

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

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With Medford Stop-Over

DR. REDDY'S ROAD BEGINS REGULAR TRIPS SEPT. 8

(Grants Pass Courier.) On Tuesday, September 8, the day after the big celebration held to commemorate the completion of the municipal railroad, the line will be turned over to the operating department to enter upon its destiny as a common carrier. Under the contract made with Dr. Reddy, the operation of the road is to be in Reddy's hands at an agreed rental of \$1000 per month, and beginning with Tuesday morning a regular train schedule will be in force.

A tariff sheet has already been posted in the office of the chief engineer, showing the freight rates that will be in effect with the opening of the line to traffic. This sheet shows that three stations are provided for between Grants Pass and Wilderville. The first out from Grants Pass is Simmons; then come Jerome Prairie and Skibo. Simmons is five miles from Grants Pass and is named after the veteran "Cap" Simmons, who many years ago held down a homestead upon the present site of the station. Jerome Prairie station is two miles further on, and Skibo is upon Ardeneraigh ranch, the country home of K. M. C. Neill, located just one mile beyond Jerome Prairie and a mile from the Wilderville terminus. Passenger fares as provided in this temporary schedule will be 5 cents per mile.

The freight rates as they appear upon the tariff sheet are as follows from Wilderville and 7 cents from Skibo, Jerome Prairie or Simmons; green fruit, 13, 11, 11, 9; lumber, 5, 4, 4, 4; wood, per cord, 80, 74, 70, and 60 cents.

The passenger traffic will be largely cared for through the operation of the motor car purchased by the city as soon as it is ready for duty, which will be within a few days. The running time of the trains will then be announced, the motor to make at least two trips daily.

AUSTRIAN TROOPS READY TO MUTINY

LONDON, Sept. 4, 4:40 a. m.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram company from Rome says that from private news which came across the Austrian frontiers it appears that great discontent prevails among the Austrian troops of Slav nationality. Several cases of insubordination, it is said, have been suppressed by the shooting of those suspected of disloyalty, but a mutiny in some of the regiments is feared.

1000 AMERICANS LEAVE DENMARK FOR HOME

COPENHAGEN, via London, Sept. 3, 12:02 a. m.—The steamer Frederik VIII sailed today (Thursday) for New York with about 1000 Americans aboard. As the steamer got under way they gave three cheers for Denmark as an expression of their gratitude for the hospitable treatment received while waiting for a vessel to take them home.

A NEW CONSERVATION

SECRETARY LANE in an interview with Samuel G. Blythe, published in the current issue of the Saturday Post, outlines a new plan for the development of western resources. According to Blythe, a number of bills have been introduced in congress, one permitting the leasing of power sites on government reservations for periods of years sufficient to induce their development by capital. At the expiration of the lease, the property to revert to the government upon the payment of the cost of construction. Other bills allowing the development of oil and mineral resources upon a royalty basis are among the bills now pending. The proceeds derived from such leases are to be expended in irrigation and other projects for home building.

Secretary Lane points out that had California exacted a royalty of 5 per cent on her oil alone there would be no necessity of bond issues in that state for either irrigation or good roads.

Franklin K. Lane, the secretary of the interior, was for seven years a member of the interstate commerce commission, where he rendered able and distinguished service. He is thoroughly familiar with the west, knows its needs and is heartily in sympathy with its development.

THE FASHIONS AND THE WAR

WITH the fashion-originating centers of Europe embroiled in a devastating war that threatens to swing back the pendulum of civilization a few centuries, we may expect surcease from the hobble, the Tango skirt and the thousand other fashionable crazes that have so added to the high cost of living.

Let us hope that now there may be some sanity to fashions and a return to the simplicity of our forefathers, in which event we may recall the old proverb, "It's an ill wind that blows no good."

SERBIA'S INDEPENDENCE

WHILE the great crowned heads of Europe are calling God to their aid and each claiming the Almighty's sanction of their cause, Serbia, the bantam rooster of the belligerents, makes no claim to Divine right or sanction, but simply says: "We can take care of ourselves."

It would seem that Serbia's abstinence from the blasphemy so much indulged in by the other powers is securing results in the continued walloppings she is bestowing on her Goliath-like adversary, Austria.

Sweden, Once Great Power in Europe, Factor in Great Struggle

Until it became known the other day that Sweden has been mobilizing an army of 600,000 men, the Scandinavian peninsula has been overlooked in the gigantic struggle being waged in Europe.

It is only a few years since, considering the age of nations, that Sweden was a dominating force in Europe, a military world-power, and as much dreaded as France under Napoleon. It will be interesting to keep an eye on Sweden during the next few weeks. A glance at her history may indicate which way she will lean if she joins the general European fray. If Sweden strikes, her blows will tell, for the Swedes have always been first-class fighting men, and in recent years her army has been strengthened and reorganized until now it is admittedly one of the best in Europe.

Sweden developed into a great military power under Charles IX early in the seventeenth century, and from that time on till the beginning of the nineteenth century there was hardly a European war in which she did not participate or take the lead. In the course of this time, Sweden conquered Russia, had Germany at her feet, overran Europe from the Baltic to the Bosphorus, and won more military glory than can be boasted of by any country engaged in the present world war with the exception of England and France.

During this period of little more than 200 years, Sweden produced two conquerors of Napoleonic calibre, Gustavus Adolphus, who practically decided the Thirty Years' War by his brilliant victory over the Austrians at Leipzig in 1631, and at Lutzen in 1632; and Charles XII, one of the world's greatest of all military geniuses, who swept Europe with a sword of conquest, and ended by bringing Sweden practically to her ruin.

Charles IX had the great Muscovite empire in the hollow of his hand in 1611, only to lose it through an inexcusable blunder which led him into war with the Danes. However, he retrieved his blunder sufficiently to compel Great Novgorod to become a vassal of Sweden temporarily. Gustavus Adolphus showed his wisdom in not attempting to hold sway over Muscovy, but he made the Russians pay dearly for their independence, both in war indemnity and in territorial possessions in Russian Finland. But peace did not long reign in Sweden after the settlement with Russia. From 1621 to 1629, Gustavus waged incessant war on Poland, capturing Livonia and the Vistula delta in Prussian Poland. After the Thirty Years' War, into which Gustavus plunged as the champion of the Reformation, Sweden won, at the Westphalia Peace Congress, Upper Pomerania, a strip of

Lower Pomerania, several Baltic islands, and 5,000,000 rix-dalers war indemnity. In the course of this great war, Sweden had practically conquered all of Germany, only to lose the country through a single disaster.

The extravagance of the headstrong daughter of Gustavus Adolphus, Queen Christina, and the unwarranted attack on Poland by her successor, Charles X, could not undo Sweden's supremacy at arms, and in 1661 Sweden was a military power of the first magnitude, and one of the largest countries in Europe, twice the size of the present kingdom, and larger than the German Empire at present. The Baltic sea was merely a Swedish lake. Riga and Libau were Swedish cities, and Kronstadt was a Swedish fortress.

Under Charles XI, Sweden lost greatly in moral prestige through her alliance with France, but the country was prosperous on the whole when Charles XII ascended the throne and precipitated his country into a sea of trouble in which she was finally submerged. Charles XII maintained a constant war with Russia and Poland from 1700 to 1718, when he was killed before Fredericksfeld. He had won innumerable victories over the Poles and Russians, but he had plunged his country from its high estate among nations to a shattered domain on the verge of ruin. Three years after his death, Sweden lost her Baltic provinces. Less than 20 years later, Russians had taken Finland. Through skillful diplomacy Sweden recovered most of the lost territory.

But Russian had discovered that the Swedes were no longer invincible, and in 1807 Emperor Alexander I declared war on Sweden on a hollow pretense, and captured Finland for good, meeting only such plucky resistance as the Finns themselves were able to deal out against the invaders.

For the past 100 years of peace, Sweden has developed greatly in wealth and power within her limited area, and "Svea" has never forgotten the loss of Finland. It is a sad blot on her military record.

Sweden has never lost the dream of regaining Finland. She hates Russia, but no loyal Swede will admit fear of that nation. It is a tradition in Sweden that one good Swede fighting man is equal to ten Russians. And every man, woman and child in Sweden knows by heart the wonderful

John A. Perl UNDERTAKER Lady Assistant 20 S. BARTLETT Phone M. 47 and 47-25 Ambulance Service Deputy Coroner

Geography of the War Zone

GHENT—The capital of East Flanders, Belgium, at the confluence of the Scheldt and the Lys. The city is divided by the rivers and by canals, some navigable, into numerous islands connected by over 200 bridges. In the center of the city stands the unfinished Belfry, a square tower some 300 feet high, built in 1183-1339. One of Ghent's most interesting institutions is the great Beguinage or home of German and Dutch sisterhoods, which constitutes a little town of itself. It is surrounded by walls and a moat and contains numerous small houses, 18 convents and a church. Seven hundred Beguines, women devoted to good works, live there. Ghent was captured by the French in 1689, 1795, and 175. The treaty of peace following the war of 1812 between Great Britain and the United States was signed here in 1814. It has a population of approximately 175,000. A great exposition was held here during 1913 in which Germany, Holland, England and France took part.

OSTEND—The Atlantic City of Belgium, with a population of about 45,000, situated at almost the central point on the 42 miles of sea coast that belongs to Belgium. In the middle ages it was strongly fortified but in 1865 the last vestiges of its ramparts were removed. Since then a new town has been created, in which a solid granite digue or parade over two miles long, a casino, royal chalet and a race course are features. Ostend is in direct railroad communication with Brussels, Cologne and Berlin.

VISEGRAD—One of the eight principal military stations of the eastern frontier of Bosnia, 43 miles east of the capital, Sarajevo, where the assassinations took place that were the immediate cause of the European war. The town is about 10 miles west of the Serbian frontier. ALOST—A town in west central Belgium, situated on the west bank of the Dender River, midway between Brussels and Ghent, 16 miles from each place. It was the ancient capital of what was called Imperial Flanders. Thierry Maartens here set up one of the first printing presses in Europe. Its population is around 33,000. The city and the surrounding region are famous for their hop gardens and linen-bleaching establishments. The meadows south of Alost are often covered with linen undergoing a bleaching process.

TERMONDE—One of the five fortified places in Belgium, on the Den- cycle of patriotic poems written by the great Swedish Finn poet, Johan Sudvig Runberg, about the tragic struggle of Finland against Russia in 1808. Those who know Finland believe that an attempt by Sweden to regain that territory would be welcomed by the Finns. For five centuries the Finns and Swedes were brothers, and Finland has never ceased to rebel against the work of grafting Slav noses on the Finnish face.

der river, near the confluence with the Scheldt. Its fortifications are old—consisting of two forts and a walled city. It was here that Louis XIV was forced to beat a hasty retreat in 1667, because its defenders opened the dikes and flooded the country. The population is approximately 11,000.

MONS—A city in southern Belgium, the capital of Hainaut since the eighth century, at which time Charlemagne recognized it as such. It has had a long military history, with numerous sieges, being many times fortified, dismantled, and fortified again, and being finally made an unfortified city in 1862. It is a flourishing city of about 30,000 inhabitants, and is the central point of Belgium's great coal district, the Borinage.

VALENCIENNES—A French frontier town with a population of about 28,000, 30 miles southeast of Lille, at the confluence of the Rhonelle and the Scheldt. It is in the heart of a great industrial district near the Anzin coal region. It is a French edition of the city of Liege, except that it is unfortified, the old fortifications having been transformed into pleasure grounds and drives in 1892. It has a long military history: In 1677 it was taken by Louis XIV, after an eight day siege. In 1793 it surrendered after a bombardment of 43 days, and in 1815 it defended itself successfully.

SOIGNIES—A flourishing town of the province of Hainaut, Belgium, owing its prosperity to the important blue granite quarries in the neighborhood. The forest of Soignes extended in the middle ages over the southern part of Brabant up to the walls of Brussels, and is immortalized in Byron's "Childe Harold." The first blow towards its gradual contraction was struck when Napoleon ordered 22,000 oaks to be cut down in it to build the celebrated Boulogne flotilla for the invasion of England. A considerable portion of the forest in the neighborhood of Waterloo was assigned in 1815 to the Duke of Wellington, and to the holder of the title as long as it endured.

MAUBEUGE—A town in northern France, in the department of Nord, about two miles from the Belgian frontier. As a fortress Maubeuge has an old enceinte of bastion trace which serves as the center of an important entrenched camp of 18 miles perimeter, constructed for the most part after the war of 1870, but since modernized and augmented. It is an important manufacturing center, with a population of approximately 15,000. The city was razed a number of times and was unsuccessfully besieged in 1814, but was compelled to capitulate after a vigorous resistance, in the Hundred Days.

BOULLON—A small town in southern Belgium, 10 miles north-east of the French town of Sedan. It is situated in the beautiful valley of the Semois, and is overlooked by the famous castle of odfrey of Bouillon. The fifth Godfrey of Bouillon was

the great crusader and the captor of Jerusalem. He sold his castle to finance the crusade. Napoleon III, after his capture at Sedan, spent the night here as a prisoner.

SEDAN—A town of nearly 30,000 population, in northern France, where the French and the Russians met in 1870, and where the French were forced into an unconditional surrender, including their king, an army of 82,000, 558 guns, and an immense amount of stores. The Germans lost 9600 and the French 17,000. Marshal MacMahon gathered his retreating army there on August 21, but made no attempt to communicate with Vinoy's corps at Mezieres, nor to break through the gap between the German Third and Meuse armies. The Germans surrounded the city. MacMahon was wounded, and command fell upon general uerot. He decided to move the whole army to the west in the direction of Mezieres. At this juncture, after the orders went out, General Wimpffen, who had arrived from Algron the preceding night, took command, and ordered the army to move in the opposite direction. The confusion that resulted ended with the hoisting of the white flag in the village church steeple, and the surrender of the French.

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