

OLIVER SEEMS TO BE STIRRING UP MEDFORD

Medford, Or., April 28.—Indignation is running high tonight in Medford against French Oliver, the evangelist, than at any time since his arrival here. Tonight he called Judge William C. Colvig a "damnable lying old cur, the spawn of perdition." This attack upon a man as prominent in Southern Oregon as Judge Colvig, who perhaps has done more for the upbuilding of Medford than any other one man in the city, has aroused the townspeople.

Oliver also attacked E. E. Kelly, a prominent member of the Southern Oregon bar, for the remarks made at last night's session of the commercial club.

Oliver was the subject of comment at the meeting of the Medford Commercial Club last night. Judge Colvig, president of the club, in referring to the attack made upon the members of the city council by Oliver last Monday night, said:

"There is a tenderfoot preacher in this town who is attempting to sit in judgment upon his betters and has characterized them as unregenerate renegades. This is to the members of the city council who have labored earnestly and with all their might during the past two years without pay commensurate with their ability and their endeavors to make the town better in every way. And I want to say to any member of the council who may be present that he, the people of Medford, and I myself, personally, take this occasion to say to you that we think of you as worth any 1000 of such itinerants."

Judge Kelly also spoke of the malignant "backbiting" of the evangelist.

The sentiment was general among the business men of the city that Oliver has overstepped his mark.

SHALL WE OBSERVE LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY?

Eugene, Or., April 28, 1910. Editor Guard:—An answer to the subject on Lincoln's birthday appeared in the Guard some time ago, and it was requested that it be shown in history when Daniel Webster caused other men to love his country as he did. It has not been stated that you could find those exact words in history. But who could have read or heard the patriotic words of that mighty orator without having a greater inclination to love his country? Lincoln was one of America's greatest orators, but Webster was the greatest of her political orators.

The work of Henry Clay, no doubt helped to put the Civil war off to a later date, and it was probably well that it happened so, because at the beginning of the year 1861, the people were better prepared for the greater struggle. I do not think that Henry Clay or any other prominent man of his day had, any intention whatever to put trouble on the shoulders of others. He wanted to make peace, to settle the matter, to arbitrate slavery without having any bloodshed. I think we owe him a great deal for it.

We will "thank" John Paul Jones for his great service, which he gave our country when it needed it most. But should we not do more than this to show how much we love and honor him, the first captain in the United States navy? If we do more for others? The question was asked: "In what way did he help the United States, for him to burn his own home town?" The English people and king did not think that the Americans would fight. When Captain Jones was sailing along the coast of England, capturing and burning English ships and towns, they began to think differently. He won many victories for the United States, and you might say that he began to "scare" the English people very much.

Benjamin Franklin, a distinguished philosopher and statesman of America, was the most honored man in the country next to Washington. It is believed that Franklin saved our country once. Without his great achievements, what might we have been? Not the United States of America, one of the greatest nations of the world? Is he not almost as great as Lincoln or Washington?

Abraham Lincoln saved our nation, but did he do it alone? Think of the great number of men, who, while fighting bravely, died on the battlefield for the sake of preserving the union. These brave men were led by our great general, Ulysses S. Grant. Many times did he ride "mid shot and shell, encouraging his men, and giving orders, while President Lincoln was within the walls of the White House. Do we not owe such a hero as Grant a great debt?

In regard to Washington's birthday being kept as a holiday, I do not even think that it is necessary. We can honor the heroes of our country in more profitable ways than that. Do you think that the majority of boys and girls will look upon our heroes with any more honor by staying at home on their birthdays? Especially the children of the country schools, who do not have many opportunities of attending entertainments in honor of our great reformers.

If they went to school on such days and the teachers have those days especially for reviewing and studying about prominent men, I think it would make the children more interested in the subjects than simply telling them that because Lincoln or Washington was such a great and good man, we will not have school tomorrow, as it is their birthday.

Teachers, no doubt, do receive small remuneration for the work they do. But I do not believe in paying her less because she does not teach on the holidays, for that is giving her very little benefit and the

Hands and Arms In Dreadful State With Eczema — Baby Lay Between Life and Death.

Another Wonderful Cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"When my baby was four months old his face broke out with eczema. The doctor said he would soon be all right, but he steadily grew worse and at sixteen months of age his face, hands and arms were in a dreadful state. The eczema seemed to be spreading all over his body. His face was so sore, we were obliged to put a mask or cloth over it. We were obliged also to tie up his hands and arms to prevent him from scratching the inflamed places. We consulted other doctors, used ointments and salves sent us by friends and neighbors. Some of these things would seem to have some effect, but after a few days would attack like a poison, and increase this stubborn disease.

"Just one year ago this month baby lay between life and death. We felt that we must give up trying to find any cure or relief. Our hearts were just breaking, and we had the sympathy of friends and neighbors. Finally my husband said 'I am going to try Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Olive Ointment.' We began to use these medicines and oh! the results were astonishing! In a few months he was entirely free from that terrible eczema, which had caused him so much suffering. Today he is a fine healthy boy." Mrs. Inez Lewis, Baring, Mo.

Hood's Sarsaparilla effects its wonderful cures, not simply because it contains sarsaparilla but because it combines the utmost remedial values of more than twenty different ingredients, each greatly strengthened and enriched by this peculiar combination. These ingredients are the very remedies successful physicians prescribe for the same diseases and ailments, but they are not all found in any other medicine. Get

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Today, in usual liquid form or in chocolate tablets known as Sarsataba.

children none. I believe in "working" for what you get, whether it be large or small.

Of course one can be satisfied with the decisions of the men in office, but still have different opinions of matters. And it does no harm to express them.

I do not think that we can ever pay the debts we owe Lincoln or Washington, Franklin, etc., by teaching on their birthdays. Neither can we pay them by not teaching teaching on their birthdays.

The author of the last article on this subject seems to think that because a teacher wants to abolish the holidays that she should be given money, but still I think the already gets little pay in proportion to the work she does. In fact I don't think anyone has wanted to abolish the holidays. Decoration Day, the Fourth of July, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas day should by all means be kept as holidays. But to keep birthdays of great men as holidays, I think is unnecessary and unprofitable.

In reference to men who have performed meritorious deeds for their country, what do you call the illustrious acts of General Grant, Captain Jones, Benjamin Franklin and other Americans. If they are not meritorious ones? FAIR PLAY.

SEATTLE MAN IS STARVING TO CURE ILLS

Seattle, April 28.—L. E. Rader, former member of the legislature and former deputy state treasurer and leader of the Populist party when it dominated the state of Washington, is lying in his room in a hotel of this city almost dead from voluntary starvation, begun 27 days ago by a starvation doctor, a woman, who prescribes abstinence from food and drink for all ailments, and a number of whose patients have died. There is no one with authority to compel Rader to take food and the only way to save his life, a physician says, is to have him declared insane and feed him forcibly.

Rader is at liberty under \$25,000 bonds awaiting trial on charge of swindling by means of a land lottery conducted by the Southern Pacific Land Co., of which he was secretary and manager.

Several wealthy men of Grays Harbor are also under arrest as officers of the company.

LADIES' AUXILIARY

PLANS FOR ROSE SHOW

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Commercial Club met last night and discussed plans for a rose show to be held in Eugene about the middle of May, and further details will be left to a committee to be appointed later.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, Mrs. W. Kuykendall; vice-president, Mrs. G. D. Linn; secretary, Mrs. W. A. Bell; treasurer, Mrs. F. R. Wetherbee; corresponding secretary, Mrs. E. E. Ehrhard.

While fishing on the Tillamook river two boys saw a panther swim across the river; he showed his teeth and snarled at them quite savagely.

JAMES BRYCE TO STUDENTS OF UNIVERSITY

Lawrence, April 29.—"Three-fourths of the mistakes a man makes are made because he does not really know the thing he thinks he knows," said James Bryce, ambassador from Great Britain, in an address delivered here today to the students of the University of Kansas.

Mr. Bryce urged upon his hearers the necessity of knowing history, ancient and modern, and said the habit of sound, careful and independent thinking was the best intellectual quality a young man could start with in his life journey.

Ambassador Bryce paid special tribute to the universities of this country, saying there was nothing in this country which he noted with greater pleasure than the continued advance of the American colleges and universities.

The last thirty years, Mr. Bryce said, had seen the establishment of the development by state legislatures of a large number of state institutions of higher education, to which liberal grants of money were made. This added to the enlightened wisdom and zeal of the state authorities who rightly thought that nothing better could be done for the youth of the state than to place before them the amplest facilities for prosecuting every kind of study. The appreciation of such facilities was shown, he said, by the large and constantly increasing attendance, not only at the universities and technical colleges supported by the states, but also at the colleges of private foundation.

Mr. Bryce said he loved the American universities; he admired the earnestness the teachers threw into their work often insufficiently remunerated. He expected great results from the diffusion of knowledge among all classes of the people and believed that many men of natural gifts who might otherwise have been left without adequate training would thus be enabled not only to succeed in life, but also to render admirable service to the community as writers and teachers and workers for the public good. There was, he believed, no other country in the world in which so large a proportion of the young men and women were now re-

ceiving education of the university type as here in the United States. The ambassador expressed the opinion that the United States possessed more, thanks to the munificence of the states and private benefactors all the institutions of that kind that would be required, and that what was now needed was to develop the efficiency of these institutions by increasing the teaching staff, and by providing higher salaries so as to secure the ablest men and to develop the best of these subjects which were less likely to be popular because they did not seem directly practical, but which nevertheless, are essential to a well-equipped university and a truly liberal education.

It was not only the applied sciences that were to be provided for Mr. Bryce thought, but also the theoretic

RECORDS SHOW SMITH PUT UP \$200,000 FOR KRIBS

Attorneys for Defense Argue, However, Principal Not Responsible for His Agent

Portland, April 28.—Admitted by stipulation, the records of the First National Bank of Roseburg yesterday exhibited conclusive evidence that the money furnished to Linn county entrymen in 1908 by Frederick A. Kribbs, timber cruiser, came from the coffers of Charles A. Smith, Minnesota millionaire, from whom the government is endeavoring to recover title to 58 Oregon timber claims. Altogether Smith furnished Kribbs about \$200,000 during April and May, 1909.

While payment of the money was admitted by the defense, Attorneys Lind and Leland stand pat on the assertion that Smith did not know that he was purchasing lands which were being acquired from the government as the result of a conspiracy between S. A. D. Pater and Horace McKinley. They drew the fine distinction by argument that Kribbs, as agent for Smith, may have known that the conspiracy existed, but that the principal cannot be bound by the corrupt acts of the agent.

William Billings went on the stand and testified that when he appeared at the Roseburg land office to make

a filing at the request of Mealey Bros., he was furnished papers in which a portion of the land wanted by the Northern Pacific railroad were included. Kribbs, he said, was there, and aided the entrymen in correcting the filings. Afterward, the land covered by that claim was acquired by Smith, and now resides in the ownership of the Linn-Lane Timber Company.

Fred Woodfill, of Linn county, testified for the government that he had seen Smith, Kribbs and Pater in the vicinity of the lands secured by him prior to having fled at Roseburg.

OLD PRUNES GRUBBED UP TO MAKE ROOM FOR ROYAL ANNE CHERRIES

E. M. Warren Thinks Great Deal More Money in Cherries Than Prunes

E. M. Warren, who owns the tract of land on Bailey Hill on which was located the old Tom Sugar prune orchard, has grubbed up every tree in the orchard, which was 16 acres in extent, and may plant the tract to Royal Anne cherries in the near future. While prunes pay well ordinarily, this orchard has been neglected and was worthless as a producer. Cherries pay handsomely, and the crop in that vicinity is always large as the frosts seldom injure the fruit there for the reason that the tract is on a hill side.

Mr. Warren has built over 600 rods of woven wire fence on the place this spring and he now has 1000 rods of it. This is a much better fence than boards and it is cheaper in the long run for the reason that it will last a life time.

HEARST DISGRACE, DECLARES GAYNOR

Bitter Philippic Made Before Publishers — Felon and Forger, He Says

New York, April 28.—Mayor Gaynor told members of the Associated Press and the American Newspaper Association at their joint dinner in the Waldorf-Astoria tonight that William H. Hearst, proprietor of a New York newspaper, personal candidate for every office from mayor to president, is a disgrace to journalism. He attempts to assassinate everyone who stands in his way, said the mayor, and had committed "two state prison felonies, a forgery, and a falsification of public documents" in publishing an alleged fac-simile of a city draft, with the apparent purpose of charging Mayor Gaynor with the responsibility for an extravagant personal use of city funds, when, as a matter of fact, the draft was a signed and drawn from the preceding city administration.

Mayor Loudly Cheered

Breathless attention was given to Mayor Gaynor's calm and measured denunciation to these charges. When the assemblage realized his full meaning, his voice was wildly and repeatedly cheered.

As he concluded his address T. T. Williams, business manager for Mr. Hearst, dashed through the ballroom in which the dinner was given, brushing roughly past the diners and with clenched fist held high, took a stand at the edge of the table where the officers and directors of the two organizations with their guests were seated.

"Mr. Chairman," he shouted, but his voice was drowned in a roar of applause.

Mr. Wright motioned him away, and he was finally led out by house detectives.

MISS CLARK THINKS SHE ATE POLLYWOOGS

Bridgeport, Conn., April 28.—While Miss Ethel Clark is critically ill at Bridgeport, the city board of education today is investigating a high school sorority initiation which is alleged to be responsible for her condition.

Miss Clark is the daughter of F. Clark, a member of the lower house of the Connecticut general assembly. Her initiation into the secret society occurred last February.

According to information elicited by the inquiring board, the girl was blindfolded and fed macaroni and oysters, believing they were angel worms and pollywoogs.

Soon after her initiation Miss Clark suffered a nervous collapse. She was taken to Bridgeport for treatment.

Doctors who have charge of her case say it will be at least three years before her stomach and nerves return to a normal condition.

JOHN W. KERNS NAMED FOR SENATOR IN INDIANA

Indianapolis, April 28.—After a stormy session today the Democratic state convention endorsed John W. Kern for United States senator. There was great opposition to the plan of endorsing any one, the opposition fearing a state wide primary, but finally the exponents of endorsement won out. Kern receiving the vote unanimously.

RUTH BRYAN LEAVITT WILL BE MARRIED

London, April 27.—The engagement is announced of Lieutenant Reginald Owen, of the Yale engineers, stationed at Jamaica, to Ruth Bryan Leavitt, who was formerly Mrs. W. H. Leavitt.

New York, April 27.—Ruth Bryan Leavitt will be married at Fairview, Neb., on Tuesday next to Reginald Owen, of the British Royal Engineers, the American will say tomorrow.

It is said Mrs. Leavitt met her fiancé in Colorado last summer. He is 26 years old.

HAMILTON ENDORSED BY LANE CO. BAR

Eugene, Oregon, April 22, 1910. Hon. J. W. Hamilton, Roseburg, Oregon.

Dear Sir:—Recognizing your faithful and efficient services as one of the circuit judges of this district, we, the undersigned members of the Lane county bar, would like to see you continue in the office which you have filled with such honor and distinction, and we wish to assure you our cordial support in case you shall become a candidate for re-election.

Yours truly,

(Signed.) G. F. SKIPWORTH, JOHN M. PIPES, L. BILVEU, A. C. WOODCOCK, RICHARD SHORE SMITH, GEO. B. DORRIS, C. A. WINTERMEIER, L. M. TRAVIS, L. R. EDMUNSON, CHAS. A. HARDY, JOHN S. MEDLEY, J. C. JOHNSON, A. H. KING, WM. G. MARTIN, E. D. ALLEN.

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Gentlemen:—I desire to express my appreciation of the compliment paid to me by your endorsement of my candidacy as a judge of this district. It is especially gratifying to me in that among the signatures I find the names of attorneys with whom I have practiced in the profession of the law, and most of whom have been active practitioners during my incumbency of the bench in this district. Again, it is pleasing to me that this most magnanimous and kindly act on your part is without regard to party affiliation.

I may be pardoned if I express a pride in the fact that it is my good fortune to have thus far been the recipient of a kindness by my fellow members of the bar, which is non-partisan in character.

I shall treasure the testimonial bearing your signature as one of the most pleasurable incidents of my life.

J. W. HAMILTON, Roseburg, Oregon, April 28, 1910.

GEN. FRED GRANT ENLISTS IN ARMY

By Special Act of Congress He Becomes a Civil War Soldier

Washington, April 29.—General Frederick Dent Grant was formally mustered into the United States army as a civil war soldier today, the anniversary of the battle of Grand Gulf, in 1862, and he will be mustered out on July 4, forty-seven years after the surrender of Vicksburg.

This action enables General Grant to become a member of the grand army and Loyal Legion, and was authorized by special act of congress. The bill declared that General Grant entered the service of the United States on April 29, 1862, when at the age of 19 he served as aid to his father, General U. S. Grant, at Vicksburg.

General Fred Grant, although not regularly enrolled in the Union forces, saw much of the civil war, was in eight battles and was twice wounded while on the firing line. General Grant has long been anxious to become a member of the Grand Army for what he described as purely "sentimental reasons."

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