

The Weather

Prediction Fair
Maximum 91
Minimum 50

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

Weather Year Ago

Maximum 78
Minimum 45

Daily—Seventeenth Year.
Weekly—Fifty-Second Year.

MEDFORD, OREGON, TUESDAY, MAY 30, 1922

NO. 59

JIMMY MURPHY WINS CLASSIC MEMORIAL DAY RACE, BREAKING WORLD'S RECORD FOR 500 MILES

Winner French Grand Prix 1921 Outclasses Rivals in Memorial Day Motor Race—Harry Hartze Finishes Second, 4 Laps Behind, Eddie Hearne Third—Winner Held Lead Throughout, Setting Terrific Pace—Total Winnings Will Reach \$35,000—Only Three Stops in 500 Miles—Record Breaking Crowd of 135,000 People Pack Speedway.

SPEEDWAY, INDIANAPOLIS.—May 30.—(By the Associated Press.)—Jimmy Murphy of Los Angeles, Cal., winner of the French grand prix in 1921, won the 500 mile automobile race at the Indianapolis speedway today before a record breaking crowd of 135,000. Murphy won \$28,000 in cash prizes.

The time was 5:17:30.78, an average of 94.4 miles per hour, a world's record for this distance. It was the first time in the history of the event that the winner led from start to finish.

Harry Hartze, also of Los Angeles, finished second, four laps behind Murphy. Hartze won \$10,000. Eddie Hearne was third.

Murphy drove a remarkable race, taking the lead at the start and holding it throughout. He made only three stops during the entire 500 miles, each time to change tires and replenish his fuel tanks.

It was announced that his total winnings, together with cash prizes and money from accessory company companies would reach \$35,000.

Ralph DePalma, a former winner of the event and holder of the record for the distance, finished fourth. Jules Ellingboe, driving for Ora Halbe, was fifth. Ellingboe's own car was forced out of the race soon after the start when he lost a wheel.

The record Murphy shattered was made by DePalma in 1915 when he covered the distance in 5:33:55.1 at an average speed of 89.84 miles per hour.

Jerry Wonderlich finished sixth and 1. P. Fetterman seventh.

Eighth place went to Ira Vail, another veteran, while Tom Alley finished ninth.

Sets Terrific Pace
SPEEDWAY, INDIANAPOLIS. May 30.—(By the Associated Press.)—Jimmy Murphy of Los Angeles, Cal., was leading at the end of the 300 mile mark of the 500 mile automobile race for \$35,000 in prizes at the Indianapolis speedway today.

Murphy washed into the lead at the start and retained it up to this point, although officials previously announced that he momentarily lost it when he stopped two minutes at the 185th mile to change four tires and replenish fuel.

The error was made in the checking system. Murphy won \$5,100 in prize money. The time for 300 miles was 3:10:24, an average of 94.54 miles per hour. Harry Hartze was second, Ora Halbe third and Eddie Hearne fourth.

The time was 4:50:25.76, an average of 94.58 miles an hour as compared with 89.41 miles an hour for the same distance a year ago.

Murphy started the final 25 miles of the grind about two and a half miles in the lead with Hartze second and Hearne third. Murphy made a stop of 25 seconds at 451 miles to change a rear tire.

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KLAMATH L. W. W.'S PLEAD IN VAIN THREE BOUND OVER TO GRAND JURY

KLAMATH FALLS, Ore., May 30.—Three alleged members of the L. W. W., arrested here May 26, charged with criminal syndicalism, were bound over to the grand jury under \$2000 bonds each at a preliminary hearing in police court yesterday. All three were in jail today, being unable to procure bonds.

Leonard Bolton, one of the defendants, acted as attorney for himself and the other two, Morris Daily and Adolph Vangness, stating that he had no authority to employ counsel without getting instructions from headquarters at Chicago. Bolton

The Entrants
1. Ira Vail, driver, car, Duesenberg special.
2. Roscoe Sables, car, Frontenac special.
3. E. G. Baker, car, Frontenac special.
4. Leon Duray, car, Frontenac special.
5. Ralph K. Mulford, car, Frontenac special.
6. Arthur H. Klein, car, Frontenac special.
7. Peter DePaolo, car, Frontenac special.
8. Tommy Milton, car, Leach special.
9. Frank R. Elliott, car, Leach special.
10. Joe Thomas, car, Duesenberg straight 8 special.
11. Harry W. Hartze, car, Duesenberg straight 8 special.
12. Jules Goux, car, Ballot special.
13. Eddie Hearne, car, Ballot special.
14. Howard S. Wilcox, car, Peugeot special.
15. Ralph DePalma, car, Duesenberg straight 8 special.
16. Jack Curtner, car, Frontenac special.
17. C. Glenn Howard, car, Frontenac special.
18. I. P. Fetterman, car, Duesenberg straight 8 special.
19. Douglas Hawkes, car, Bentley special.
20. Jules Ellingboe, car, Duesenberg straight 8 special.
21. Jerry Wonderlich, car, Duesenberg straight 8 special.
22. Wilbur d'Alene, car, Monroe special.
23. Tom Alley, car, Monroe special.
24. Ora F. Halbe, car, Duesenberg straight 8 special.
25. R. Clifford Durant, car, Durant special.
26. Jimmy Murphy, car, Murphy special.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 30.—(By the Associated Press.)—With a roar from perfectly tuned motors, 27 drivers, the pick of three nations, shot away at ten o'clock in the start of the 500-mile automobile race at Indianapolis speedway for prizes totalling \$35,000.

There was a recordbreaking crowd of 135,000 spectators cheering from the stands and infield when the starting horn was fired.

The racers were paced the first lap by Barney Oldfield.

Jimmy Murphy driving a special eight cylinder car, grabbed the lead at the start, piloting his mount around the treacherous south turn at a speed that brought the spectators to their feet in awe.

Leon Duray, driving his first speedway race, was second and Ralph DePalma, a favorite with the crowd, was third. The time for the first lap around the 2.5-mile course was 1:34:64, an average of 95 miles an hour.

Murphy "stepped on it," continuing his terrific speed and at the 50-mile mark was fully a half mile ahead of Duray. The time for the first half century was 31:29.33, an average of 95.27 miles per hour, as compared with 92.62 miles an hour for the same distance. Harry Hartze was third and Ralph DePalma fourth.

Howard Wilcox of Indianapolis, was the first driver forced out of the race, valve trouble causing his withdrawal after he had gone 17 1/2 miles.

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To the Memory of the Blue and the Gray



This shows two great grandchildren of Civil War veterans, decorating the graves of their great grandfathers with daisies.

Woman Kills Second Engineer Puget Sound Boat With Bread Knife

PORT BLAKELEY, Wash., May 30.—Edward Brown, second engineer of the steamer Colcha, was stabbed to death on board the steamer Russell Harvards last night by Mrs. Vivian Harder, wife of Chief Engineer J. D. Harder, of the Colcha. Mrs. Harder was taken to the Kitsap county jail at Port Orchard, where she refused to make a statement.

According to witnesses, the slaying took place following a quarrel between Mrs. Harde and Brown in the captain's cabin.

Harde, who was aboard the vessel at the time said he had no idea of the cause of the killing. He accompanied his wife to Port Orchard.

The weapon used by Mrs. Harde was a bread knife. She snatched it up from the dining table apparently on the impulse of the moment, according to officers of the Colcha.

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REAL WAR RAGING ON ERIN LINE

Ulster Forces Driven By Free State Troops From Beelick Salient—Two Towns Captured—Heavy Fighting Reported All Night—British Troops in Dublin.

BELFAST, May 30.—(By Associated Press.) The evacuation of a considerable stretch of country in the border region by the Ulster forces was announced today. The special constables were withdrawn from the Beelick salient on county Fermanagh, Ulster, thus abandoning it to the free state troops.

BELFAST, May 29.—(By the Associated Press.)—Sharp fighting between members of the Irish republican army and the Ulster special constabulary occurred last night along the boundary between counties Donegal and Fermanagh in the Beelick district. Five persons are reported to have been killed and a number wounded. One constable was killed.

Both wings of the Irish republican army, the insurgents and those under the free state government, are believed to have been represented in the force which the Ulsterites encountered.

The fighting followed the action of the Ulster police in taking possession of Beelick and Magzerene castle, nearby.

The Culling Tree road barracks were attacked today. Several of the police were wounded, some seriously.

LONDON, May 29.—(By the Associated Press.)—Winston Churchill, secretary of the colonies today told the house of commons that Great Britain did not intend at present to withdraw all her troops from Dublin.

LONDON, May 30.—(By Associated Press.) British troops are being kept in Dublin, not by the request of the Irish provisional government but because the process of evacuation has been temporarily suspended, Winston Churchill, secretary for the colonies, stated in the house of commons this afternoon.

BELFAST, May 30.—(By Associated Press.) Fierce fighting was in progress along the Donegal-Fermanagh border last night, according to reports from Enniskillen. The dispatches said that both Beelick and Pettigo were in the hands of the Irish republican army.

Further fighting is reported at Clady county Tyrone.

The casualties in yesterday's disorders in this city were four dead and 22 wounded.

LONDON, May 30.—(By Associated Press.) Heavy firing occurred on the Tyrone-Donegal border at Strabane and Lifford, between midnight and 7

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Bee Stings Don't Cure Rheumatism, Retired Farmer Tries It Out

OAKLAND, Calif., May 30.—C. P. Maze, 63 years old, a retired farmer, declared today there was nothing in the old story that bee stings will cure rheumatism. He has 75 bee stings and the rheumatism to prove it, he says.

While working on a bee hive, Mr. Maze said, a bee stung him. The first time in his life; others followed. As he had rheumatism, Mr. Maze said he let the bees sting him as much as they pleased until about 75 had enjoyed themselves. Then he got tired and escaped.

BASEBALL SCORES

National
At Pittsburgh. R. H. E.
Cincinnati 9 15 1
Pittsburgh 3 12 1
Batteries: Rixey and Hargrave; Cooper, Yellowhorse, Zinn, Carlson, Hollingsworth and Gooch, Jonnard.

Second game. R. H. E.
Cincinnati 3 12 3
Pittsburgh 7 9 2
Batteries: Keck, Gillespie and Winco; Morrison and Gooch.

At Brooklyn. R. H. E.
Boston 3 10 3
Brooklyn 9 13 3
Batteries: Lansing, McQuillan and Gowdy; Ruether and Miller, Gibson.

Second game. R. H. E.
Boston 4 8 2
Brooklyn 8 13 2
Batteries: Watson, Marquard and O'Neill; Vance and DeBerry.

At Philadelphia. R. H. E.
New York 8 18 3
Philadelphia 9 17 1
Batteries: J. Barnes, Causey and Snyder; Smith, Sullivan, Pinto, Baumgartner and Henline.

Second game. R. H. E.
New York 16 25 0
Philadelphia 7 11 0
Batteries: Nehf and Snyder; Weinert, Betts, Baumgartner, Pinto, Sullivan and Peters.

At Chicago. R. H. E.
St. Louis 1 4 2
Chicago 4 11 0
Batteries: Shorrel, Walker, Bailey and Ainsmith; Steuland and O'Farrell.

Second game. R. H. E.
St. Louis 1 7 1
Chicago 4 9 9
Batteries: Doak and Clemons; Eldridge and O'Farrell.

Coast (Morning games)
At Los Angeles. R. H. E.
Vernon 0 4 1
Los Angeles 7 12 0
Batteries: Hoyle and Hannah; Ponder and Daly.

At San Francisco. R. H. E.
Oakland 3 7 0
San Francisco 2 5 1
Batteries: Arlett and Koehler; Zee and Agnew.

At Portland. R. H. E.
Sacramento 11 17 0
Portland 12 15 4
Batteries: Kunz, Hampton and Stange; Cook, Walberg, Leverenz, Middleton and Kilhullen.

NATION'S TRIBUTE TO DEAD REACHES CLIMAX, DEDICATION OF THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL

Thousands Gather to Hear Memorial Day Speeches By President Harding and Ex-President Taft On Steps of Lincoln Memorial—Veterans in Blue and Grey Given Seats of Honor—Stately Statue of Great Emancipator Gazes Down On the Scene—Lincoln's Faith in the People and the Triumph of Right Stressed By Speakers.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—(By the Associated Press.)—A nation's tribute to its glorious dead reached its climax today at the dedication of the memorial erected beside the Potomac to Abraham Lincoln by his grateful countrymen.

A former president headed the commission which has lavished unrelenting energy in making this stone emblem of America's gratitude worthy of the man whose memory it will perpetuate for American's always. The president, in person accepted the work in the nation's name.

Spread across the wide terraces, the lawns and the circling driveways that have been wrought to give the memorial building a setting, were thousands of Americans and the most distinguished men in this country from foreign lands came to pay homage at a new shrine of democratic liberty.

Close in about the rising tiers of marble steps were gathered the men who today hold in their hands the destinies of that government of the people, for the people, and by the people, which Lincoln gave his life to maintain, but behind these, over a mile wide sweep of the mall, and clear away to the base of Washington's monument, a mile distant from the memorial were the common folks—from whom Lincoln came, for whom he ceaselessly toiled and from whom he drew his greatest inspiration.

Veterans in Blue and Grey
Foremost among the men who gathered at this culminating ceremony of Decoration day, were the aged veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic, men who at Lincoln's call put aside their implements of husbandry for army uniforms of blue and set out for battle determined to seal with blood if needs be, the unity of the American nation. To these old soldiers who knew him and obeyed him in the life was given the place of honor in this last and greatest tribute to the leader under whom they had served—and with them, as mute testimony to the greatness of the emancipator's vision, stood other old and feeble men in the gray of the southern confederacy, also come to pay homage to the memory of the charitable Lincoln.

Tremendous Crowd Attends
The uniforms of the veterans, military attaches and of the marines who guarded and patrolled the pathways through the great throng were the only signs today of martial life except that the officers and men of the British flagship Raleigh now at Washington navy yard, were mingled with the thousands of domestic patriots who stood in a blazing sun to hear the address of former President Taft and President Harding. The speakers' rostrum was at the head of the wide stairway leading to the square marble bulk of the memorial in which the huge statue of Lincoln is the only object in a stately chamber, roofed in transparent white marble. Below the platform stretched the great crowd and the amplifiers from the roof of the memorial carried the words of the speakers far across to the wooded sweeps of lawn on either hand that reach toward the monument to Washington in one direction and towards the looming bulk of the capitol, in the other.

Statue a Masterpiece
The statue is a masterpiece of the sculptor's art. It shows Lincoln in the pose and with the expression that have long been endeared to Ameri-

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can hearts. It is cut from a solid block of Georgia marble and from the base of the statue itself to the head of the seated figure is nearly twenty feet. Above the statue on the back wall of the memorial runs the simple legend that tells of the greatness of this man and of the love his countrymen, north and south alike, have come to bear his memory. The sculptor has seen Lincoln as Lincoln's son who came here today despite age and infirmities, to attend the impressive ceremonies, often must have seen him in life when he sank back in his heavy chair at the White House desk and brooded over the havoc that civil war would make. The figure is a re-arms of the chair; the wide shoulders arm of the chair; the wide shoulders are pressed back for support but the head is erect, and the quiet, gaunt, deeply lined face is but the setting of the brooding eyes looking thoughtfully, almost in sorrowing pity over the memories of the scenes they witnessed and of the anxious days they knew.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—"Main-tained union and nationality" rather than "emancipation" was declared to be the supreme chapter in American history by President Harding in an address today accepting the Lincoln memorial in behalf of the American people. Lincoln would have compromised with slavery, Mr. Harding declared, while claving to his great purpose—maintenance of the "inheritance handed down by the founding fathers."

Declaring that the new memorial was fittingly placed near the towering spire of the Washington monument, Mr. Harding said that "Washington, the founder and Lincoln, the savior," offered outstanding proof that a representative popular government, constitutionally founded can find its own way to salvation and accomplishment.

The president spoke in part as follows:

"It is a supreme satisfaction officially to accept on behalf of the government this superb monument to the savior of the republic. No official duty could be more welcome, no official function more pleasing. In this memorial edifice is a noble tribute, gratefully bestowed, and in its offering is the reverent heart of America; in its dedication is the consciousness of reverence and gratitude beautifully expressed.

Lincoln Help to All
"Somehow my emotions incline me to speak simply as a reverent and grateful American rather than one in official responsibility. I am thus inclined because the true measure of Lincoln is in his place today in the heart of American citizenship though near half a century has passed since his colossal service and his martyrdom. In every moment of peril, in every hour of discouragement whenever the clouds gather there is the image of Lincoln to rivet our hopes and to renew our faith. Whenever there is a glow of triumph over national achievement there comes the reminder that but for Lincoln's heroic and unalterable faith in the union, these triumphs could not have been.

"No great character in all history has been more eulogized, no rugged figure more monumental, no likeness more portrayed. Painters and sculptors portray as they see and no two see precisely alike. So, too, is there varied emphasis in the portraiture of

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MANCHURIAN MUTINY SPREADING GEN'L WU NOW IN VIRTUAL CONTROL N. CHINA

PEKING, May 30.—(By the Associated Press.)—The Manchurian mutiny against General Chang Tso-Lin, anti-government leader, is spreading. The garrison at Harbin has joined the mutiny and declared in favor of General Wu Pei Fu and Harbin is in control of the mutineers who also have seized all the Chinese eastern railway from Harbin to the maritime province of Siberia.

General Wu is in virtual command of the Peking government.

An official dispatch received by the foreign legations said the only foreign troops along the railroad

were 1100, which are permanently maintained as a guard for Japanese interests. The dispatches add that reinforcements of foreign troops were contemplated.

General Wu Pei Fu, anxious to avoid foreign interference, in sending forces to replace the mutineers.

The Peking government regards the Manchurian mutinies as likely to lead to the overthrow of Chang and to the closer unity of Manchuria with China proper.

General Wu announces that he intends to pursue Chang to Mukden and if possible drive him from China.