

HUNTING SEASON TO OPEN, SOON

More interest than usual is being evidenced by local sportsmen over the opening of the hunting season next Sunday, August 20. Medford people are cleaning and oiling up their rifles and preparing already to get into the hills when the season begins. According to reports, game is plentiful in the mountains this year in places easily accessible by automobile. Recent rains in the hills will be a big help to the hunter when he "hits the trail" next week.

Parachute Professor Falls 1200 Feet Into Willamette, Rescued

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 14.—Professor J. LeStrange, aeronaut, fell 1200 feet into the Willamette river here yesterday when his parachute failed to open and he was rescued unconscious but suffering no permanent injury. During an exhibition of a drop of 3,000 feet high in three successive parachute jumps, Professor LeStrange made the first one successfully at 1,000 feet and the second at 1200, but the third parachute, being untied, failed to open. It let him down 600 feet, opened slightly but failed to check his momentum sufficiently to land safely.

VALLEY GARAGE BADLY BURNED

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nearby buildings. The smoke completely enveloped houses several blocks from the scene of the fire. The building, which was built in 1910, is owned by Bert Anderson who stated today that as soon as insurance adjustments had been made he would start the work of putting the building in shape again. Several of the cars that were burned were not covered by insurance.

S. P. EMBARGO ON AGAIN

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The effect of the condition, it was pointed out by union leaders, would be to leave the roads free to hire such strikers as were wanted, turning down others permanently in favor of men who joined the shop forces since the strike. Such condition could not be accepted by the unions, spokesmen said, and it seemed almost certain here that the big four operative brotherhoods were determined to support this stand.

4 Brotherhoods Hold Key
In many quarters it was believed the real key to the situation was held by the four railway brotherhoods and that the attitude of their officials and the extent of their support would determine in a large measure the action of the striking crafts. Though it had been said the striking shopmen's chiefs had prepared a statement reflecting the president's proposal, the fact that this statement had been withheld from publication up to the time the conferences of union leaders reassembled this morning was

taken as an indication that there still was a possibility they might reconsider.

There also was seen a possibility that no decision would be forthcoming for a day or so, and in this connection some significance attached to the statement of L. E. Sheppard, President of the Order of Railway Conductors, last night that the four brotherhood chairmen would continue to act as a committee of mediation until congress gets back into session.

When the executives left the impression prevailed among them that the strike would be fought out to a finish and that the government would not attempt further effort at compromise. Union leaders, however, said that mediation and compromise efforts would be continued. There was no statement from White House or administration sources.

Conferences Held

ROSEVILLE, Cal., Aug. 14.—A conference between members of the big four railroad brotherhoods and railroad executives was to be held here this afternoon, it was announced, in an effort to bring about the return to work of some 70 trainmen and engineers who left their posts late yesterday because of alleged defective equipment and because of the presence of armed guards in the railroad shops and yards.

Conferences are also going on at Oakland, Orville and other points on the system affected by the strikes of train crews.

Frank Barrett and Nello Parducci, a striking carpenter and boilermaker respectively, were arrested at Roseville for bomb throwing and taken to Auburn by two United States deputy marshals according to a report made to the Southern Pacific company. Both were said to be heavily armed when captured by Roseville police officers.

A search of Parducci's room revealed a shotgun and ammunition, according to the Roseville message. Three unexploded bombs made up of black powder wrapped tightly in cloth were found in an alley near the shops.

S. P. Passenger Trains Run

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Aug. 14.—Southern Pacific eastbound trains numbers six and twenty which were stalled in Sacramento last night, left early today for the east after engine crews had been obtained to take the places of men, members of "big four" brotherhood locals of Roseville, who left their posts. It was announced here by General Manager Dyer of the Southern Pacific coast lines.

Westbound Southern Pacific trains numbers one, nineteen and twenty-one which were due here early this morning through the Ogden gateway, were expected here about noon, it also was stated.

Not a passenger train on the Southern Pacific system in the north was stalled or had been annulled. General Manager Dyer declared. It further was announced that passenger tickets were being sold to all destinations and that the only embargo was on fruit and other perishables and livestock. All other freight, it was stated, was being accepted "subject to delay."

RATON, N. M., Aug. 14.—Local officials of the big four brotherhoods here today wired to national headquarters for sanction for a walkout of all members of the organization employed on the Santa Fe railroad here. The telegram sets forth the conditions under which the members are working as a reason for the walkout.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.—Northern and central California lost their only remaining rail line east so far as fast freight transportation was concerned at midnight last night and seemed in a fair way to lose this route also for passenger traffic as a result of the spread of the transportation brotherhood walkouts to Roseville and Sacramento. The principal line north also was lost to fast freight traffic.

A number of Southern Pacific switchyard employees at Roseville quit work late yesterday and at midnight the railroad officials declared an embargo on all perishable freight, including livestock, for points north of Gerber and east of Roseville. It was explained that this meant freight traffic was impossible at present over the company's Ogden route east and its Shasta route to Portland, Ore., and the north and created an admittedly serious situation for fruit growers of northern California.

Two Trains Abandoned
Meanwhile two passenger train crews, numbers six from Reno, Nev., and twenty, the Pacific limited, abandoned their trains at Sacramento and the trains still were there early today. If other crews follow their example, the only route remaining over which passenger traffic can flow east and west will be the Southern Pacific sunset line east from Los Angeles.

The Santa Fe system virtually was paralyzed by walkouts of brotherhood men at Needles, Cal., Seligman, Ashfork, Williams and Winslow, Ariz., and there was one in prospect at Albuquerque, N. M.

The line from Salt Lake to Los Angeles was blocked solidly by refusal of brotherhood men at several points, chiefly Las Vegas, N. M., to move trains. This road planned to detour two of its trains over Southern Pacific trackage but what effect the strike at Roseville would have on this had not been made clear early today.

The Western Pacific, operating between Salt Lake City, was blocked completely by walkouts at Orville, Oakland and Stockton, Cal., and announced that traffic was "suspended indefinitely."

Only one train was handled upon this line, it was at Stockton and all but a few of those aboard had proceeded to their destinations by other means or returned to San Francisco. There

were no trains held at isolated points on the Southern Pacific or Union Pacific early today but on the Santa Fe nineteen westbound ones were marooned and one was feeling its way from Needles where it had been held three days with prospects doubtful as to how far it would get. Approximately 1700 passengers on the trains, six of which were at Albuquerque and the others at Seligman, Williams and South Fork.

Passengers Ask Aid

A telegram from President Harding to Governor Campbell of Arizona, offering aid for those aboard the trains, remained unanswered because the governor was traveling and had not received it. The passengers marooned at Albuquerque telegraphed President Harding urging that he take command of the situation.

The Santa Fe planned to try to move two trains west from Seligman today. At Los Angeles preliminary steps were taken yesterday to make an investigation into the origin of the walkouts of the Santa Fe to determine whether they were the result of a conspiracy.

Attorney General Daugherty in ordering the inquiry instructed that evidence discovered be taken before a grand jury if sufficient to warrant that step and the Los Angeles officials in charge of the investigation declared the "public must and shall be protected at all costs."

Strikers Hold Food

Governor Boyle of Nevada was at Las Vegas today inquiring, according to a statement given the Associated Press, into apparent discrepancies in statements made by railroad officials and civil officials at that place regarding the situation. About 150 guards and railroad employees virtually were prisoners at Las Vegas, the men on strike refusing to allow food to be taken to the enclosure where they were quartered.

The Southern Pacific's double embargo was a hard blow to the fruit growing interests, already hard hit by the steps on the other lines. It meant that it would be impossible, because of the switchyard employees strike at Roseville to give cars loaded with fruit even the necessary first icing before they were started on the round-about journey east from northern California by way of Los Angeles and El Paso.

The main icing plant for the whole northern California section is in the Roseville yards and without switchmen working there, cars cannot be taken to it.

LORD NORTHCLEFFE DIES

(Continued from Page One)

demanded that conscription be put into effect. Next he turned his journalistic guns upon Premier H. H. Asquith, denounced the general war committee as a "town meeting" and demanded a compact war cabinet. He supported Lloyd George in a demand for a small and efficient cabinet of which Asquith should not be a member. Mr. Asquith resigned and Lloyd George succeeded him.

Sent to United States.
Lord Northcliffe had pointed out that America was wise in remaining out of the war until Germany forced her to act. Because of his acquaintance with American conditions, Lloyd George prevailed on him to accept his first public office, contrary to his resolution, and Northcliffe came to the United States as head of the British mission in which he directed the work of some 500 officials and 10,000 assistants.

For his services to the government in this and other respects he was made viscount. Returning to England he was offered the post of air minister. This evoked a letter in which Viscount Northcliffe sharply criticized the British conduct in the war. In declining to accept the position, he declared, that while the United States was preparing with fervor and enthusiasm for the war, England wobbled for two years over conscription, was dallying with the question of unity of war control, eradication of sedition, mobilization of the whole man and woman power of the country and introduction of compulsory food rationing.

"I feel that I can do better work if I maintain my independence and am not gagged by a loyalty that I do not feel toward the whole of your demonstration," he wrote to Mr. Lloyd George. He denounced the "absurd secrecy about the war," which he said, was still prevalent and gave warning that "unless there is swift improvement in our methods here, the United States will rightly take into its own hands the entire management of a great part of the war. It will not sacrifice its blood and treasure to the incompetent handling of the affairs of Europe."

Viscount Northcliffe, however, accepted the post of director of propaganda in enemy countries and for the remainder of the war directed an organization in the nations which had agents in Germany and Austria and an extensive organization in the nations bordering on them.

With the armistice and the subsequent appointment of Winston Churchill as minister of munitions, Viscount Northcliffe who long had been hostile to Churchill, turned against Lloyd George and attacked him. This evoked from the premier a scathing speech of criticism against the newspaper proprietor in the house of commons. This incident was pointed to in keeping with the previous attitude of Northcliffe who it was said never failed to criticize friend or foe alike, if he deemed their actions in public life justified it.

Lord Northcliffe was ill at the time the armistice was signed. His illness was diagnosed as due to adenoma of the thyroid gland, for which he underwent an operation in June, 1919. Although he was incapacitated, he exerted considerable influence on the British government during the peace conference at Versailles.

Northcliffe Boycotted.
Plans were made early in 1921 for a world tour. The start was delayed until July because of labor trouble, involving the publishing industry, and a renewal of hostilities between Lloyd George and himself. Lord Northcliffe attacked the motives of the premier and Marquis Curzon in desiring to represent Great Britain

at the Washington arms conference. As a result of this attack, measurement news was barred from the Northcliffe press. Lord Northcliffe, who for America defying the boycott.

During his world tour, Lord Northcliffe occupied the public attention of each country he visited, displaying great knowledge of the problems facing various nations. Arriving in New York, July 23, 1921, he warmly endorsed President Harding's plans for the armament conference. In Australia he saw a grave danger in that country being overrun by Asiatics, and in several addresses revealed an intimate knowledge of Australia's national problems. During his tour of the Pacific he made a close study of the situation in the far east, and in Hongkong expressed the opinion that the Anglo-Japanese alliance was a bar to its solution. He returned to London from his tour in May, 1922. In June he was reported to have made a tour of Germany incognito.

Libel Suit Dropped.
Shortly after the completion of his world tour, differences grew in the Newspaper Proprietors' association over wage scales, Lord Northcliffe criticizing certain methods of the newer members of the association. He later resigned.

In May, 1922, dissension broke out between Northcliffe and other members of the Associated Newspapers, Ltd., owners of the Northcliffe press. In June, 1922, libel suits were brought against Lord Northcliffe by Sir Andrew Caird, vice-chairman, and Walter G. Fish, a director of Associated Newspapers.

The day on which the announcement of the filing of these suits was made, Northcliffe was reported to be suffering from a nervous breakdown in Switzerland. He was brought back to England several days later, and was reported then to be ill from ptomaine poisoning.

Early in July his differences with Lloyd George were said to have been ended and the libel actions brought by Fish and Caird were said to have been dropped. His health, however, continued to grow worse, his ailment being diagnosed as due to "unknown poisoning."

A Super-Man.
In no country, it has been asserted, did a man in civil life so constantly as Lord Northcliffe occupy the public eye, or labor so consistently for his country and its allies and to bring confusion and defeat upon the Germans. Of the attitude of the British people toward him, it has been said "they hate him and they admire him; but try as they may, they cannot be indifferent to him."

At the conclusion of the war he and Lloyd George were characterized as the "two strongest personalities in British life."

Born in Chapelizod, Ireland, July 15, 1867, Alfred Charles William Harmsworth, Viscount Northcliffe, started his career as a subordinate editor in a publishing house writing answers to correspondents. This suggested to him a newspaper career, which he embarked upon by publication of a weekly magazine called "Answers." Succeeding in this and other ventures in publication, he eventually founded the London Daily Mail, the first London morning newspaper to sell for a half penny. He is said to have been the owner of some

60 periodicals having a circulation of 20,000,000 copies.

In 1888 he married Miss Mary Elizabeth Milner, daughter of Robert

Milner of Kindlington and St. Vincent. His daughter was the wife of Lucas W. King, principal of a medical school in London.

Northcliffe's brothers were

Baron Rothmere of Hemstead, who with another brother, Hildebrand, was associated with Viscount Northcliffe in journalism.



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