREET'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO HELP HUGHES

Over Million and a Half Spent by Republican—Whitney, Baker, Rockefeller—Morgan, Mackay, Van derbilt, Flanjer, Crocker, Seligman, Schiff, Armour, Astor Contribute.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Contributions of \$316,936 to the republican congressional campaign committee were disclosed in a statement today by Furner Senator Scott of West Virginia, its chairman. There were 2073 contributors.

The democratic congressional campaign committee also filed its statement today, showing receipts of \$25,646 and expenditures and obligations of \$41,983. Of the receipts, the democratic national committee contributed \$24,000.

The report, which under the law must be filed in Washington not later than ten days before election, shows that the republican disbursements up to the night of October 23 were \$1,578,934.38.

The four largest contributors were Harry Payne Whitney, who gave \$30,000, and R. T. Crane, Jr., of Chicago, Arthur Curtis James and George F. Baker, Jr., who gave \$25,000 each.

Other large contributors were:

- Large Contributors.**
- Edward S. Harkness, Clarence H. Mackay, W. R. Allen, \$20,000 each; J. S. Bashe & Co., A. D. Juillard, W. T. Clyde, Julius Rosenwald, \$15,000 each; William B. Thompson, George F. Baker, William Wrigley, Jr., T. Coleman DuPont, Mrs. E. M. Anderson, Thomas Cochran, J. P. Morgan, A. T. Hart, Hornblower & Weeks, Lewis L. Clarke, F. B. Adams, Judge William H. Moore, Percy B. Pyne, E. M. Goldsmith, Louis F. Rothschild, J. B. Duke, Cornelius Vanderbilt, John N. Willys, Spencer Penrose, Warren D. Laney, Mrs. Mary Lily Flanjer, Henry Veeder, Galen S. Stone, A. Marcell, William H. Crocker, J. H. W. Seligman & Co., Mortimer L. Schiff, \$10,000 each; J. Ogden Armour, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., \$8,000 each; C. N. Bliss, Jr., Robert Bacon, Robert W. Golet, Vincent Astor, H. H. Davidson, W. L. Harkness, Mrs. Stanley McCormick, Mrs. Henry B. Rea, Theodore N. Vail, Felix M. Warburg, Willard Straight, \$5,000 each; R. Fulton Cutting, \$2,500; Charles P. Taft, \$2,000; George W. Wickersham, \$1,000; Ogden Mills, \$750; J. Horace Harding, James A. Patten, Chas. Steele, Francis L. Hine, William Nelson Cromwell, \$500 each; A. Barton Hepburn, C. Ledyard Blair, Mrs. Marshall Field, Sr., John B. Drexel, \$100 each; New Jersey republican state committee, \$25,000.

# WAR ZONE VETERAN COMES TO MEDFORD

J. S. Dyre of Saskatchewan, Canada, brother of Mrs. O. E. Osborne of 512 South Oakdale, arrived in Medford yesterday from England, where he has been confined in the hospital of Nitely for several months. Mr. Dyre left Canada two years ago with the first contingent of Canadians, which were placed at the front in many battles under the commands of Finck, Hague and Ahlerson. He fought in the midst of the fray of these many battles and was severely wounded in the great battle of Ypres. He was then removed from the field hospital at Ypres to the government hospital at Nitely, England, where he remained until he came to Medford. While at the hospital in England he became engaged to Miss Edith Skinner, a Red Cross nurse, and they were united in marriage before he left England for the United States. Mrs. Dyre leaves England today for Medford, where she will join her husband.

# PROHIBITION WORKER SPEAKS ON SUNDAY

Mrs. J. M. T. Flanders, field secretary of the Oregon prohibition state committee, will give a short talk at the Presbyterian church Sunday morning, giving interesting facts concerning the great movement she represents. She will speak briefly on the amendments now before the people of Oregon, prohibition and trade, prohibition and crime, and a "Saloonless America." In the evening she speaks at the Methodist Church South. Tuesday evening she speaks at Park.

# GERMAN DRIVE TRANSYLVANIA COMES TO HALT

Bucharest Reports Teutons Repulsed With 80,000 Loss—Berlin Claims Continued Progress in Rumanian Drives—Russians Planning Great Offensive.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Teutonic pressure against the Rumanians and Russians in Transylvania appears to have stopped definitely, says a telegram received by the Wireless Press today from Bucharest.

The Rumanians and Russians, according to the message, are taking the initiative in the operations in this field. It is estimated by Rumanian military officials that the losses of the Austro-Germans in Transylvania have reached a total of 80,000.

**Teutonic Drive.**  
The Teutonic drive against Rumania continues with little diminished velocity, new successes for both Field Marshal Von Mackensen and General Von Falkenhayn being announced. Hirsova on the Danube, was occupied by the Bulgarians. Yesterday's official statements reported Field Marshal Von Mackensen's advance forces to have reached this district, whence their line stretches across Dobruja, 40 to 60 miles north of the Constantza-Tehernavoda railway, to Casapekul on the Black Sea side. According to unofficial reports from Petrograd, a notable advance has been made by the Austro-German forces invading Rumanian from the north. General Von Falsenhan's forces are now said to have reached Campulung, 20 miles south of the Rumanian frontier. From Campulung, the main stretches away toward Bucharest, 50 miles distant.

**Russian Offensive.**  
Supposedly in an effort to aid the hard-pressed Rumanians, the Russians are reported to be on the eve of a great offensive in Galicia and Poland. This report comes to Rome from German sources, says a wireless dispatch from the Italian capital.

The French are pressing their offensive in the Verdun region and according to Paris have captured in a hand grenade attack, the quarry northeast of Fort Douaumont. Berlin declares several French attacks yesterday in the Douaumont region and elsewhere along the line of the new French advance were singularly repulsed.

On the Somme front Berlin announces the repulse of strong attacks by both the British and French yesterday in the Guendecourt, Les Thois and Muryal region, north of the Somme.

# ECHOES OF DANBURY HATTERS TRAGEDY PLAGUE HUGHES

(Continued From Page One).

agreements to which owner and workmen subscribed.

**Loewe Enemy to Union.**  
Only D. E. Loewe and one or two others among the hat makers denied their men the right to organize and to send their agents to "talk it over with the boss" when things went wrong. Mr. Loewe was one of the "old school" employers. With others, he not only refused to work with his men through trade agreements, but he spread the gospel of opposition and discord among others.

Off in New York, the national officers of the Hatters' union, after trying in vain to extend the organization's benefits to the Loewe employees, decided on the only course open to the union. The immemorial security of the hatters' organization in Danbury, dating back without an interruption to the workmen's guilds of revolutionary times, was threatened. The national officers began to circulate their fellow unionists throughout the country, calling attention to the failure of the Loewe concern to make use of the union label and asking union members not to buy Loewe hats or patronize stores that acted as Loewe agents.

Entered \$240,000 Suit.

Urged by a national association of employers bitterly opposed to col-

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five bargaining, Mr. Loewe began suit in the federal court of Connecticut for \$240,000 damages, on the theory that the Hatters' union had violated the Sherman act. This was the law drafted and passed by congress to strike at great combinations like Standard Oil that were draining the people's pocket books and crushing competition through every means known to unscrupulous, ruthless beneficiaries of commerce.

The Loewe attorneys went into court on the claim that the union hatters, in refusing to patronize Loewe and his agents, had entered into a "conspiracy in restraint of trade." They charged that the Loewe business had been damaged to the extent of \$80,000. They demanded three times this sum as punishment or vengeance, and they got it. With interest and lawyers' fees the judgment stands today at \$395,000.

This was raised the first big issue of this famous case.

Have working men the right to urge their brother workmen and their friends not to patronize a manufacturer whose conduct, in their judgment and belief, is hostile and disastrous to their interests and rights?

Issue No. 2 raises an even more remarkable question. For Mr. Loewe was not content to wipe out the treasury of the Hatters' union, with its limited funds set aside for pensions and sick benefits. He and his allies were determined to terrify and discourage every union man, not only in Danbury, but in the United States. So he chose for punishment a selected list of Danbury working men, 243 in number, taking only a few of the industrious and thrifty, who owned their own homes or had small savings accounts.

**Few Made the Victims.**

Less than a dozen of these 243 defendants had ever worked for Loewe. Not more than a handful had so much as read or talked about the union's boycott. Many were too old to work and had not attended a union meeting in years. Their sole crime was that they had paid dues to the Hatters' union and continued to be members in good standing of an organization which had been of great benefit to them and with which they had been identified all their working lives. Death has taken nearly sixty of

the original 243 defendants. Through their declining years these men waited for the decision that was to mean ruin or the loss of homes representing a lifetime of sacrifice, planting and devotion.

Punished by the specter of bank accounts seized for Loewe (forty such for amounts from \$5000 down, have already been taken), the luckless working men of Danbury sacrificed comforts for themselves and saw their boys and girls growing up without the advantages they had planned to give them.

More than one honest and thrifty worker had gone to his grave a victim to worry, fear and physical breakdown, due directly to the constant anxiety induced by the Loewe suit.

Not one of these 243 working men was more guilty than any of the other 3500 members of the Danbury union. They were singled out solely because they had been thrifty and owned homes or savings accounts.

That was the bread of justice sought to be imposed on the courts by Mr. Loewe and the attorneys of his anti-union employers' association. For years the legal battle went on, with the fortunes of the men now up, now down.

**Hughes Signed Decisions.**

It was late in the fall of 1914 that the case went to the supreme court, for the last time. The justices were asked to say whether these hounded and bewildered workmen should be ruined in purse and happiness because of acts of their national union in far off San Francisco or Chicago, and, regardless of whether the men, women and children who were to suffer so cruelly took any personal part in or had any personal knowledge of the acts held prior to the Clayton law, to be illegal.

It is the decision holding that they should be so ruined and should so suffer that bears the signature of Charles Evans Hughes, who, in asking for votes, now poses as a friend of laboring men.

The decision was handed down after congress had passed and President Wilson had signed a bill forever prohibiting the prosecution of a similar suit in the future.

Brother unionists all over the United States have undertaken to help the Danbury hatters by contributing to a

fund to reimburse them for the loss of their savings and homes. After months of effort, the fund thus raised still lacks more than \$100,000 of the amount of the judgment. But even if the full amount is obtained, it will not save the hatters' homes. And after

it has been distributed there will still be the problem of safeguarding it. For, until the full amount of the judgment has been paid, no piece of property standing in the name of any of the luckless defendants will be too small to escape attachment and seiz-

ure. What is more, this taking of money given as a charity, even by their brother unionists, offers little recompense to men who have stood on their own feet all their lives and have cherished their independence above all things.

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A cordial invitation is extended to you to come into this bank and inspect the wonderful Burroughs Bookkeeping Machine which we have just installed. This "bookkeeper with brains of steel" that cannot make a mistake will be on exhibition in our banking room.

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We want you to see just how this machine operates—how it adds, subtracts and figures balances without an error. Our bookkeepers will show you exactly how our books are posted by machinery. The demonstration will be both interesting and instructive. Samples of the work will be distributed to every one present.

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Remember the date, October 30 and 31. Come and bring your friends.

## JACKSON COUNTY BANK