



# MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

Forty-seventh Year. Daily—Twelfth Year.

MEDFORD, OREGON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1917.

NO. 138.

## CUT IN PRICES OF BREAD WITH \$2.20 WHEAT

### Committee Places Price Upon Basis of Chicago Delivery for 1917 Wheat Crop—Licensing System for Flour and Bread Dealers Soon to Be Put Into Effect—14 Ounce Loaf for a Nickel.

PORTLAND, Aug. 31.—Wheat in Oregon will bring \$1.00 a bushel under the basic price of \$2.20 fixed by the federal price fixing committee, dealers here said today. Flour under this arrangement will sell for \$10.00 a barrel. Bakers declared today that a fourteen ounce loaf could not be sold for five cents at the price named, but would have to bring ten cents to give even a fair margin of profit.

Wheat here attained its top figure May 11 last when it went to \$3.01 a bushel. Flour then sold at \$13.70 a barrel.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—A reduction in the price of bread is in sight today as a result of fixing of \$2.20 as the price per bushel of the 1917 wheat crop. The licensing system for flour and bread dealers soon will be put into effect, and although not extending to the small dealer, the food administration is expected to find a way to hold down prices.

Members of the price-fixing committee are agreed that a price of \$2.20 will permit of 14-ounce loaves of bread for 5 cents, allowing a fair profit to both the flour manufacturer and the baker.

The wheat price was announced by President Wilson last night, after the committee, headed by Dr. Harry A. Garfield, completed its three-day deliberations. Representatives of the producers began by voting for \$2.50 and labor representatives for \$1.84. The \$2 price set by congress for the 1918 crop was taken into consideration by the committee in fixing a fair valuation for this year's harvest.

On the basis of \$2.20 at Chicago the food administration worked out differentials for the various grades for the several grain terminals.

During the last ten years the highest price paid to producers for wheat was the June 1st price, 1917, practically \$2.49 per bushel. Up to the present time the price has ranged between a minimum of 86c paid in December, 1912, to the above maximum.

The average yearly price of No. 1 northern spring wheat in the Chicago market during the ten years, 1908-1917, was \$1.26 per bushel, ranging between 91 cents in 1913 and \$2.37 in 1917. During the same period the average yearly price paid to producers was \$1.07 per bushel, ranging between 75c in 1913 and \$2 in 1917.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The price of No. 1 northern wheat (spring) was fixed at \$2.20 a bushel at Chicago for the 1917 crop today by the wheat fair price-fixing commission, headed by Dr. H. A. Garfield, whose findings were arrived at after three days' deliberations, and approved by President Wilson.

Labor representatives on the committee voted first for \$1.84 and the farmers for \$2.50. After long discussion, the compromise at \$2.20 was approved unanimously.

The announcement was made at the white house in the following statement by the president:

## LULL IN BATTLE WHILE BIG GUNS ARE BROUGHT UP

### Pause Characteristic of Great Drives Against Fortified Positions—German Raid Repulsed—Artillery Keeps Pounding Away—Italians Most Active—French to Renew Drive Speedily.

None of the three big campaigns in progress on western fronts seem again to have got into full swing. General Cadorna, whose great drive for Trieste is perhaps the most spectacular of the current operations, is displaying an activity more pronounced than either General Petain or General Haig in their respective fields at Verdun and in the Arras-Flanders areas. Even the Italian commander, however, apparently is in the midst of one of the pauses characteristic of virtually all the great drives against strongly fortified positions in this war.

Artillery Pounding Away. On the front below Lens, General Haig reports the repulse of a German raid on the British lines five miles southeast of the city. No mention is made of the activities on the British side, but the London war office intimates that the artillery battle is being carried on in virtually continuous form in preparation for the next forward thrust with every indication that the wearing down process is having its due effect on the Germans.

General Petain's report indicates the possibility of a speedy renewal of the infantry battle at Verdun. The artillery on both sides of the Meuse is actively bombarding the German lines. The Germans have shown some activity in Alsace, making an attack near Hartmann's Weilerkopf which the French repulsed completely.

Casualties Light. Although the British armies on the Franco-Belgian front were engaged in much notably heavy fighting during August, including the great attack of the Anglo-French forces in Flanders, the casualties were notably less than during July. The British figures for August, given by London today total 59,811 as compared with 71,832 for July, a falling off of more than 12,000. The casualties, indeed, have been on a descending scale during the entire period since the active campaigning season opened, the high mark being set in the May figures which totalled 112,233.

Petrograd reports that German torpedo boats, submarines and trawlers have been observed in vicinity of the Gulf of Riga, says today's official announcement. Forty airplanes have raided islands in the gulf. Ninety bombs were dropped yesterday by enemy aviators on Russian ships of the fleet and harbor works, it was officially announced today. Russian airmen engaged the hostile machines. None of the Russian aircraft was damaged.

The British forces in Palestine attacked last night southwest of Gaza on a front of 800 yards, it is announced officially. The line was advanced 200 yards.

## CHINESE URGE WAR MISSION TO ALLIES

PEKING, Aug. 31.—The Chinese press is urging that a foreign commission be sent to advise and assist the government of China in preparing plans for participation in the war. The Peking Times says: "China is not making any progress toward participation in the war, and as she labors under the guidance of the local diplomatic corps her force as a moral or martial participant will be nothing."

The Times declares that China must appeal to foreign capitals for assistance, as it cannot get results from the Peking diplomats. China, it says, had not made necessary preparations before the declaration of war and has had little help from the allies, except in the form of interest-bearing loans. As a result, the newspaper concludes, the government is facing an embarrassment which intelligent direction could have obviated.

## CAROLINA JUDGE RULES KEATING LAW IS ILLEGAL

### Federal Child-Labor Law Declared Unconstitutional by Judge Boyd—Government to Appeal Case at Once to Supreme Court, Confident That it Will Be Upheld.

GREENSBORO, N. C., Aug. 31.—Federal Judge James E. Boyd today declared the Keating-Owen child-labor law unconstitutional. Injunction proceedings which resulted in Judge Boyd's ruling were brought by Robert H. Dagenhart and his sons, Reuben and John, against a cotton manufacturing company to prevent the company from dismissing the two boys, minors, from the company's mill at Charlotte. Federal District Attorney William C. Hammer was also defendant.

Bars Children of 14's. The law, which becomes effective tomorrow, prohibits the employment of any child under 14 years old in any factory, mill, workshop or cannery whose products are to be shipped in interstate commerce, and requires that the working day of children 14 to 15 years old shall not be longer than eight hours. Reuben Dagenhart is under 16 and John Dagenhart is under 14. The father contended he has a right to their wages until they are 21 and that as the North Carolina law allows 11 hours a day, Reuben has a right to work more than eight hours a day, while John has a right to work in the mill although under 14 because the state law permits it.

Government Appeals. WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The government will at once take action against the decision of Judge Boyd in the Greensboro child-labor case. It probably will be expedited to get it before the supreme court at the coming fall term.

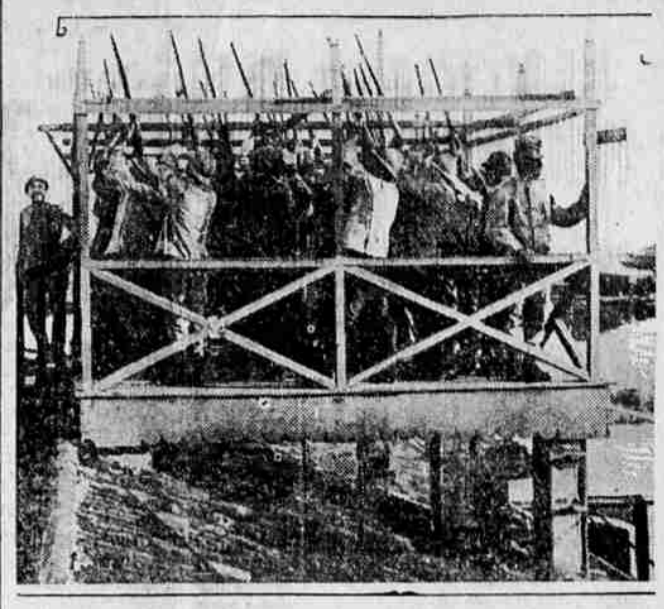
Inasmuch as a contest was to be expected, officials are not concerned over the decision of the lower court, as it serves as the vehicle for appeal and speedy determination of the question before the highest court in the land. Department of justice officials have no doubt of the constitutionality of the law and are confident that many decisions of the supreme court point to a victory for the government.

## SHELDON REPRESENTS HOOVER ABOARD

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Louis P. Sheldon, who is associated with a London banking firm, has been asked by Herbert C. Hoover to accept appointment as representative of the American administration board in the United Kingdom. It is understood Mr. Sheldon, who is a Yale graduate, has accepted, and that it is now being determined whether he shall become an attaché of the American embassy.

As Mr. Hoover's representative.

## MARKSMEN GUARD VENICE FROM SKY FOES



Italian sharpshooters are shown here concentrating their fire on an Austrian airplane attempting an air raid on Venice. In addition to airplane and aerial gun defenses, posts of sharpshooters are placed at strategic points about the city.

## MOSCOW MEET SPEEDS UP WAR STATES KERENSKY

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The Moscow conference will have a lasting effect on the Russian nation and the conduct of the war will be speeded up, Premier Kerensky declared in an interview in Moscow on Wednesday. The government convened the Moscow conference, the Exchange Telegraph says, in order to get acquainted as fully as possible with the opinions, tendencies and needs of the country to tell the representatives of all classes, races and creeds the truth concerning the crisis through which Russia is passing and to impress the entire nation with the necessity for united efforts for the defense of the country and for securing liberty for the Russian people.

The government, the premier added, feels confident that these objects have been attained to a considerable degree and is convinced that a majority of the nation is deeply democratic and prepared to make sacrifices for liberty and the defense of the country. All parties are willing to make mutual sacrifices to insure united effort.

"I am sure," the premier said, "that the truth learned by the whole nation at the conference will not fade away. On the contrary, it will have an effect for a long time to come and will burn into an everlasting flame. The conduct of the war and the struggle against our enemies will gain greatly."

The correspondence quotes M. Kerensky as using the following expression in his closing speech at the conference: "May those be damned who talk of a cessation of hostilities at the present moment."

Mr. Sheldon will deal with the British food controller for the purpose of bringing about close co-operation between the United States and England in regard to the control of food.

## FREIGHT TARIFFS DECIDE COST OF WHEAT ON COAST

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31.—A slump in flour on the Pacific coast depends on whether the price of \$2.20 for wheat at Chicago includes freight tariffs to San Francisco, leading flour manufacturers declared here today.

Flour will immediately decline if the freight rates are included in the Chicago price, but will remain approximately the same if the reverse is true, they said.

R. A. Lewin, a vice-president of the United States food control grain corporation here, was in conference with other executives of the board and flour and grain men today to make recommendations on that point, he said. Their findings will be sent in a report to the wheat fixing committee in Washington.

The San Francisco price for wheat is based on the Chicago standard and will be the basis for prices in other Pacific coast cities, it was said.

## ALFONSO PROMISES REFORMS FOR SPAIN

MADRID, Aug. 31.—After a cabinet meeting presided over by King Alfonso today Premier Dato announced that a comprehensive program of reforms was in preparation and would soon be announced, after which general elections would be held. The King will return to Santander tomorrow.

There have been widespread strikes and disorders accompanied by bloodshed, in Spain, at intervals for several months. It is evidently in the hope of quieting this unrest that the government has determined to propose reforms.

## HARDING ASKS FOR LENIENCY IN TAXING WEALTH

### Ohio Senator Warns Against Too Drastic Constriction of Wealth for War Expenses and Pleads Cause of War Profiteers—Says War Unpopular and People Unpatriotic.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The senate today resumed debate on the war profits provision of the war tax bill under an agreement of a final vote on the bill itself not later than Monday, September 10. The agreement also calls for disposition of the war profits section, not later than next Wednesday and the income tax provisions by September 7.

As a result of the agreement a petition for cloture filed on Wednesday has been withdrawn.

Senator Harding of Ohio opened today's debate with an argument for caution against too drastic constriction of wealth. He urged that taxes be levied which would not cripple business, deplete reserve strength of the nation and its ability to carry further loads. The war, he contended, is not popular.

Little Patriotism Here. "There are scores of contributing reasons," he said. "We are sincerely devoted to peace, the campaign cry of the year before our involvement which was dwelt upon in studied oratory from every stump. We are a polyglot people without racial entity. Our free republic is full of aliens. We have many who cloak themselves in American habiliments, but their souls, genius and cunning are loyal to the land from which they came. We harbor the trained propagandists whose business it is to spread sedition. We have plotters and bomb planters and wholesale murderers. We have the anarchist, whose creed is destruction. We have the greedy and the profiteer in every walk of life. And we have not been clear in our reasons for making war. It would be well to say less about world wide democracy and let it ring clear that we mean to hold America safe for Americans. We are not fighting to fix the international boundaries of Europe."

If necessary to win the war Senator Harding said he would consent every dollar of incomes over \$5,000 to a family.

Pleas for Profiteers. "But if you strike at excess profits you reduce incomes and are likely to hinder our industrial development," he continued. "There is no cause for penalizing. Were it not for munition plants and for big and highly organized American industries, Germany would today be dominating the world. "Conscript incomes and profits and we shall have no one to buy our bonds. We are raising larger taxes in the first year than England did in the third. We may well cooperate to strike a staggering blow at the enemy but need not strike ourselves at the same time."

## EMPEROR NAMES AUSTRIAN CABINET

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 31.—A Vienna despatch says Emperor Charles has decided on the following appointments to the Austrian cabinet: Baron Von Banians, minister of railways; Dr. Cwikinski, minister of public instruction; Dr. Schauer, minister of justice; Dr. E. Von Winter, minister of finance; Freppert Von Weiber, minister of commerce; Count Silvastusca, minister of agriculture.

Barred From Capital. WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—No street meetings under the auspices of the Peoples' Council of America for democracy.

(Continued on page six.)

## WEST REFUSES PACIFISTS RIGHT OF CONVENTION

### Barred From Minneapolis, Ousted From Wisconsin, Peoples' Council Heads for Washington to Demand Rights—Will Hold Meeting on Capitol Plaza if Denied a Hall.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 31.—Leaders of the Peoples' Council of America announced here today that they would start for Washington, D. C., tonight to put the question of their right of holding a national peace convention up to the federal authorities. In case a hall cannot be obtained here it was suggested that the meeting might be held on the plaza in front of the capitol.

The decision to put the issue squarely up to official Washington was announced by Louis P. Lochner, executive secretary, after a morning of conferences with eastern council leaders over long-distance telephones. Earlier in the day tentative plans had been made for holding the meeting in Milwaukee.

Barred From Milwaukee. Reports were current that the council committee had been advised by their representatives in Milwaukee that the meeting would result in violence if held there.

"We have done with temporizing," said Mr. Lochner. "We have been denied our rights in Minnesota, and the Mayor of Hudson, Wis., has thrown us out without a hearing. There must be an immediate accounting."

Western-bound delegates have been advised to proceed to Washington.

Following is the organizing committee's statement: "The Peoples' Council has been denied its right of lawful assembly under the United States constitution by an un-American governor of Minnesota. There is no time to enforce this right in the courts. Constitutional rights of the people are being similarly denied in every state in the union. One of the chief purposes of the Peoples' Council is to resist this tendency toward Prussianism and to uphold the constitutional liberties and rights of the peoples of the American republic."

Hold in Washington. "Therefore the executive committee has decided to transfer its meeting place from Minneapolis direct to the national capital. The government of the District of Columbia is in the control of congress and if our rights are denied us in Washington, they will be denied us by the United States government and not by the unpatriotic caprice of any local official."

"We have telegraphed our delegates to go to Washington and we will meet and organize our league for democracy and a democratic settlement of the peace terms in that city. If we cannot find a suitable building, we will assemble on the plaza in front of the capitol. There will be no further temporizing. Either the people of the United States have the right peaceably to assemble and to speak their thoughts lawfully and to petition the government, or they have not. This question will be shortly and finally decided in Washington in the next three days."

Mr. Lochner conferred this afternoon with Max Eastman, Mary Ware Dennett, New York; Walter Fuller, New York; Frank Stevens, Arden, Del., and Elizabeth Freeman, New York.

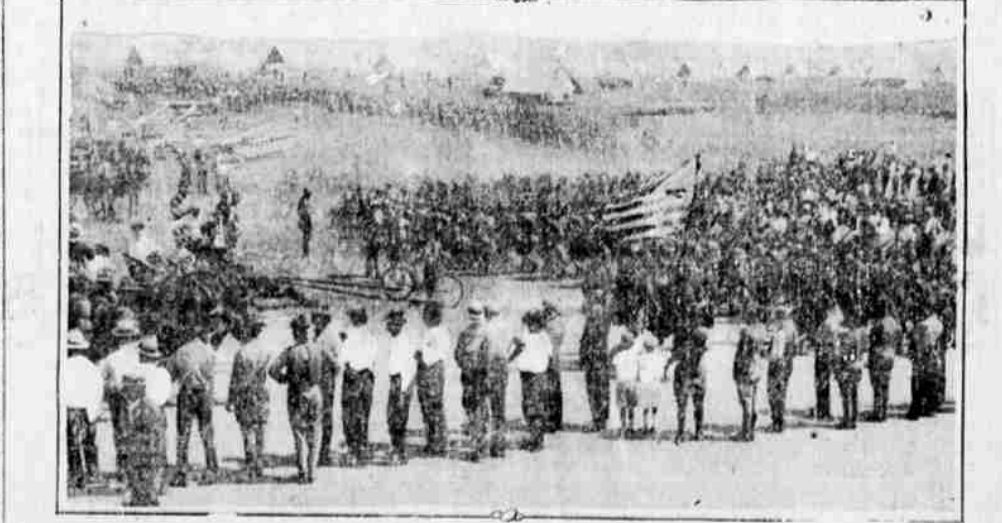
Barred From Capital. WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—No street meetings under the auspices of the Peoples' Council of America for democracy.

(Continued on page six.)

## PRESIDENT'S NOTE NOT RECEIVED IN BERLIN

BERLIN, Aug. 31.—The text of President Wilson's reply to the peace note of Pope Benedict has not been received in Berlin up to a late hour tonight. A dispatch from Holland transmitting editorial comment of New York newspapers is the only intimation at hand indicating the tenor of the reply.

## WHEN SAMMY GOES MARCHING AWAY TO COUNTRY'S BIGGEST TRAINING CAMP



The arrival of more troops at the Mincola (L. L.) mobilization camp will make it within a few days the largest military camp in the United States. A total of 42,000 guards men from all over the country are gathering there to prepare for transportation to France.

## 59,611 CASUALTIES FOR BRITISH IN AUGUST

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The total of British casualties on all fronts as reported in August is 59,611, divided as follows: Killed or died of wounds—Officers 1278, men 19,942. Wounded or missing—Officers 4122, men 43,469.

## PAID ADVERTISING FOR LIBERTY BONDS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Secretary McAdoo has reached a decision of having this government pay for newspaper advertising for the next issue of Liberty bonds, and it is expected to be announced later today. Indications are the secretary will recommend the advertising to some extent if congress appropriates the money.