

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

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WEST'S OFFICIAL MAJORITY OVER KING IS 9386

SALEM, Ore., June 12.—A complete check by the secretary of state of the democratic vote cast in the May primary election shows that David P. Mason of Albany won the democratic nomination for state treasurer.

One of the surprises of the democratic vote is that Fred A. Williams of Josephine county, who defeated Frank J. Miller for the republican nomination for public service commissioner, was also given the democratic nomination for that office.

As shown by the returns, the vote on the democratic state ticket was as follows:

- National committeeman—Will M. Hornbrook, 10,141; J. W. Morrow, 8657. United States senator, short term—Charles J. Smith, 263, A. H. Burton 51, F. W. Mulkey 116, Charles J. Schabel 32, Charles L. McNary 39, R. N. Stanfield 3, Oswald West 6. United States senator, long term—Oswald West 15,509, Will R. King 6114. Congressman, first district—W. C. Hawley 149; Second district—James Harvey Graham 3660 and N. J. Sinnott 9; Third district—John S. Smith 3341, Marion L. T. Hadden 1961. Governor—Walter M. Pierce 11,145, Harvey G. Starkweather 6363. Treasurer—David P. Mason 328, O. P. Hoff 276, Thomas F. Ryan 228, E. D. Onsek 203, William Adams 237, Ben F. West 104, O. M. Plummer 74. Justice of supreme court—Percy N. Kelly 339, Charles A. Johns 223, John S. Coke 232. Attorney general—George M. Brown 643, G. E. Hamaker 211. Superintendent of public instruction—J. A. Churchill 276, Leona L. Larsen 236. Labor commissioner—C. H. Gram 291, William A. Deibel 189, John H. Hobson 64, John C. Nixson 28. Public service commissioner—Fred A. Williams 260, Frank J. Miller 258. Superintendent of water division No. 1—Percy A. Capper 189, H. E. Ahey 82, J. B. Schaffer 191. Superintendent of water division No. 2—George T. Cochran 28.

OREGON WOMEN GET ADVANCE IN SALARIES

PORTLAND, June 12.—Efforts today to raise the minimum wage to be paid women employed in mercantile, manufacturing and other lines of employment in this state, is advanced from 25 to 26 per cent. The increase was ordered by the state industrial warfare commission April 12, following extended hearing and conferences with a committee of citizens. The weekly wage of women in mercantile establishments is to be not less than \$11.16 with employment limited to eight hours and 14 minutes a day or 16 hours a week. The apprentice term is directed, the lowest being 77.25.

WANTS MAPS OF TOWNS OCCUPIED BY HUN FORCES

LONDON, June 12.—There will be some surprise on the western front when the American air programme is full working order, says a special correspondent of the Times, in concluding today his scathing description of the work of the American forces on France.

There are already large production departments, several flying schools, motor ships and supply columns in France and also plenty of boys, who the correspondent is reported, are among the best flyers of the front. One of the typical air tactics departments which the correspondent visited, covers an area of six miles by one and a half miles. There the aeroplanes, assembling and repair of American airplanes, work will be going ahead on a scale never before known.

"An intermediate section," comprising a variety of enterprises over a large section of the country, will fully insure, it is believed, large to the American plan for the week handling of 4000 for an army of 400,000. At one point, it is said, now thousands of steel structures, airplanes are being built to hold airplanes for 30 days for a million men.

The first year's record is a "glimpse"

SPAIN ALSO BETRAYED.

PRINCE DE RATIBOR, German ambassador to Spain, has been caught openly conducting German propaganda in Spain, much as Ambassador Bernstorff conducted the same program of betraying a neutral and interfering in the affairs of a friendly nation in America. The Madrid newspaper, El Sol, prints the evidence of this meddling and in reply the Prince de Ratibor boldly admits financing Spanish anarchists, in order that "he might counteract the propaganda of Spanish interventionists who wished to shake the policy of neutrality that had been proclaimed and maintained by the Spanish government."

El Sol also calls attention to the fact that the statements and explanations issued by Prince de Ratibor are almost identical with those issued by Bernstorff when the latter was at Washington, many paragraphs being couched in the same language—altered only to fit the different situation, suggestive of a common origin. It is probable that the statements issued by the German ambassadors in all countries were prepared in Berlin in advance, to be used as occasion demands.

All the traditions of the diplomatic corps have been shattered by the conduct of the German ambassadors to neutral lands. They are merely agents to create division and discord through which Germany can reap advantage. The exposures made at Washington, at Buenos Ayres, at Stockholm and at Madrid shows that no neutral nation can trust a German envoy, whose real mission is the destruction of the nation to which he is accredited as a friendly representative. Moreover for a score of years or more, this has been the mission of German envoys—spying, intriguing, meddling and betraying to the ultimate end of Deutschland ober alles.

If the war continues long enough, every neutral nation will clearly see that German success spells disaster, for there is no limit to the brutal aggression and rapacious grasping of the murderous Hun.

EXPLOITING CHILDREN SANCTIONED

FOR years vain battles have been fought in many states to prevent exploitation of children in the mills. The south has been especially guilty of this, the blood, the youth, the health, the very life of little boys and girls being coined into dollars by the owners of textile mills. There was well high universal rejoicing, therefore, when in 1916 congress passed and the president heartily approved a law forbidding interstate shipment of products of child labor.

Now all this work has been undone by a five to four reactionary decision of the United States supreme court. In order to knock out the law, Justice Day, who handed down the opinion, invoked the sacred feticus of state rights. Justice Holmes, in his dissenting opinion, concurred in by Justices McKenna, Brandeis and Clark, put the case so clearly that he who runs may read:

"The act does not meddle with anything belonging to the states. They may regulate their internal affairs and their domestic commerce as they like. But when they seek to send their products across the state line they are no longer within their rights. If there were no constitution and no congress their power to cross the line would depend upon their neighbors."

In other words, North Carolina mills may cripple child labor all they want and peddle their blood-stained goods all over the state. But it is up to other states to say whether they desire to have such goods shipped into their confines.

Nothing that is North Carolina's by right is interfered with. But the states of the union, speaking through their duly elected representatives in congress and through the president, have joined by a majority vote in saying what they will permit to be shipped outside of North Carolina. North Carolina has no inherent right to dictate to other states what kind of stuff she shall be permitted to sell within their borders.

The law, the logic, the common sense and the humanity of the Holmes dissenting opinion are unanswerable. Greedy, dollar-chasing mill owners, alone will rejoice in Justice Day's dictum.

SURPRISES DUE FROM AMERICAN AIR PROGRAM

WANTS MAPS OF TOWNS OCCUPIED BY HUN FORCES

HOW RAILROADER CAN FIGURE PAY UNDER NEW RAISE

By Milton Bronner

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The 2,000,000 employees of the railroads are still puzzled about that raise in pay granted them by Director General McAdoo. They know that it totals something like \$300,000,000 and is retroactive to last Jan. 1; that it recognizes the basic principle of the 8-hour day, but that owing to the war hours of employment are not actually reduced, overtime pro rata being paid instead; that day laborers employed on track work are to get at least 2 1/2 cents an hour more than last December; that a minimum of 55 cents an hour is established for the shop trades; that women are to receive the same pay as the men where they do the same work; and that negroes are to get the same as white men for the same job.

Raise on Small Salaries

The telegrapher who holds the same position now that he did Dec. 31, 1915, and who then received \$75 a month, will receive an additional wage of \$20.75. If in the past two years he has received an increase of \$10 a month, his net advance now will be \$20.75. In other words, he will hereafter draw \$105.75 and, in addition, will get five months' back pay at the rate of \$20.75 a month, or \$103.75 in all.

For Sectionmen

Sectionman Smith is employed in 1915, but was not working in 1915. The rate of pay on the division where he is working was in 1915 \$1.10 a day of 12 hours, seven days a week. The 1918 rate of pay is \$1.50 a day for the same hours. The monthly rate for 1915 was, therefore, \$22. It is now \$45. Under the McAdoo plan of increase this job pays \$20 a month more than it did in 1915, or \$22.00. This is \$5 a month more than Smith is now drawing. He is, therefore, entitled to five months' back pay at this rate, or \$450. In addition, he will get five months' back pay at the rate of \$20.75 a month, or \$103.75 in all.

Back Pay Due Men

The method of finding out back pay due to men who work on an hourly rate is more complicated. Machinist Brown in 1915 got 35 cents an hour for 9 hours, 26 days a month. He was paid for overtime and Sunday work at time and one-half. In 1918 hours were reduced to 8 and his rate increased to 40 cents. His increase will be figured on the 1915 hours and rate. That is, he worked in 1915 254 hours a month, getting \$81.90. Under the McAdoo plan he is entitled to 45 cents an hour from now on. In 1918, from Jan. 1 to May 31, he worked 254 hours a month, or an average of one hour overtime on the 1918 schedule. For the five months ending May 31 this gives him 129 hours overtime. He has been paid as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Rate and Amount. 1918 hours straight time at 40 cents = \$104.00; 129 hours overtime at 60 cents = 77.60; Total = \$181.60.

His back pay will be figured as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Rate and Amount. 1918 hours straight time at 40 cents = \$104.00; 129 hours overtime at 75 cents = 96.75; Total = \$200.75.

Deduct five months pay at old rate—\$134. And this leaves a balance of \$116.75, which is his back pay for the first five months of the year.

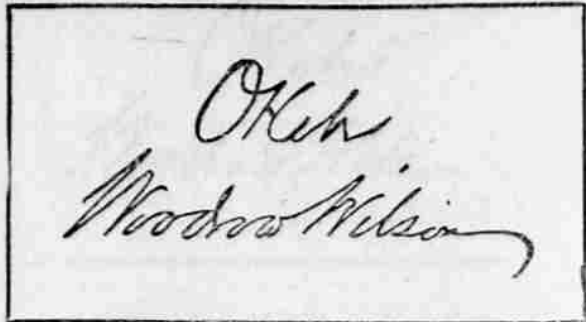
No Cut in Wages

Many railroad men have believed that in some cases the new scale will actually cut their wages. This is not true. Wherever the new scale is less than they are now receiving, their wages are left undisturbed.

For instance, Chief Clerk Jones in 1915 got \$120 a month. But at the beginning of the present year he was raised to \$125. The McAdoo basis of increase on \$120 salaries is 18 1/2 per cent or \$21.75 a month. This would make his salary under the McAdoo plan \$141.75. As this is less than he now draws, he is not affected by the new wage scale.

Another complicated scale is that of employees paid on a mileage basis. For instance, Engineer Hicks received \$1.25 per 100 miles in 10 hours in 1915. Also in 1918 he got the same pay for eight hours, the rate will be increased under the McAdoo plan to \$1.75 per 100 miles. He will be entitled to back pay for every 100 miles run, at the rate of 48 cents per 100 miles. If the schedule provided for time and a half for overtime, he receives the proportionate increase in his back pay. Suppose for the first five months of this year he made 9500 miles straight time and 1200 in overtime. His back pay is then computed at 48 cents per 100 miles for the 9500, or \$45.60, and at 72 cents per

WHY THE PRESIDENT WRITES IT THIS WAY



Somebody once asked President Wilson why he always writes "Okeh" in approving memorandums and documents instead of the more common "O. K."

"Because O. K. is wrong," replied the president. "O-k-e-h is correct." The White House attaches scurried for dictionaries, but the best they could find under "O. K." was that Andrew Jackson started it by spelling "all correct" "Oh Korrek."

"Look it up in the latest dictionary," suggested the president. They did and this is what they found:

"O. K.—A humorous or ignorant spelling of what should be 'oked,' from the Choctaw language, meaning 'it is so'; an article pronounced having a distinctive final use; all right; correct."

So "Okeh Woodrow Wilson" or more commonly "Okeh W. W." bids fair to become as famous as Roosevelt's "Deer-lighted."

YOU ARE DRAFTED, DO YOUR FINEST FOR UNCLE SAM

The great patriotic war lecture, "Wake Up, America," will be delivered free to the people of Medford at the Page Friday evening. The city will enjoy this privilege thru the enterprise of the state council of defense, June 14.

The lecture is profusely illustrated by stereopticon slides and moving pictures, many of which were taken at the front. The lecture is designed to show people the war as it is, that Americans may no longer rest in fancied security under the belief that our country is in no real danger. No one who sees and hears this lecture will longer entertain the idea that the most awful war of all times can be won without concerted effort and sacrifice on the part of every man and woman who is a true-hearted American.

There are pictures of the terrible desolation and ruin of France and Belgium in painful contrast to the slumbering peacefulness of our own country. Pictures of actual battle scenes are shown. A peculiarly touching moving picture is shown of children playing in the war zone. Then comes the warning of danger, a hearty adjustment of gas masks and a scurrying for safety. Why the German people believe in the doctrine, "might makes right" is easily understood when the lecture shows how, for generations, they have had this belief taught them in every conceivable way. The Kaiser is seen as a child—his earliest education focused on war and conquest.

Then comes the call to America to wake up. The battle plans, the lightning flashes, and the thunder crashes. And America does awake, how she prepares, with characteristic energy, to take her part in this great struggle for liberty and right is graphically pictured. Old Glory is unfurled, and the boys gather to the colors, and the hearts of onlookers thrill with pride as our boys march to the ships which are to carry them overseas to crush the most inhuman foe of all times, a foe which spares neither man, woman nor child.

The lecture is well worth attending, presenting as it does, a kaleidoscopic view of the causes of the war, the war itself, the awful suffering and ruin it has caused and what America is doing to help win it. "Wake Up, America" was recently given before an audience of officials in Washington, and received the O. K. and the hearty commendation of the committee on public information, as well as other high officials.

LIBERAL POLICY FOR RAILROAD SIDINGS

WASHINGTON, June 12.—An approving review classification items of the \$946,200,000 railway capital expenditure budget for this year, the railroad administration disclosed that it will permit a liberal policy in the construction of new sidings, tracks, industrial sidings, shop buildings and freight stations at terminals, but will not expenditures for new passenger depots, office buildings and other structures not relating immediately to war demands.

ROSEBURG CANNERY NEARING COMPLETION

ROSEBURG, Ore., June 12.—Machinery rapidly is being installed in the new cannery plant here. The building and freight station at terminals, but will not expenditures for new passenger depots, office buildings and other structures not relating immediately to war demands.

The cannery plant at Stevens also will operate this season, it is understood. The canneries are under different management.

ASK FOR and GET Horlick's Malted Milk For Infants and Invalids. Substitutes Cost YOU Same Price.

FINISHED MYSTERY COMPLETED AFTER RUSSELL'S DEATH

NEW YORK, June 12.—Admission that "The Finished Mystery," the alleged conditions publication issued by the International Bible Students' association, founded by the late Pastor Russell, was not completed until after the United States declared war against Germany, was made by George H. Fisher of Scranton, Pa., who testified in the federal court today during the trial of Joseph F. Rutherford and seven "Russellite" associates, on charges of conspiring to violate the espionage act.

William F. Hudkins, secretary of the Watch Tower Bible and Tract society, who earlier in the day had been declared in contempt of court for refusing to answer questions, was indicted by the federal grand jury today. He was held in \$5000 bail. Hudkins, after the return of the indictment against Fisher, testified that he had seen revised proofs of the book June 25, 1917, after the declaration of war against Germany. The book, he said, had been prepared after Russell's death and followed closely the lines laid down by Russell.

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Medford, Oregon, Jan. 13, 1917 TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is to certify that I, the undersigned, had very severe stomach trouble and had been bothered for several years and last August was not expected to live, and hearing of Gim Chung (whose Herb Store is at 241 South Front street in Medford) I decided to get herbs for my stomach trouble, and I started to feeling better as soon as I used them, and today am a well man and can heartily recommend anyone afflicted as I was to see Gim Chung and try his herbs. (Signed) W. R. JOHNSON, Witness:

- M. A. Anderson, Medford. S. B. Holmes, Eagle Point. Frank Lewis, Eagle Point. Wm. Lewis, Eagle Point. W. L. Childreth, Eagle Point. C. E. Moore, Eagle Point. J. V. McIntyre, Eagle Point. Geo. B. Von der Hellen, Eagle Point. Theo. E. Nichols, Eagle Point.

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