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EAST RADICAL WEST CONSERVATIVE STATES PROFESSOR

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON, Eugene, July 3.—The east is today more radical than the west, according to Dr. A. A. Berle, the distinguished Massachusetts clergyman and one of the principal speakers at the University of Oregon Summer school.

"Real radicalism, as I conceive it," he says, "does not consist in mere drastic changes in the form of government, but in changes which vitally determine the future course of civilization. The influence of mere legislation on progress is often wildly exaggerated, and I think it is so exaggerated in Oregon."

Radicalism of East. "The deep seated radicalism of East deals more with substance than with form. I think that the changes in legal procedure alone, which have been enacted in Massachusetts this year, with their effect upon civil rights, are more far-reaching and important than any mere governmental changes. As is usually the case, the things of the greatest moment are the things that attract the least attention. The Massachusetts legislature during the past winter has had before it measures affecting industrial and social relations which involve more thorough-going changes in policy and purpose than almost any state in the union. These measures have dealt with child labor with housing problems, with the nature of contracts, with the jurisdiction of courts, with compelling the carrier to share all evidence he has collected with the plaintiff in personal injury cases, and with the government of public institutions.

"The East is not going to fall in line or join in this type of what might be called New Zealand radicalism, which is supposed to be sweeping from West to East. It is going to be a totally different kind of radical doctrine that is going to capture the Eastern states. It will come from England rather than from Oregon, and will deal with the substance of human rights rather than with forms of government. The East is closely watching the reforms in England for which Chancellor of the Exchequer David Lloyd-George stands and the future of the eastern states is going to be tremendously affected by the way in which these work out. The Eastern coast is in some way infinitely nearer to Europe than to the Pacific slope. For instance, in Europe it is ever so much easier for me to get my home papers and news from home than it is out here. The stream of travel that way is thicker, and the means of communication easier.

East and West Centered. "I do not expect to see the Initiative, Referendum and Recall travel much farther East than they have already. The 'fundamental reformers' of the east do not regard these measures as effective, and doubt their applicability to the highly concentrated civilization of Eastern industrial centers.

"In general, there is this difference between the East and West that I have observed: The West takes a new idea more rapidly, acts upon it more speedily, translates it into law with less reflection and it is after it is passed that the West spends nearly a generation modifying it. In the East the process is exactly reversed. Ideas are subject and possible modification before being translated into action. But when the time for action comes, look out! The progressive ideas of England and Germany are going to be applied with American effectiveness."

Indian Dentists of a Thousand Years Ago

That the art of filling teeth with foreign substances was known to various aboriginal tribes of the Americas hundreds of years before the Columbian era, perhaps even a thousand years ago, is a fact that has been known to archaeologists for some time. Among the leading anthropologists of this country is Dr. Marshall H. Saville, Loubat professor of American Archaeology in Columbia University. In his scientific investigations in the west coast provinces of Ecuador and Colombia he has made many valuable discoveries. His first visit to this region was made in the summer of 1906. In a communication to the International Congress of Americanists held at Vienna in 1908, among other interesting details was the following account dealing with the subject of decoration of the teeth:

"Another custom which we found in Esmeraldas, and which, so far as we are aware, is not present in any other part of South America, is the decoration of the teeth by the insertion of inlays in small perforations cut in the enamel of the upper incisors. This custom of decorating the teeth was quite common in various parts of Mexico, where different settings were used. In the Mayan area, as far south as Salvador, the object most often used for the inlay was jadeite. In Mexico, for example in Oaxaca, I have found hematite used; in Vera Cruz, turquoise has been found; and in other parts teeth with settings of rock crystal, obsidian and a red cement have been found. We have never heard of this custom in Colombia or Peru, but in Esmeraldas, in Atacames, skulls have been found with tiny disks of gold set into the teeth in the same manner as in Mexico and Central America, with the exception of the material."

In the June number of the Bulletin of the Pan American Union, Washington, D. C., appears a review of Professor Saville's latest publication, "Pre-Columbian Decoration of the Teeth in Ecuador," in which the reviewer states that the finding of teeth inlaid with gold, turquoise, and other substances, in the skulls and

among the skeletal remains of aborigines who lived in various parts of the American continent prior to the Spanish discoveries has been a matter of peculiar interest. "Whether this insertion of foreign substances in the enamel of the teeth was always for merely decorative purposes or whether at times it may have been to serve a useful end has been a mooted question. The general consensus of opinion among anthropologists is that ornamentation was the sole object."

Last summer Prof. Saville returned from another archaeological trip to South America with numerous valuable specimens, among them being one of unusual interest, described by the professor as follows: "In the spring of 1913, Cholo, one of the natives of Atacames, a town in the province of Esmeraldas, about 18 miles southwest of the city of Esmeraldas, found a skeleton in a burial tube on the right bank of the Rio Atacames, just above the town. The skull was found with the teeth inlaid with gold, but the finder contented himself with breaking off the superior maxillary, throwing the rest of the skull away. When I visited the town in one of the present year for the purpose of making some excavations to supplement my former work, I obtained the fragment. The two upper middle teeth are decorated by the insertion of thin gold disks in cavities drilled or bored in the enamel of the face of the teeth. An unusual dental feat, in addition to the decoration, is found in the right middle tooth. This is not a right middle incisor, but a right lateral incisor which does not belong to the jaw but was implanted to replace the middle incisor. This is such an extraordinary feature that we must weigh very carefully the evidence as to its having been found in the jaw. Indeed there is no reason to doubt that the replacement is a genuine triumph of the ancient dentists of Atacames."

Another skull showed teeth that had been "face-crowned" with gold, the enamel having been skillfully removed down to the dentine and the teeth being in a perfect state of preservation. So much for the Indian dentists of a thousand years ago.

Housewives Beware of Unclean Milk

WASHINGTON, July 3.—During the hot weather milk is particularly susceptible to contamination and for that reason the U. S. Department of Agriculture is issuing a timely warning to housewives:—Beware of Unclean Milk!

When milk is delivered it should be put into the refrigerator at once. A very brief exposure to summer heat makes it unfit for use. If it is impossible to have the bottles put immediately into the refrigerator, provide on the porch a box containing a lump of ice. In planning a house, arrange to have the refrigerator set in the wall with an opening to provide locks for these boxes or refrigerator doors, and supply the milkman with a key. The interior of the food compartment should be wiped every day with a clean cloth, and thoroughly scalded as often as once a week. Under no circumstances should the drainpipe of an ice box be connected with a sewer.

Care in Opening a Bottle of Milk. Before removing the cap from a bottle of milk, the cap and the neck of the bottle should be washed and carefully wiped with a clean cloth. The cap should not be pushed down into the milk. It may be easily removed with a sharp pointed instrument without injuring the contents. The bottle when once open should be kept covered and the milk should be kept in the original bottle until it is used up. The original cap should not be replaced, but instead an inverted glass may be put over the top of the bottle. The bottle when not in use, should, of course, always be left in the refrigerator, and any milk that has been poured from it into another vessel should not be poured back. Onions and other foods

having a strong odor, especially during the hot weather, very easily impart their distinctive smell to milk that is left uncovered. This is an additional reason for always keeping milk in a covered receptacle.

Keep Milk Bottles Out of Sick Room. Milk bottles should never be taken into a sick room for as they are usually returned to the milkman they may thus carry infectious diseases to other homes. Every milk bottle left at a house where there is an infectious sickness should be boiled before returning. The best thing to do in such circumstances is to provide one's own milk bottles or covered dishes into which the milkman may pour the milk from his bottles. The duty of each individual to his neighbor in this connection is most important. The board of health may be called to disinfect milk bottles properly after they have been in a house where there is sickness.

In any case, bottles should be given reasonable care before they are returned to their owner. The practice of pouring vinegar or kerosene or other liquids into them temporarily when not in use should be all means be discouraged. The containers should be washed in cold water first and finally in warm water before they are returned to the farmer supplying the milk. These little details of cleanliness are matters which can not be regulated by Federal or State Governments. Rules and regulations that require milk to be delivered to the home may be rendered valueless by careful individuals in the home. The best efforts of the milkman or farmer to deliver first class milk will amount to nothing unless individual housewives will co-operate for the good of the community.

What Is the Matter With Business?

We have before us an address delivered before the Commercial club and the Pittsburg Industrial development commission at Pittsburg by Samuel Untermyer of New York on "Reasons and Remedies for Our Business Trouble."

It pleases us because it agrees so fully with statements heretofore appearing in the Surf, the truth of which is confirmed to our mind by this high authority. Mr. Untermyer says: "At the end of a long series of years of bountiful crops and with a record breaking harvest for the present year assured, when optimism should be rampant, we are confronted everywhere by business contraction and depression. The New York banks are overflowing, call money on stock exchange collateral is a drug on the market, and yet it is

impossible to secure loans on improved unencumbered real estate or investment funds for new enterprises on any terms. Capital is everywhere hoarding its resources for some emergency and the small investor seems to have disappeared. Why? There are doubtless contributing world causes, but they are so remote as to be almost negligible. "Nor is the tariff bill to any appreciable extent responsible for our plight. A downward revision was demanded by the people and recognized as necessary by all parties. The change has been from an average of about 43 per cent to an average of about 26 per cent and has been on the whole wisely distributed. It is the first tariff bill enacted in our history that was unselfish and uninfluenced by the demands of special interests, which have heretofore dictated this class of legislation. There

is no basis for charging our present conditions to the tariff. "First and foremost, it is insisted in certain influential quarters that the policies of the administration are responsible. I am an ardent admirer of our chief magistrate but not a blind worshiper or follower of his or any other man's policies. Like all of us, his judgment is fallible, but he has shown himself exceptionally responsive to public will and has made surprisingly few, if any mistakes in dealing with the stupendous problems that have been thrust upon him and in carrying out the program that he was commissioned to execute."

Mr. Untermyer then discusses at length the Mexican situation, concluding: "We are about to witness the triumph of a new diplomacy on this continent that will render war hereafter well nigh impossible and will advance the cause of humanity by centuries. No greater service was ever performed. Our nation will head the roll of honor in the cause of universal peace."

"Apart from the tariff bill, and yet a part of it, there has been enacted the income tax law. Surely none will deny the wisdom of that legislation or contend that it has tended to impair confidence or unsettle business. "The passage of the currency law is the other momentous accomplishment of the administration within its brief life. Nothing more distinctive constructive and reassuring to business and nothing more necessary to its safety, stability and independence has ever been accomplished. Its detractors have been forced to recognize its value and have been converted into unwilling champions in the face of their dire prophecies of disaster. The rich harvests of the privileged few and the sufferings of the many from financial panics are things of the past, thanks to the courage and wisdom of this legislation."

Mr. Untermyer in his address reviews the unfinished trust legislation with this conclusion: "If, then, it be true that the pending legislation involves no disturbance of legitimate business, we return to the inquiry as to the reason for the existing unsettlement and depression."

"There has never been any doubt in my mind as to the true reason. "It is due to the lawlessness and corruption of the management of our great corporations and to the destruction of the confidence of our home and foreign investors following the exposure of the many instances that have characterized the conduct of our corporate affairs in the past. Until that kind of business was disturbed and destroyed by exposure and by the legislation that is needed to punish it as it deserves, we would not have and have no right to expect the return of public confidence."

"For years past our leaders in the financial world have been educating the public to the belief that every attempt to uncover corporate rottenness or enforce accountability for the sacred trusts reposed in the officers and directors of these corporations was a 'strike or an attempt at blackmail."

"Why should the small investor entrust his hard earned savings to the men who have mercilessly exploited and betrayed him while moralizing in public upon the importance of character as the essential to success, to the chorus of a worshipping press led by their chosen press bureau?"

In other words, business is "rotten" because business is rotten. The present depression is not due to a panic, as were the "hard times" following 1873 and 1893. Every effort of unscrupulously controlled capital has been exhausted in an effort to bring about a panic, just as another class of thieves set fires to enable them to commit robberies. As President Wilson has said about the establishment of free institutions in Mexico, "Liberty does not come down from above." Neither does prosperity. If the people wait before the investment of their money in nearby employment, for the return of the speculative prosperity of the past, they will wait in vain.

The ruthless robbers, sometimes referred to as "high financiers," have been driven from their roosts. Their era of plunder and prosperity is past. The sooner the people of Santa Cruz, of California, of the United States, realize this, and act accordingly, the sooner will confidence be restored and contentment prevail. Prosperity of the real kind, "good times" that will be permanently good, will "come" just as soon as 5 per cent sure begins to look better to investors than 10 per cent on a chance; just as soon as men begin to manage their own money instead

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of putting it into the hands of promoters. In the new times, capitalism as we have known it, and socialism as we have heard it, will be submerged in a friendly co-operation in business and industry, free from control, open to competition. It is coming.—Santa Cruz Surf.

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