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EM-TEES

SLEEP.

Oh, what a glorious occupation! Sleep was a rule made up by the great architect for working people and city officials long before the goat-tenders union, man's first labor organization, was founded.

Sleep is as necessary to man as a lemon is to lemonade. It wouldn't make a good comparison if we'd said, as an oyster is to restaurant oyster stew, would it?

Well, speaking of judges, and city hall officials, sleep used to be the time a fella would put in at night doing nothing and accomplishing less except in a physical way.

My, how times do change! People these days make a success of it both ways, awake and asleep.

Society people, 'rminance. We 'e don't believe in superstition, but the number 13 only holds good being unlucky in one way, and that's sleeping 13 hours.

We were filling application blanks for a new position for six weeks on account of 13 hours sleep. But then, a good sleeper could qualify for a job in the police department, especially in Philadelphia, as was proven a few days ago.

Sleep has got to be a curse these days instead of a blessing. There's so much of it going on at the wrong time by us humans. It makes conductors, motorists and traffic cops ill-tempered at times.

"Opportunity knocks but once." These days she'd get better results if she used a good loud alarm clock.

ADMIRAL ARRIVES PROBE CRUISER LOSS

EUREKA, Cal., Jan. 16.—Admiral William B. Caperton, commander of the Pacific fleet, arrived off here today on the flagship San Diego to investigate the stranding of the cruiser Milwaukee on the beach north of here last Saturday while attempting to salvage the submarine H-3.

The H-3 has been stuck in the sand several hundred yards north of the Milwaukee since December 24. The Milwaukee, commanded by Lieutenant W. F. Hamilton, began with other naval vessels the work of saving her after an \$18,000 bid of a private salver after an \$18,000 bid of a private salvaging firm had been refused. The Milwaukee cost \$4,000,000.

TROOPS WITHDRAWAL EXPECTED SHORTLY

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—After today's cabinet meeting, at which Secretary Lane made his final report on the work of the Mexican-American joint commission, it became known that the withdrawal of Major General Pershing's troops from Mexico and the sending of Ambassador Fletcher to the Mexican capital may be expected in the near future. No formal announcement is expected, but the decision of the administration probably will be made known through action.

ACCEPT SITE STATE MEDICAL COLLEGE

EUGENE, Ore., Jan. 15.—Regents of the University of Oregon today accepted from the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation company deeds for twenty-one acres of land on the hills overlooking the city of Portland, to be used as a site for the new medical department of the university. Citizens of Portland have contributed \$25,000 toward the first building and the state has already appropriated \$50,000.

PUNISHING MOTHERS FOR RASCAL FATHERS

WHILE the legislature is in session, an amendment to the mothers' pension should be enacted to permit deserted mothers to participate in the benefits of the mothers' pension laws.

The first mothers' pension laws, enacted in Illinois in 1911, provided for pensioning deserted mothers with dependent children, as well as all other dependent children. This law was amended in 1913 at the instance of organized "charity," with the result that hundreds of deserted mothers were cut off the mothers' pension roll and thrown onto "charity," the children taken away and sent to institutions, where they cost the taxpayers just as much or more than they did under the mothers' pension law.

Twenty-seven other states followed the example of Illinois. New York City paid over \$3,500,000 for the care of 22,000 children in institutions in 1916, in addition to over \$3,500,000 raised by "charity" for the same purpose—a total of over \$700 per year per child.

Last year about 100,000 children in twenty-seven states were kept with their own mothers and out of institutions by the mothers' pension system, at a cost to the taxpayers of only \$10,000,000, about \$100 a year per child, while it cost \$300 a year per child to keep the children of deserted mothers in the institution.

This outrageous system of taking children away from deserted mothers is costing the taxpayers of every state, except Michigan, millions of dollars each year, besides ruining these children by the cruel coldness of the unloving institution kind of care.

Most of the deserting fathers are diseased or drunkards and are unfit for family life, and this is the cause of their deserting. Many mothers continue to live with unfit fathers and breed defective children because of fear of having all their children sent to institutions, if their husband leaves. Some of these deserting diseased fathers are brought back home under threat of imprisonment and they live home for a few years more and breed more defective children.

The result of the system is shown by the increase in births of defective and subnormal children—over 300 per cent in the last ten years.

The army of people who live by organized charity, whose business is to collect funds, only a small portion of which find their way to the object for which they are collected, constitutes the active opposition to mothers' pension laws, while every year the legislature of every state is impudently by salaried officials to appropriate more millions of taxpayers' money to build and maintain institutions to keep children taken away from deserted mothers.

The system of compelling good mothers to keep bad husbands for fear of losing their children, if they refuse to breed more children and lock the door against rascal fathers, has filled to overflowing all the state institutions now built and will bankrupt every state eventually if continued many years longer.

PEACE AFAR OFF

THE answer of the ten allied nations to Germany's peace offer and their statement of what they are fighting for, made in reply to the president's inquiry, shows that peace will not come until the belligerents are forced to sue for it at the price of national humiliation.

In other words, bad conditions must become worse before Germany will have to admit defeat by consenting to restitution of conquered territory and payment of huge indemnities, or before the allies will consider a made-in-Germany peace conference. If the supreme efforts of the coming summer end in failure, peace will be in sight.

Germany will not give the pledges and guarantees demanded unless the central powers and their allies are so near the breaking point that they realize the hopelessness of their position. And this is apparently still afar off, and the war will be waged with greater vigor and barbarity and less regard of neutral rights than before.

Real conditions in Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey are unknown to the outside world, but there are "leaks" enough to show that the people of these countries are suffering terribly from lack of food and becoming more restless and more insistent for relief. It is also probable that the ammunition situation is not favorable. Cotton is the base of all explosives—and the supply, in spite of German foresight and ingenuity, is becoming scarcer, with a bale of cotton for every shell fired.

At any rate, food and cotton supplies are fast diminishing. The allies' war of attrition is having its effect in lessening the number of available men, and the great effort Germany has made for peace, colors the interpretation that the situation is desperate.

Unless Germany can crush her enemies on land or break Britain's command of the sea, or exhaust her enemies' resources in men and material, none of which seems probable, she must sue for peace or face the alternative of being crushed.

POSTAL TUBES WIN; PENNY POSTAGE LOSES

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The regular appropriations for the present pneumatic tube postal service in New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago and St. Louis were again sustained in the house today when the postoffice appropriation bill came up for final action by a vote of 193 to 153.

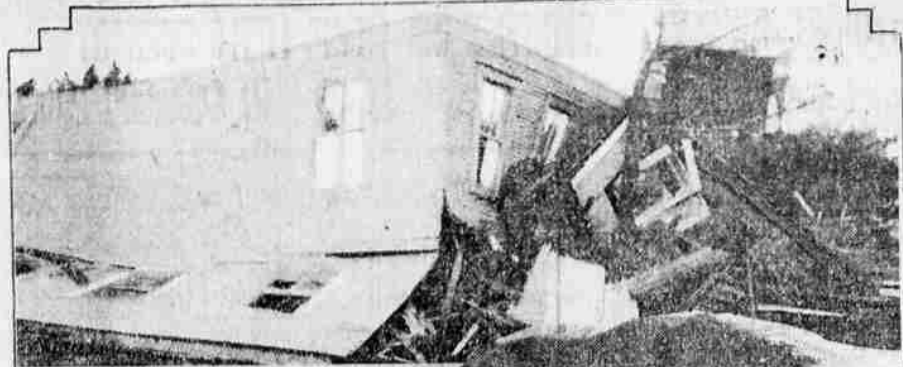
After rejecting amendments by Representative Randall of California to prohibit the use of the mails for liquor advertisements in any form, the bill was passed in the same form in which it was completed last Saturday, without the proposed increase in second-class post rates, penny postage or increase in pay to postal employees.

SENATORS FIGHT OVER DOG MUZZLES

OLYMPIA, Wash., Jan. 16.—In the senate today Brown of Whatecom sought to introduce a dog-muzzling bill as a committee measure. Taylor of King insisted that the bill be introduced as a personal one. Brown referred slyly to Taylor's opinion of his own importance. Following the session Taylor went to Brown's desk and cautioned him not to make such remarks, else trouble might follow. Brown resented the warning and the senators exchanged light blows.

In the house bills were introduced to establish a fourth state normal school at Centralia and to submit a constitutional amendment permitting amendment of the constitution by initiative.

CYCLONE KILLS 15 CHILDREN AND WRECKS TWO SCHOOLHOUSES! GIRL TEACHER IS HEROINE



By caring for her 25 injured pupils until help came, although she had a broken jaw and arm, Miss Vera Carter, teacher at the Vireton (Okla.) school, is heroine of a cyclone disaster which killed 15 schoolchildren, destroyed Miss Carter's schoolhouse and another at Stigler, Okla., and did tremendous damage throughout that part of the country.

Miss Carter collapsed from loss of blood and fatigue when help arrived. She is in a hospital recovering from shock and injuries. The picture shows Miss Carter and the wreckage of the Stigler schoolhouse.

KINGS OF WALL STREET SUMMONED IN LEAK PROBE

(Continued From Page One).

Lawson resumed his narrative of his meeting with Henry, reiterating that the chairman told him the "leak" was too serious for an investigation at this time, but that he favored a general inquiry later into the stock market. Lawson said he indorsed that and revealed to Henry that he had much to do with the money trust inquiry, though Henry, a member of the committee, was unaware of it.

"I told him," Lawson said, "that I dug up much of the information. Entermeyer went to Europe while I did it. I personally paid the bills of the experts, upwards of \$40,000 and asked for no glory except to appear as a witness.

"Here is a chance," I told Henry, "to duplicate that. It is the greatest thing that can be done for the American people."

Advice to Henry.

"Go to Wall street and set up shop," was the advice Lawson said he gave Henry. There, he said, all of the stock exchange members could be summoned with their books and clerks and be forced to reveal the inside transactions.

Referring again to his conference with Henry, mentioning Secretary Lansing and Bernard Baruch, Lawson declared Henry told him the committee had the substance of all of one of Lansing's talks at the Biltmore hotel with the New York broker and the substance of part of another.

"I said to Henry, 'go through it from A to Z,'" Lawson testified. "And before you are one-third done the lid will be blown off. Congress will know and the world will know who the hypocrites are that are making millions." That was what we talked about in the three hours and a quarter I was with him.

Interview With Henry.

"I said that there was time enough yet to do something. Then Henry said that since we had parted in the morning he had thought it all over and he had come to the conclusion that the matter was too serious to have made public now. He then added: 'What do you say if we get it again in thirty days?'"

"I said, not at all. It would be side-tracked by that time and we will never have this opportunity again."

"I entered the room and the chairman said nice things to me. He wheeled up a chair and said: 'Take a comfortable one.' I asked him to have one of my cigars and he asked me to have one of his cigarettes.

"Then he said: 'We've been through these things, and let us be fair with each other.'"

What Henry Told Him.

"I said to him that I thought this committee would dispute his right to hold a star chamber session of this matter and that I probably should have to talk to the committee. He said: 'No, it's my duty to do this. There are hundreds of things that come before this committee, many of them worthless charges and it is my duty to sift them and to see whether they should be given to the committee.'"

"Very well," I said, "but it is understood that we are to think out loud." We shook hands on it and Henry said, "That's it exactly. What's proper to give to the public or the committee we'll give and what isn't it, we'll hold in confidence." I said that was agreed.

"Now," I said, "don't ask me to



give the names of men who have told me things in confidence, and we had a long talk about that and finally he said: 'Alright, but some time I am going to have those names or there won't be any investigation. Henry Named Baruch.

"Then Henry said: 'To show you where you stand I'll tell you some of the things we've got. We have it that a Mr. Baruch who made large contributions to the democratic campaign had four conversations with Secretary Lansing.'

"That's going some," I replied, "four of 'em?'"

"Yes," he answered, "four of them." And then he added, "forgot to state this yesterday—we have the conversations of one of the interviews and part of the conversations of another. We also have it that Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, is so mixed up in it that he made over \$2,000,000. We've got it up to \$2,500,000 now."

"Then I said to Henry: 'Mr. Chairman, it doesn't seem to me that you need me in order to start an investigation.'

Implicates Lansing.

"Do you think Baruch could be mixed up in this way, using his friendships in such a way and involving the integrity of the democratic party?"

"Mr. Chairman," I said, "I think he would be the last man to do such a thing and I will stake my head that Secretary Lansing would not take a postage stamp of profit out of such transactions even though these things were floating all around him."

"Then Henry asked me how these things could happen and I told him that there had been a big conspiracy in Wall street for months and that this leak alone was not responsible. I told him how Mexican war information had been peddled, how situations were made to order and I said that a man like Baruch in the market, keeping posted naturally, if he unearthed any information through rumor or otherwise or was certain that people were making enormous operations would take advantage of the market."

Conversation With White.

Representative Garrett then requested Lawson to detail just what he said the chairman told him about Secretary McAdoo, a banker and a senator.

Lawson insisted that the impressions that he had coupled their names with Chairman Henry's statements was erroneous. That information, he said, came from another source, which he did not name.

"Henry mentioned only Baruch, Lansing and Count Von Bernstorff," Lawson declared.

This led up to Mr. Lenroot asking for a detailed account of Mr. Lawson's alleged conversation with Archibald S. White about Pliny Fisk's alleged relations with Secretary McAdoo.

Lawson testified he met White at a hotel in New York some time later in December and spoke to him about the rumors of "leaks."

"I said to White," Lawson testified, "they tell me your friend Fisk is engineering, or superintending this leak stock gambling affair; that Harvey Fisk's sons are handling this in connection with C. D. Barney and company and that Pliny Fisk is doing the steering. The story is that he (Pliny Fisk) is working with McAdoo

and that it's a terrific affair. Do you know anything?"

"White said: 'You asked me just in time. I talked the other night (down at the club, I think he said). He got on this subject and he wanted to show me how he controlled McAdoo and he almost insisted that I go to the telephone with him while he called McAdoo out of bed and maybe ask him to come to New York.'

"I asked him: 'Didn't you go?' and he said 'no.'"

Further questioning by Representative Pou led Lawson to say he understood Fisk had been out late that night and was feeling "quite jolly."

"White did say," Lawson continued, "of course I couldn't go to the phone with a friend when he was in his cups."

"As a matter of fact," suggested Representative Pou, "Fisk was drunk wasn't he?"

"No, I wouldn't say that. He probably had been to his club late and had eaten and smoked a good deal."

"And his tongue got to running," suggested Pou.

"Yes, I guess that's it," said Lawson. "Many a man has had the same experience."

Mrs. Visconti's Letter.

Representative Foster questioned Lawson closely about the letter he produced yesterday from Mrs. Ruth Thomason Visconti, who offered to give him information about a "white house official" in connection with the alleged leak.

Representative Garrett then asked about the amounts Mrs. Visconti told him at his hotel here on January 19 which W. W. Price and Secretary Tamm were reported to have received. Mrs. Visconti said Price had received \$5,000 and Secretary Tamm a much larger sum.

Representative Patten asked Lawson if at this conference with Congressman Henry the latter volunteered to mention the name of Von Bernstorff.

"Yes, he volunteered it," said Mr. Lawson. "I didn't ask him for it."

Representative Henry, referring to Mr. Lawson's conference with Mr. Cosgrave, Ridgeway and others to whom he related the substance of his alleged interview with the chairman, asked Lawson if he thought that was the way to keep a confidence.

Keeping a Confidence.

"You refused to give those names and your information to this committee and yet you already had told it to several newspaper men and others," said Henry.

"Yes, in confidence," Lawson replied. "Because I wanted their advice and yesterday I begged your committee to take it in confidence and then to judge whether it was worth being made public."

"The chairman did not want anything given in secret," rejoined

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Henry, "and the house had prepared papers to cite you for contempt because you wouldn't give the names you had already given to several men."

"Yes," returned Lawson, "I read in the papers of the tortures being prepared for me and of schemes being concocted to force me to take it. It was a deliberately thought out conspiracy to discredit me and I determined as I declared here, that I wasn't going to be made the goat. Even then I pleaded with the committee to take my information in secret and see if it was serious, and should be made public, the publication of it throughout the world would be up to you and not to me."

In Close Quarters.

Lawson related meeting Samuel Entermeyer and Senators O'Gorman and Owen on a train Sunday, January 7, and how Entermeyer had said to him: "You are in close quarters, Lawson, and must handle yourself carefully."

"Then I told Entermeyer," Lawson continued, "I would like to get his opinion and as a result of a talk with him I told you here that I would go to jail before I would repeat what you, Mr. Chairman, had said to me in our interview. Then you said I was free to tell it all and I said that your attitude was too square and I too sporty a proposition and that I did not think I would tell anyway and I stuck to the last ditch."

Henry's declaration that he still believed his statement correct caused Lawson to inquire if Henry thought the "leak" story was a "mirage," as Henry had said in a statement to the newspapers.

God Help the People.

"God help the American people and the nation if they get many more of these mirages," exclaimed Lawson.

Representative Patten attacked Lawson for bringing in the name of Price merely on the strength of a letter from Mrs. Visconti, who cannot now be found. Lawson defended himself by saying the woman appeared honorable and made a statement before a man he supposed was a reputable attorney. He also said that he withheld Price's name as long as he could.

"Do you imagine," Patten asked "that this woman was actuated by high motives?"

"No," Lawson said. "I think there was some great wrong under this thing."

At that point the hearing adjourned for luncheon and later took a further recess until 3:30 p. m. Chairman Henry said business in the house required the presence of the rules committee.

C. F. Hoyt of Salt Lake City was in Medford Monday on business.

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