

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

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With Medford Stop-Over

TRADE LOSSES DUE TO EUROPEAN WAR PROVE ENORMOUS

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—A report of New York's imports and exports for August compared with the corresponding months last year, made public today, reveals large trade losses resulting from the European war and the attending interruption of commerce.

The total foreign trade of the port for August, including both imports and exports, was \$96,650,153; in the same months last year it was \$154,887,581. Imports in August were \$63,804,412, compared with \$78,698,006 in the same month in 1913.

The August imports from Germany had a value of only \$5,269,319, compared with \$10,619,595 in August, 1913. The exports amounted to only \$19,514, compared with \$9,539,286 in the same month last year.

MINERS FIGHTING OVER PEACE PLAN

TRINIDAD, Colo., Sept. 16.—A fight over a proposal to refer President Wilson's strike truce plan to a vote of the local unions developed at today's session of the convention of the Colorado coal miners.

James Lord, president of the mining department of the American Federation of Labor, urged immediate and decisive action by the convention.

Referring to the recent copper miners' strike in Michigan, he said: "The Michigan people at one time could have a favorable settlement, but they neglected to take advantage of their opportunities."

RUSSIAN REAR GUARD ALREADY AT KRASNİK

PARIS, Sept. 16, 1:10 p. m.—The correspondent of the Havas Agency at Petrograd relates how Russian cavalry discovered a detachment of German reserves in the vicinity of Radom, in Russian Poland, which was going to the assistance of an Austrian detachment.

The Russian operations in the region of Lublin and Cheim, both in Russian Poland, have been carried out with great success, according to this correspondent.

The correspondent says that a cosack by the name of Dlakofik, belonging to a Ural regiment, captured single-handed three Austrian officers and 19 soldiers.

THE TWO GERMANYS

AN article by Oswald Garrison Villard, formerly editor of the New York Evening Post, captioned, "The Two Germanys," in the September Review of Reviews is well worth the reading.

One of the two Germanys described is that of the "kaiser and the military autocracy, believers in the divine right of rulers, in the mailed fist, in government by aristocracy, in might against right, and the doctrine that peace can only be assured if all the nations be armed to the teeth."

This is the class who murder civilians at some fancied insult, cut down lame cobblers, who oppose democracy and sustain bureaucracy, who deny suffrage to the electorate.

Incidentally they are of the type that gives so much offense to the rest of the world. They are arrogant and supercilious and frankly without faith in anything save the power of the sword.

But there is another Germany besides this one of the autocrats—totally different, infinitely nobler. It is the Germany of the great souls who have really made the spirit of the nation, its thinkers, its teachers, its scientists, its civic administrators, its poets, its glorious musicians, its philosophers, its idealists, its patriots of the wars for freedom and of the lost struggle for liberty in 1848.

To this Germany thousands of Americans owe a debt of never-ending gratitude. From it hosts of our teachers, our professional men without number, and others in every rank of life have drawn their most cherished inspirations.

Concluding, Mr. Villard says: If he be loyal to the principles of this republic the German-American can only hope that absolutism has brought about its own downfall; that this may mark the end of Kaisers, as of great armaments.

A CHANCE TO ECONOMIZE

THE city has employed special counsel from Grants Pass as well as Medford, in addition to the salaried city attorney, to fight its case against the California-Oregon Power company in the federal courts.

Here is a chance for the city to save money. It is a sheer waste of public funds in hard times to try the case in Portland to suit the convenience of lawyers who have asked an extension of time, when the money can be saved by trying the case at Medford.

The federal court begins its term in Medford, October 6. Under the court rules, in order to try the case here, it must be at issue in time to give ten days' notice that the case is to be tried in Medford.

Medford has asked the government to build a federal court room in the new federal building and should therefore take the lead in establishing an example for other litigants in southern Oregon to follow, by insisting that the cases in the federal court arising in Jackson, Josephine, Lake and Klamath counties be tried in Medford, thereby justifying the establishment of the court here.

With the city of Medford on the eve of a regular term of the court in Medford, consenting at double the expense to the taxpayers to try one of her own important cases at Portland, it does not appear as if the city recognizes the need of a term of federal court in this city.

Here is opportunity for the city council to save public money without persecuting or inconveniencing the public, and at the same time help establish the importance of the city as a judicial center.

Geography of the War Zone

(National Geographic Society's Bulletin.)

BORDEAUX—A city of southwestern France, 359 miles south of southwest of Paris, on the Gironde river, 60 miles from the sea and 125 miles from the Spanish frontier. In 1911 the city had a population of 261,678. Under the Roman empire, Bordeaux became a flourishing commercial city and the capital of Aquitania Secunda. It belonged to the English kings from 1154 to 1453, when it was taken by Charles VII of France. It was the headquarters of the Girondists during the revolution, and during the reign of terror suffered severely. In 1870 the French government was transferred to Bordeaux from Tours (to which it had been moved from Paris) on the approach of the Germans to Tours.

AMIENS—A city of northern France, capital of the department of Somme, on the left bank of the Somme, 81 miles north of Paris by rail and 35 miles from the English channel. Its population is approximately 85,000. The city was once a place of great strength, but boulevards, bordered by handsome residences, have replaced the ramparts which surrounded it.

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channel. Its population is approximately 85,000. The city was once a place of great strength, but boulevards, bordered by handsome residences, have replaced the ramparts which surrounded it. The famous treaty between Great Britain, Spain, France and Holland, which took its name from Amiens, was signed there on March 25, 1802. During the war between France and Germany, Amiens, after an important action, fell into the hands of Prussians on November 28, 1870. Textile industries, for which Amiens has been celebrated since the middle ages, include manufactures of velvet, cotton, wool, silk, hemp and flax spinning, and the weaving of hosiery and a variety of mixed fabrics. Machinery, chemicals, blacking, polish and sugar are also manufactured. Amiens occupies the site of the ancient Samarobriva, capital of Ambiani, from whom it probably derives its name.

AVIATOR KILLED BY PLUNGE OF 2000 FEET. PUEBLO, Colo., Sept. 16.—Weldon B. Cook, aviator, was killed today in a plunge of 2000 feet in his aeroplane while giving an exhibition flight over the state fair grounds.

John A. Perl UNDERTAKER Lady Assistant 22 S. BARTLETT Phone No. 47 and 47-35 Automobile Service Supply Carriage

How to Reduce Taxes

(By Dr. C. J. Smith)

It is a subject in which I am deeply interested. It is a subject that is too much neglected. In private life our first concern is to make our money go as far as possible, while in legislative public life the rule has been to make it go as quickly as possible. I have often wondered why the same principles which we have all found it necessary to apply in our private affairs cannot be applied to the public's affairs.

When, at the beginning of the business year, I come to consider my personal wants and the improvements I would like to make, I find myself compelled to discriminate. I cannot this year build this barn or fence that field, because my means will not permit me to do everything at once. But the state's business is run on an entirely different plan. Ninety men come to the legislature, each charged with getting a certain appropriation for his particular district. Members do not realize that the general public cannot stand all these demands at once. The result—all of the demands are pushed through and the next year we have a tax levy which makes us all wonder where the end is to be.

The relief is in the governor's office. A governor should never become entangled in any legislative scheme for securing appropriations. A governor should hold himself free to veto any bill, if necessary, in the interest of economy.

I do not say that our recent legislatures have been corrupt, but I do say they have been wasteful, inefficient and extravagant. The last legislature spent \$6,000,000 of the people's money. A short ten years ago state appropriations were only \$2,000,000.

The history of the veto in Oregon bears out my claim that the veto, rightly used, can be made a true weapon for economy. Gov. Moody vetoed two bills; Gov. Penneyer, from 1887 to 1895, vetoed 25 bills, effecting a direct saving of \$125,000; Gov. Lord vetoed two bills, on technical and legal grounds, neither on account of appropriations; Gov. Geer, from 1899 to 1902, vetoed two bills, one appropriating \$5000; Gov. Chamberlain vetoed 116 bills, including ap-

propriation measures calling for from \$300,000 to \$1,000,000; Gov. Benson vetoed no bills; Gov. West has vetoed 105 measures, saving the taxpayers nearly \$1,000,000.

It is a significant fact that those governors who have used the veto most freely have stood closest to the hearts of the people.

I would go further. I would give the governor greater veto power. I would give the governor power to veto single items in appropriation bills. I think it is poor business, and against the best interests of the taxpayers, to make a governor swallow whole a blanket appropriation bill, such as the general appropriation bill passed by the 1913 legislature. It carried 73 items for a total of \$1,500,000.

The present high taxes are choking progress and consuming all profits. There must be an end put to the creation of useless offices, boards and commissions, and existing ones must be consolidated in the interest of efficiency and economy. Relief

SAGE TEA PUTS LIFE AND COLOR IN HAIR

Don't stay gray! Sage Tea and Sulphur dardens hair so naturally that nobody can tell.

You can turn gray, faded hair beautifully dark and lustrous almost overnight if you'll get a 50 cent bottle of "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Hair Remedy" at any drug store. Millions of bottles of this old, famous Sage Tea Recipe are sold annually, says a well-known druggist here, because it darkens the hair so naturally, and evenly that no one can tell it has been applied.

Those whose hair is turning gray, becoming faded, dry, scraggly and thin have a surprise awaiting them, because after one or two applications the gray hair vanishes and your locks become luxuriantly dark and beautiful—all dandruff goes, scalp itching and falling hair stop.

This is the age of youth. Gray-haired, unattractive folks aren't wanted around, so get busy with Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur to-night and you'll be delighted with your dark, handsome hair and your youthful appearance within a few days.

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MEDFORD, OREGON

will never be gotten at the hands of the legislature. It can only come through the governor's office.

The same principles must be applied to the state's business, as we have all found it necessary to apply in our private affairs and the governor's office should lead the way. I, like many of you, have been compelled to make my way up in the bitter, practical world, relying on my own resources, and without the sustaining power of a salary. To put by

anything for the future, I have found it necessary to make sacrifices and to demand the same of my family. The same sacrifices must be made in the state's affairs. All the legislative demands for appropriations cannot be met at once and it is the governor's duty to keep appropriations down to the legislature will not. I take it that what you want for the next four years is a business administration, and that I am prepared to give.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

Farmers & Fruitgrowers Bank

at Medford, in the State of Oregon, at the close of business Sept. 12, 1914.

Table with Resources and Liabilities columns. Resources include Loans and discounts, Overdrafts, secured and unsecured, Bonds and warrants, Stocks and other securities, Furniture and fixtures, Other real estate owned, Due from approved reserve banks, Exchanges for clearing house, Cash on hand. Total Resources: \$200,832.11. Liabilities include Capital stock paid in, Undivided profits, loss expenses and taxes paid, Due to banks and bankers, Individual deposits subject to check, Demand certificates of deposit, Certified checks, Cashier checks outstanding, Time certificates of deposit, Notes and bills rediscounted, Bills payable for money borrowed. Total Liabilities: \$200,832.11.

STATE OF OREGON, County of Jackson.—SS. I, L. L. Jacobs, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. L. L. JACOBS, Cashier.

CORRECT—Attest: DELROY GETCHELL, W. H. STEWART, JAMES CAMPBELL, Directors.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of Sept., 1914. T. B. LUMBEN, Notary Public.

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