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Suez Canal History Vivid

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 9.—That the Suez canal figuring so prominently in the military operations to which Turkey is a party, is not the first canal that joined the Red Sea with the Mediterranean, is briefly told in a statement prepared for the press today by the National Geographic Society:

"From the morning history, the west has sought to break into the east by way of Suez. Somewhere during the years 1350-1360 B. C., the Egyptians, under Seti I and Rameses II, joined the Nile by way of Lake Timnah to the Red Sea, thus opening a waterway, the archetype of the present canal, from the Mediterranean, over the Suez Isthmus, to the Orient. This canal was choked by sand in the course of ages. Necho, about 600 B. C., began a canal from ancient Bubastis, and Darius Hystaspis, one hundred years later, completed the work, once more bringing the Red Sea and the Nile together. Although nearly choked up by the beginning of the Christian era, it was navigable to a degree as late as the Battle of Actium, and some of Cleopatra's ships escaped this way to the Red Sea.

"Trajan restored the canal. It fell into disuse and choked up again. Amru, the Islamic conqueror of Egypt, restored it for the last time in the 7th century, connecting Cairo with the Red Sea. Napoleon caused the old route to be surveyed, but was forced to drop the project. After him, Metternich, the great reactionary prime minister of Austria-Hungary, stimulated a Suez commission in 1847. Nothing, however, came of it.

"As the world well knows, the Suez canal was built by the man who failed to build the Panama Canal—Count Ferdinand de Lesseps. Its original depth was 26 1/2 feet, and its bottom width 72 feet. It could accommodate ships of 24 7-12 feet, but it was in operation 11 years, beginning in 1869 before vessels of such draft sought passage. By 1880 its depth had been increased 29 1/2 feet, and when the United States announced its intention to make a canal 41 feet deep and 300 feet wide at its narrowest bottom point at Panama, the work at Suez was extended so as ultimately to give a bottom width of 134 1/2 feet and a depth of 36 1-12 feet. It was expected that this enlargement would be complete by next year, but the war has interrupted operations.

"How much larger than the average demands for a canal the Panama waterway has been made is strikingly shown by a statement from Suez to the effect that only one per cent of the ships seeking passage by that route have a draft of 28 feet.

"In 1889, ten vessels passed through the Suez canal. In 1912, 5,373 ships steamed through, of 20,275,120 net tonnage, and paying for this privilege around \$25,000,000. Seven out of every ten of these ships flew the British flag. England has dominated the canal ever since the Khedive, in 1875, sold his 176,602 canal shares for \$20,000,000, to the British government. These shares are now worth close to \$200,000,000.

"The society also gave out the following short pen picture of the city of Rheims, which has suffered so heavily in the many wars in which France has participated.

"The tourists' Rheims was quiet and peaceful, even industrial and

commercial peace and neighborly forbearance seeming to reign there. The whole appearance of the place made its warlike history seem as distant and unreal as the romance of folklore. Rheims was one of the most sleepy of all truly prosperous cities.

"It preserved with tenacity an air reminiscent of the middle ages. Its homes were old-style, its streets were cobbly, and its young men and women regularly danced in the open night on the naked sands and gravel of the parks, as their forebears had done under the Louis's. Rheims, despite its more than proper share of stirring, tumultuous history and the wealth which its commerce and industry had brought to it, maintained an attitude of listless reflection upon the days when the kings of France were crowned with its wonderful cathedral. Rheims went into a calmly progressive doze, if there can be such a thing, just after it witnessed the most thrilling event in all its history—the crowning of Charles VII, presided over by deathless Joan of Arc.

"This small French city has been one of the restful places of the world between wars, but war has awakened it more often and caused it more of loss and suffering than falls to the lot of most cities. Rheims has lain across the path of many an enemy's march. It suffered severely in the campaign of 1814. In 1870, the Germans stormed its defenses, and German shells tore their way into its quaint limestone homes. Today, Rheims has been mentioned more often in dispatches concerning bombardments than any other part of Europe. The brave old town has been forced to break its rest again and to suffer the penalties of being a fortress, the key to the Champagne plains which swell unobstructed to Paris.

"Rheims is the champagne center of the world. The last thing of which the physical center of Rheims would make one think is that of the clink of champagne glasses and the purr of their sparkling, feathery liquid. Yet, there are more than fifty famous wine firms in the place, and upon its outskirts are the wonderful maze of underground cellars, drilled through chalk formation, where millions of bottles are ripened every year.

"The champagne cellars about Rheims are second in the interest of most travelers only to the city's beautiful cathedral. During tourist season any number of strangers wander through these underground ways, with their miles of mellowing pleasure. In this article of her commerce, Rheims has done business with all the world. The grapes from which the most sparkling of drinks is made are grown around the city, on its sunny fields and hills and about the Montagne de Rheims.

"Rheims is two hours by express from Paris, 107 miles. It is built on a plain, with hills to the south and southwest. Strong, detached fortifications surround it. Its streets and boulevards are broad, and they are bordered by quaint stone and stucco homes in patterns of yesterday. In the center of the town, its chief glory and an object of international pilgrimage, stands the Notre Dame de Rheims cathedral. It is one of the world's very finest specimens of Gothic. Though a product of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, it has never been finished; it still lacks the towers of the original design."

Geography of the War Zone

ARNHEM—This town, on the Old Rhine, has been described as "the gayest of the Netherlands." It is bounded by hills, and it situated 24 miles east of Utrecht and 12 miles from the German border. It was originally a residence of the dukes of Gueldreland, and was once extensively fortified. Its ramparts, however, have been converted into charming public promenades. Cabinet-ware, mirrors, carriages, mathematical instruments, cottons, potteries, soap and oil are among its products. Paper-mills are located in the vicinity, and the town is a market for corn, cattle and fish. Arnhem has a population of about 65,000.

MINSK—One of the most ancient towns of Russia and the capital of the government of the same name, on the Svislotch, 150 miles east of Grodno. It belonged to the Krivitches an early Slavonic tribe, and was captured by Ryngold, prince of Lithuania, in 1236. Russia annexed it in 1655 and it was occupied by French troops in 1812. It has been part of the Czar's realm uninterruptedly since November of that year. Its streets are narrow and irregular, and, until recent years, its houses were built mostly of wood. The manufacture of soap, wax, tobacco, pottery, matches, leather, lumber, tile, linen and woolen goods, spirits and beer, and iron-founding and iron-mining are its chief industries. Its population in 1910 was 95,000, about half of whom are Jews.

ENATYN—A town in extreme eastern Galicia, 23 miles east of Kolomea

and 21 miles north of west of Czernowitz, on the left bank of the Pruth. "Coming from the south, Sniatyn is the first town which, from the houses and steeples down to the dogs and cats, is the property of one nobleman," wrote a historian in the early part of the last century. The place has a fine castle, a college and excellent schools. Several tanneries and beet-root manufactories are located there, and its agricultural fairs are well attended. The population is approximately 13,000.

POLICZA—A Bohemian town, 30 miles southeast of Chrudin and an equal distance from the German border. The place is about 120 miles west of Cracow and is on an affluent of the Schwarzka river. Ancient walls enclose the town and a school for the education of the children of Bohemian soldiers is located there. The inhabitants manufacture linen and woolen fabrics, and operate spinning-mills and bleacheries. There is an active trade in linen and flax.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—"All the standing army could be put into the stadium at Yale and there would be a third of the space for the citizens to stand in and admire the soldiers," said Colonel William Conant Church, editor of the Army and Navy Journal,

John A. Perl
 UNDERTAKER
 Lady Assistant
 88 S. HARTLATT
 Phone M. 47 and 47-JB
 Ambulance Service Deputy Coroner

WAR MAY BRING PALESTINE LONG CHERISHED HOPE

LONDON, Dec. 9.—One result of the present war may be the realization of the dream of centuries past—the setting up of Palestine as an independent Jewish state. Both England and Russia will favor the project, says the London Globe—England because a small neutral state in the Holy Land will be the best possible protection to Suez, and Egypt, Russia because it will make the way easier for her to settle certain Jewish problems within her own borders. Continuing the Globe says:

"The events of the moment show how immediately Egyptian integrity is imperilled by the fact that a right of way through Palestine is open to a hostile power. Palestine must become either British or neutral. There is an obvious political objection to a British occupation. Neutrality is the more desirable solution.

"But if Palestine is to become neutral who is to govern it? Directly that question is raised the claim of the Jews forces itself upon our attention. We have to deal with the remarkable fact that a people which lost its country over 2000 years ago still cherishes the memory of that loss, and links the hope of recovery with its deepest religious instincts.

"Here then we have two influences at work for the re-establishment of a Jewish state—the British desire for a neutral Palestine, and the territorial instinct of the Jews themselves. There is a third influence. Russia has pledged herself to the re-establishment of an autonomous Poland under the Czar. Built in Poland, as we know it now, there is one obvious obstacle to the development of a Polish state strong in its national consciousness, and that is the presence of a large Jewish element. All who know Russian Poland will agree that a settlement of the Jewish question is essential to the complete success of the great scheme to which Russia is pledged, and will recognize that it is precisely to the Polish Jews that the reconstitution of the Jewish state would make the strongest appeal."

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REDUCE HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES!
 Make Your Own Cough Medicine

The difference in buying one of the most efficient, latest and up-to-date cough and cold remedies (which can be made at home), and buying the old, ordinary, ready-made kind, is that with the new one you get all pure medicine instead of buying a large proportion of sugar and water, besides paying for bottles, corks and labels; and it usually requires 2 to 3 bottles of the old-fashioned, ready-made remedies to break up a cough or cold, while 2 ounces (50c worth) of Schiffmann's new Concentrated Expecto-rant, which is so strongly concentrated that 2 ounces, when mixed at home with simply one pint of granulated sugar and one-half pint of water, make a full pint (16 ounces) of excellent cough remedy, and will be sufficient to probably last the whole family the entire winter. It positively contains no chloroform, opium, morphine or other narcotics, and is so pleasant that children like to take it. Arrangements have been made with drug store named below to refund the money to any person who finds it does not give perfect satisfaction, or if it is not found the very best remedy ever used for coughs, colds, bronchitis, croup, whooping cough and influenza. You are asked to judge, and under the positive guarantee of these druggists, absolutely no risk is run in buying this remedy. For sale here by Medford Pharmacy

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 Lobby, theater, and home-like restaurant.
 Will attract you.
 European Plan rates \$1.50 up.

GERMAN DEMANDS FROM EUROPE IF ARMS VICTORIOUS

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The Morning Post quotes Prof. Ernest Haekel of Jena as saying that the following results of victory are necessary to insure Germany's future:

- (1) Freedom from the tyranny of England, to be secured by
- (2) The invasion of the piratical British state by the German army and navy and the occupation of London.
- (3) The partition of Belgium; the western portion far as Ostend and Antwerp to become German Federal states, the northern portion to fall to Holland, and the southeastern portion to be added to Luxemburg, which also should become a German state.
- (4) Germany to obtain the great part of the British colonies and the Congo Free State.
- (5) France to give up a portion of her northeastern provinces.
- (6) Russia to be reduced to impotency by the re-establishment of the Kingdom of Poland, which will be united with Austro-Hungary.
- (7) The Baltic provinces of Russia to be restored to Germany.
- (8) Finland to become an independent kingdom, but united with Sweden.

NAVY HELPLESS, SAYS ADMIRAL
 (Continued from Page 1.)

"shell one of our cities?" asked Representative Stevens of California.

IT Theatre
 Wednesday-Thursday
The Strike
 Two Reel Thanhouser

The Happy Coercion
 An American Comedy
The Different Man
 Majestic

UP and Down
 Apolo Fred in a Rip-roaring Comedy
Flurry in Hats
 The "Famous Beauty" Comedy

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 IF NOT WHY NOT?

The White Velvet Ice Cream and Butter Co.
 32 South Central, Medford, Oregon.

Medford-Ashland AUTO LINE

| LEAVE ASHLAND | LEAVE MEDFORD |
|----------------|----------------|
| North Bound | South Bound |
| 7:30 a. m. | 8:30 a. m. |
| 9:30 a. m. | 10:30 a. m. |
| 1:50 p. m. | 1:50 p. m. |
| 4:30 p. m. | 3:30 p. m. |
| 7:00 p. m. | 8:00 p. m. |
| 9:00 p. m. | 8:50 p. m. |
| 11:15 p. m. | 11:00 p. m. |
| SUNDAYS | SUNDAYS |
| Leave Ashland | Leave Medford |
| North Bound | South Bound |
| 11:00 a. m. | 10:00 a. m. |
| 8:30 p. m. | 8:30 p. m. |
| 6:00 p. m. | 5:00 p. m. |

Time Between Medford and Phoenix, 12 minutes. Phoenix and Talent, 7 minutes. Talent and Ashland, 15 minutes.

Fare One Way Between
 Medford and Ashland 50c
 Medford and Phoenix 25c
 Medford and Talent 30c
 Ashland and Talent 25c
 Ashland and Phoenix 30c
 Phoenix and Talent 10c

Medford stations: Hotel Medford, Hotel Nash and Medford Pharmacy.
 Ashland stations: Crowson's Confectionery, Oregon and Ashland Hotels.
 Talent station: R. T. Luke's Confectionery.
 Phoenix station: Phoenix Mercantile Co.

Operated by
 Hall Taxi Co., Medford Phone 100
 D. D. Good & Son, Ashland Phone 149

"From eight to twelve miles distance."
 "Would a modern battleship attack and bombard a city from that distance, knowing submarines were there?"
 "No; nor would they ordinarily, even if it were known there were no submarines," he replied. "There is nothing to be gained by bombarding a city until it is occasioned by the occupation of the city by military forces and presence of forts. And in that case they should take the city without recourse to submarines."

"Do you think," asked Representative Hobson, "that a small or a large number of submarines would have any material effect on the control of the sea?"
Discredited Submarines
 "The control of the sea would not be materially affected," replied the admiral.

"If Germany had 500 submarines, do you think it would be much more effective than Germany?"
 "No, I doubt it," said the admiral. He added, however, that submarines nevertheless, could seriously obstruct an enemy's operations and make their battleships resort to a great deal of "inconvenience and disadvantage."
 "Nevertheless," insisted Mr. Hobson, "no battleship can venture to sea so long as the battleships of another nation control the sea?"
 "That," replied the admiral, "seems to be the controlling factor in the situation."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The Mexican constitutionalist agency here today announced receipt of official advice that Carranza troops have re-occupied Durango, expelling the Villa garrison, and that a large Carranza force is moving on Hermosillo.

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 Music by HAZELRIGG & MILLER

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 Produced under the personal direction of the author. More interesting than "Quo Vadis." Most wonderful Biblical story ever photographed. Will be shown four times daily at 2:15, 4:00, 7:00 and 8:45 p. m. Admission always the same—5 and 10 cents.
We Always Have What You Want
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 One-Act Indian Legend
Open the Shutter
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CLARA LOUISE BURNHAM
Dot's Elopement
 A High-Speed Comedy
Hear the Large Page Theatre Orchestra
 Lower Floor 15c Balcony 10c
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