

CITY THRILLED BY FLIGHT OF 6 ARMY PLANES

Entire Population of City and County Gather to See Flying Circus En Route to Portland From Mather Field—Hair Raising Stunts Performed Over Medford.

Everybody was up in the air today. All Medford and vicinity enjoyed the visit of the army fleet of air-planes enroute to Portland as a feature of the Rose festival from Sacramento this forenoon, and from the time the first planes came in sight from the Skikjous shortly before 10 a. m., following a two hours wait after the fire whistle was blown the first time, to the time the fleet departed at 12:20 p. m., feasted their eyes on the wonderful sight of the air machines and their evolutions.

A huge crowd gathered from all parts of the valley and estimated at 5000 persons, was gathered at Gore field, the landing place, on the Jacksonville road and immediate vicinity, while the roofs of the tall buildings of the city were lined with people, and hundreds of others of the populace were in the streets, and the urban population in their yards and fields, all with upturned eyes witnessing the unusual sight.

The arrival of the fleet was most interesting tho not exactly spectacular. The planes were widely separated and soared high up in the heavens at an elevation of 8000 feet or higher. In fact most of the planes were out of sight in the clouds most of the time. Gradually they circled around to lower levels and one by one descended to Gore field and landed.

Had they been bunched together and at a lower level the effect would have been much more spectacular. As it was, for a long time after they were sighted they looked like birds, and they were so high that the humming of the engines could not be heard.

The day was ideal for seeing the planes and their evolutions, because it was cloudy. Several of the planes in circling down performed startling stunts at a great height. At first the planes had difficulty in getting their bearings and locating Gore field, but the huge white words forming "Rialto," painted on the roof of the Palm building over the Rexall store, corner of West Main and North Grape streets, greatly helped them out. The army aviators really got their bearings from this sign, and talked much about it after they had landed. It loomed up to them like a lighthouse in a fog, they said and was the most conspicuous thing in the business district.

Manager Moran of the Rialto theater had the sign painted on the roof on Sunday, when he learned that the fleet would take photographs of Medford as they flew over the city. The sign was 100 feet in length and the big white letters were proportionate in width.

Only six machines of the fleet landed here, consisting of the six 8-cylinder Curtis bi-planes. The one large plane, the heavy Haviland, did not stop because the planes were behind schedule.

After the fleet landed the crews and local assistants got busy overhauling the engines and putting in the supply of 125 gallons of gasoline and 19 gallons of cylinder oil. Seeley Hall with several assistants aided in overhauling the engines.

By noon everything was in shape to continue the long journey and word was sent to the city that the fleet was about to depart so the fire

MRS. GERARD HAS THE CAMERA EYE



MRS. JAMES W. GERARD

Anytime Mrs. Gerard wants a job in the U. S. secret service she can have it, for it was Mrs. Gerard's excellent memory for faces that sent the only American soldier known to have turned traitor to prison. The traitor was Henry Bode, German born, miner in Butte, spy in Russia, soldier of fortune in Mexico and deserter from the American army at Fort Bliss. Bode made his way to Germany, where he won the Iron Cross and was sent to America to help stir trouble between the U. S. and Mexico. Before he left Germany he called at the American embassy in German uniform. After his arrest in California he was identified by Mrs. Gerard.

whistle was again blown. Two of the planes arose from the field and came on to Medford where they gave a great exhibition of spectacular flying, looking the loop, side slipping, nose spin and other startling stunts, while two other planes went thru similar maneuvers over Gore field. The two remaining machines were known as baggage planes. After twenty minutes of the flying exhibition the entire fleet departed for the north.

Hundreds of autos were parked along Jacksonville roads in the vicinity of Gore field forming a great congestion which it took a long time to untangle after the planes had gone.

Colonel Watson said to a Mail Tribune representative "The trip from Grenada this morning was a very cold one and we did not travel at the minimum height of about 10,000 feet but maintained an average height of 8200 feet. We made the trip from Grenada, about 50 miles, in 74 minutes, against a strong head of wind, and did not stop until we reached Medford. We will stay at Ashland on our return trip probably about June 15. We are very much obliged for the courtesies shown us by the Medford Commercial club and the people."

Ten minutes after the fleet had gone Colonel Henry L. Watson, its commander, who was flying in a machine alone, found his plane was not working right and flew back to the city and to Gore field. Another of the planes in which was Lieutenant Frank Hackett and Sergeant C. A. LaJotte noticing this and knowing that the colonel was without a mechanic followed him in.

There was nothing wrong with Colonel Hackett's machine only the oil was not working right, and while the machinery was being again looked over and the oil replenished, the colonel and Lieutenant Hackett came in to the Hotel Medford for dinner as guests of the Commercial club. The two delayed machines departed again for Portland at 2 p. m.

Each of the Curtis bi-planes of the fleet consumes 12 gallons of gasoline an hour when in flight.

The following army men were in the fleet: Colonel Henry L. Watson, commanding officer; First Lieutenants J. S. Krull, Frank D. Hackett, Earl Neubig and William Bevan; Second Lieutenants Charles W. Schwartz, William McR. Beck and J. M. Fetters; Sergeants Thomas Stromyer, John Milkowski and Chas. A. LaJotte.

says, "methods of attaining justice will lack much of completeness." This section of the report closes with the statement that the writer is convinced that in this subject the executive council has had before it "one of the gravest fundamental questions with which we will have to deal—the preservation of a truly democratic government against what has often been called the 'aristocracy of the robes.'"

Congress Is Rapped

Considerable attention is devoted by the report to labor legislation. It is said some rule should be adopted in congress which would prevent obstructive legislative methods. The report lists among the measures stilled by "the weary waste of worthless words" in the last congress and in which labor was especially interested, the appropriation bills for the War Labor board, United States Employment agency, Woman Industry service, Working Conditions service and the Investigation and Inspection service.

The executive council suggests that the convention authorize the printing and wide circulation of a list of measures in which the American Federation of Labor is interested, among which are the bill forbidding immigration for four years during the period of industrial re-construction, a bill for an old age retirement system for federal employes in the classified service, a bill providing a minimum wage of three dollars a day for federal employes, Secretary Lane's bill to furnish land for soldiers and sailors, a bill to give states the same power over the product of convict labor from other states as they exercise over the products of their own prisons, industrial vocational education for persons crippled in industry, increased pay for teachers, and educational bills designed to end adult illiteracy in the United States.

Want More Money

Appropriations for the department of labor are discussed at some length. It is stated in the report that congress in granting meager funds to that department "has failed to interpret correctly the spirit and trend of present day development," especially "at a time when there is world wide recognition of the fundamental importance of industrial problems."

"We maintain," the report continues, "that the importance of the interests at issue and the faithful, loyal service of the workers have given the government and society, have earned for us the right of fair consideration in the expenditure of national funds."

"We recommend that congress be advised that it is the earnest desire of the organized labor movement and of all America's workers that the department of labor be provided with adequate funds for performing the important work which devolves upon it." The council recommended to the convention the indorsement of government ownership of the railroads.

Meat Trust Opposed

Discussing what is called the "meat packing monopoly," the council quoted the report of the Federal Trade commission to President Wilson and said that hearings by the House Interstate Commerce committee "seemed to show conclusively the existence of a combination which not only controls and regulates prices of beef, lambs, hogs and other meat, but also eggs, butter, poultry, cheese, rice, fish, canned goods of all descriptions, leather and wool."

It is then stated that insofar as "this combination restricts the sup-

ply and enhances the cost of these necessities, the laboring people of the country are adversely affected and the matter becomes one of vital concern to the American Federation of Labor." It is charged in the report that the packers "during the war shortage of leather, when it was difficult to furnish shoes for soldiers, hoarded such quantities of hides that it was impossible to find proper storage for them." No definite recommendations are made by the executive council.

A complete report of an investigation made by the elaborate educational system of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union was submitted.

A complete report of an investigation the executive council recommended that it be given further time to complete its study of the various considerations involved.

Considerable progress was reported in the matter of securing a shorter work day for various trades and occupations, it being added that "the rapid trend toward the general establishment of the shorter work day developed during the war must not be allowed to wane during the period of reconstruction." The executive council recommended that the entire matter be taken up by the convention for its consideration and action.

The labor re-construction program, formulated by a committee appointed by the St. Paul convention and made public last December is printed in full and indorsed in the executive council's report.

No Peace Preparedness

Under the heading "labor and peace" the report quotes the declaration issued by the American Federation of Labor March 12, 1917, discussing labor's effort to win the war and continues:

"Turning from war to peace upon the signing of the armistice, a condition soon became apparent to everyone that had long been feared by organized labor. It was made apparent very early that there had been no adequate forethought and provision made from the transition from a war basis to a peace basis in industry and that as a result a period of industrial confusion and unemployment was at hand.

"In addition there were pronouncements from high sources among employers that extensive reduction of wages would be undertaken. The taunt also was thrown at working people that they should have been able during the war, because of increased wages, to save enough to carry them through the period of readjustment. These statements betray either ignorance or a desire to wilfully deceive because they completely ignored the fact that the rising cost of living had absorbed whatever increase in wages had been secured and in many cases went much beyond the point of absorption effecting an actual decrease in purchasing power of the individual.

"Declaration of a policy of wage reduction came to our attention at Laredo, Texas. President Gompers there introduced the subject in open conference and declared that labor would resist to the utmost any policy of wage reduction.

"This position has been affirmed since that date on many occasions and it is due to this prompt and decisive answer to this challenge fully sustained by labor that there has not been a general assault on wages by employers who cannot comprehend the trend of the times.

No Wages Too High

"It is the opinion of your executive

council that no wages paid to American workmen today are too high but that on the contrary wages far too low still are paid in many cities. Progress is the word today and the progress worth most and best understood is the kind that reaches the individual in the form of a better life, a freer and larger opportunity, and more of the things by which life is sustained and enriched. The progress of our movement in realizing these things for the workers is not to be denied by any influence or obstacle."

Formation of the Pan-American Federation of Labor at Laredo, Texas, last November is reported with a recommendation that the American Federation of Labor continue its participation and send delegates to the meeting in July. The many war activities of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, are recounted.

The report of the council concludes as follows:

Labor's Power

"No question of great national policy or of great national interest is decided today without a contribution of thought and viewpoint by the labor movement. The war brought to the nation and to the labor movement questions more vital and more involved than we had known. The coming of peace in nowise lessens the magnitude of the issues that must be dealt with.

"The American Federation of Labor, however, may face the future and its problems with a confidence born of severe trial and with an announced membership and unity of purpose.

"Satisfying as has been the progress made in the year just closed, a vast amount of work in this direction remains to be done. The greater our strength, the better will our movement be equipped to accomplish the great work that is at hand. Now, more than ever, the thought of the world is directed toward the achievement of progress and the establishment of high ideals.

"The inspiration for this trend of

events has been the product of the labor movement and the labor movement must continue to lead in this direction."

RIALTO

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TONIGHT ONLY

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—In—

"Peggy Does Her Darndest"

It's a darn good picture, if we do say it ourselves—

But it's here only for one day, so come down tonight, sure.

—Also—

a Lloyd Comedy — and — Pathe News

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Now Milled As Before The War

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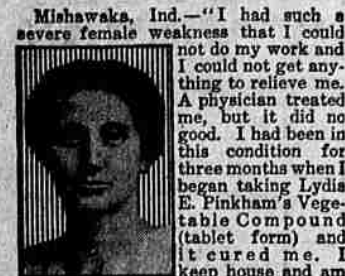
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Mishawaka, Ind.—"I had such a severe female weakness that I could not do my work and I could not get anything to relieve me. A physician treated me, but it did no good. I had been in this condition for three months when I began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound (tablet form) and it cured me. I keep house and am able to do my work now. I certainly praise your medicine."—Mrs. SUNDY OLDFATHER, 645 West Second Street, Mishawaka, Ind.

Women who suffer from such ailments should not continue to drag around, and do their work under such conditions, but profit by the experience of Mrs. Oldfather and thousands of others who have tried this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and found relief from such suffering. If complications exist write the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of their 40 years' experience in advising women on this subject is at your service.

AMERICAN LABOR UNIONS ENDORSE LEAGUE COVENANT

(Continued from page one.)

gestions made by Jackson H. Ralston, attorney for the American federation of Labor. Three propositions are submitted in the report for consideration of the convention, each proposing that authority of the supreme court to pass upon acts of congress be cancelled or abridged.

For Preferential Ballot Arguments for and against the proposals are discussed at considerable length, Mr. Ralston giving it as his opinion that, coupled with judicial reforms there "should go hand in hand the initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the preferential ballot" without which, he

PAGE THE HOUSE OF BIG FEATURES

TODAY—TOMORROW

HARRY CAREY In "Three Mounted Men"

WILLIAM DUNCAN In "A Man of Might"

MUTT JEFF —In— "HERE AND THERE"

Special Music—Miss Flora Gray

Adults 20c; Children 10c.

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