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EM-TEES

HIS IDEA.

Teacher—"Tommy, can you spell 'fur'?" Thomas—"Yes, sir, F-U-R."

In contemplating what he has done for others, the average man is prone to forget what the others have done for him.

WHAT IS THE JOB WORTH?

Rev. Anderson says those folks who go to the judge to get married because they think they can get the job done cheaper are mistaken for he never charges for weddings or funerals, leaving it to the friends of the benefited to say how much they think the job is worth.

WHAT IT WAS WORTH.

"Miserly offered the man who had saved his life half a dollar." "Did the man accept it?" "Yes, but he handed Miserly 20 cents change."

NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT.

We dipped 238 head of cattle at George Lucas' vat and Will Lucas fell into the vat. So we all had a good time.—The Paris (Ark.) Progress.

The slight of hand performer was doing wonderful stunts on the stage. He had handled cards with ease and dexterity. "Now, will any one in the audience lend me a \$10 gold piece?" he asked. And the pawnbroker in the fourth row at once replied: "On vat?"

HUGHES TO BE IN MEDFORD MORNING OF AUGUST 17

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—The itinerary of the trip that Charles E. Hughes will make to the Pacific coast was officially announced today, as follows:

Leave New York Saturday evening, August 5, spend Sunday at Niagara Falls; leave there Monday, August 7, for Detroit, where there will be two evening meetings, and then to Chicago, and the Dakotas.

Sunday, August 13, will be spent at Spokane, Wash., and on Monday morning, August 14, an automobile trip will be taken into Idaho, where a morning address will be made at Coeur d'Alene. An evening meeting will be held at Spokane, with the departure at night for Tacoma and Seattle. A day meeting will be held on Tuesday, August 15, at Tacoma and an evening meeting at Seattle. Wednesday, August 16, an evening meeting will be held at Portland and in the early morning, August 17, departure will be made for San Francisco, where an evening meeting will be held on August 18. The following day, Saturday, August 19, will be spent in San Francisco and early that evening departure will be made for Los Angeles, arriving there early Sunday morning, August 20. The entire day of Sunday will be spent at Los Angeles and an evening meeting will be held in Los Angeles Monday, August 21.

Medford Boosters Smoke The Medford and Mt. Pitt Cigars.

DEEDS NOT WORDS.

THE people "want deeds not words," said Mr. Hughes some time ago. We've been waiting to hear what kind of deeds he has in mind. Does he mean the kind of deeds taking place around Verdun?

The other day the Bavarian division refused to deliver further attacks and it was ordered that every tenth man in the division be shot, and this would have been done, had the Bavarian king not interfered.

Before and around Verdun half a million men have been killed and maimed in the past four months, and that is but a small part of the grand total lost in the great European arena of deeds.

About two years ago a young man and his wife, members of the Austrian royal family were murdered by a fanatic. The Austrian government made demands upon Serbia. Serbia wanted to discuss these demands, claiming they were unjust and unreasonable. But the Emperor of Austria wanted DEEDS NOT WORDS. The matter was taken up with his ally, the Emperor of Germany and he too WANTED DEEDS NOT WORDS.

Well God knows they have given the world deeds instead of words in such horrible abundance as to make humanity regret its existence.

When thousands of men are laid lifeless in a single charge we have deeds. When troop-ships are torpedoed and a thousand young men are sent to the bottom, we note a noble deed. When airships drop shells that kill innocent women and children we count a valiant deed. When the Armenians are slaughtered by the hundred thousands the multitude of heroic deeds confuses our computation.

Mr. Hughes taking his cue from the comic papers would like to say that people are tired of the president's notes and watchful waiting. What is the alternative deeds he wants if it is not war?

A hundred men have been killed in Mexico. Mr. Hughes would send an army down and probably ten thousand of our soldiers would be killed before it was ended. Would Mr. Hughes be in the front rank? Would he risk being shot? Would he give us deeds or words?

Mr. Hughes would if called upon, probably make a speech presenting a flag to one of the regiments starting for the front, and that would be the end of his service, except perhaps he might send a substitute.

Mr. Hughes is of that class that looks upon soldiers and the class of men that such as he cajole into doing the fighting in time of war, as a different kind of animal, whose business is to kill and get killed whenever the elect of the land decide they should.

Mr. Hearst wants deeds instead of words in Mexico. One can understand Mr. Hearst's attitude. He has mines and a half million acres, and would like to get more mines and land. But Mr. Hughes has no property in Mexico.

It is a ruling principle of all aristocratic governments that whenever the aristocrats want to plunder another country, it is the duty of the common people to go to war for that purpose. If Mr. Hearst were emperor of this country, undoubtedly he would send us all down there to fight till his ranch boundaries were extended from the Rio Rio Grande to the Panama canal.

But with Mr. Hughes the case should present a different aspect. A candidate for president should not desire to plunge the people in a war simply because Mr. Hearst has other property besides his Mexican investments, to wit: a large number of newspapers and periodicals of general circulation among the voters of the United States.

The people want deeds not words. Therefore they will again elect Woodrow Wilson, for his administration is replete with more deeds than any administration of the past fifty years. And they are deeds of construction—not deeds of destruction.

BREAKING THE SILENCE OF JUSTICE HUGHES, THE SPHINX OF POLITICS

By Basil M. Mandy.

(Noted Economic and Political Expert.)

WASHINGTON, July 21.—What is the attitude of Charles E. Hughes on the great economic and social questions that determine the welfare of the American nation and the liberties of the citizens of America?

Since his nomination Hughes has made a number of public statements, but except for a clear-cut endorsement of a high protective tariff and some very indefinite statements regarding the desirability of general welfare legislation, he has confined himself to the verbal exposition of his "Americanism."

This question of his real attitude is the one to which above all others the American people should have an accurate unblinded answer. Not only is this the most important campaign since the days of Lincoln, but there is an even more important reason why, in the case of Hughes, the exact truth is vital.

The American people have, at the urgent insistence of Theodore Roosevelt, already chosen one president, William Howard Taft, from the federal bench and later overwhelmedly repudiated him for his reactionary subservience to big business. They are now asked, again by Roosevelt, to choose another president from the federal bench. The question must, therefore, be asked—is Hughes another Taft?

Fortunately the answer to this question can be given, free from all bias, by an analysis of Hughes' record as a justice of the United States supreme court. This is the best possible test, for during the six years since Hughes was appointed to the supreme court by Taft, nearly every

important economic and social question has had to be considered, either directly or indirectly by this court.

The accuracy and validity of this test is apparent from the case of Taft. If the American people had analyzed Taft's decisions as a federal judge, exalting the rights of property above human rights, instead of accepting the encomiums of Roosevelt upon Taft as the greatest progressive, there can be little doubt that there would have been no Payne-Aldrich tariff and no Hallinger scandal.

In making this analysis of Hughes' record on the supreme court, I have taken every case in which he delivered the opinion of the court or dissented, all of the cases in which he concurred with the majority of the court against the dissenting opinion, and the most important cases in which he participated in the unanimous opinion of the court. Altogether, 219 cases are involved, of which Hughes personally wrote either majority or minority opinions in 148.

In these cases his opinions on monopolies, labor, public utilities, railroad rates, public lands, and all the other big questions about which the people have been in conflict with privilege, are clearly revealed. They are the true index to his views, and must override any statements of policy, which he may make in the

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vole-getting excitement of the campaign.

What do these decisions show? They show that—

During his entire six years on the supreme bench, Hughes dissented from the majority of the court 29 times, out of the 1412 opinions handed down during that period. Thus, in 97 cases out of 100 he stood on the platform with the other justices. In four cases he wrote his own dissenting opinion. In the other hundreds of cases he either went with the majority or concurred in the dissent of some other justice.

In the cases in which he handed down the opinion of the majority of the court, show him in a somewhat more progressive light. They show him as a firm supporter of pure food legislation, a strong supporter of federal regulation, a constant foe of monopoly control through price-fixing, and a friend of state legislation in behalf of women and children.

On the other hand, there are numerous cases, as I will show in detail in a later article, where he concurred with the majority of the court.

You will be interested to know about the following:

Where did Hughes stand in the Danbury Hatters' case? Where did Hughes stand in the case of the big western railroads against the settlers? Where did Hughes stand in the Standard Oil case? Where did Hughes stand in the American Tobacco Trust case?

HUGHES PREPARES FOR SPEAKING TOUR

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—Charles E. Hughes spent part of his time today shopping in preparation for his western tour beginning Saturday and which includes a vacation outing at Ester Park, Colorado. Chairman Wilcox will go with the candidate as far as Chicago, where he will confer with Republican leaders and look over the situation in the middle west. Mr. Wilcox plans to devote much of his time at Chicago headquarters.

Tomorrow Mr. Wilcox will leave for Washington and will be the guest of Representative McKinley, after which attending a reception at which he will meet Republican leaders of the house and senate.

Plans are indefinite for Mr. Hughes' program after his return to New York, but it was indicated that he might go over some of the same ground he will cover on his trip west of the Mississippi river.

CHILD EPIDEMIC RAVAGES INCREASE

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—Forty-one children died and 160 were stricken in the greater city during the last 24 hours in the epidemic of infantile paralysis. The seat of the plague shifted to Manhattan borough today and there were more deaths and new cases reported in that borough than at any previous time since the inception of the plague. Jersey City reported three more deaths and two cases reported from other nearby cities indicated that the epidemic was far from being under control.

This is the largest number of new cases reported in a single day in the five boroughs. Since the epidemic began, there have been 4,288 cases reported and 937 deaths.

SCIENTISTS FIND CURE FOR TYPHUS

PARIS, Aug. 2.—A cure for eruptive typhus, the disease which made such terrible ravages in Serbia, has been discovered by Doctors Nicolle and Blaisot.

The physicians described their discovery to the Academy of Medicine. It is a serum which they found after exhaustive experiments. So far 38 serious cases have been treated by injections which were followed by rapid recovery in a number of patients. In addition the injections of the serum prevented complications so frequently in this disease and reduced the death rate from 25 to 3 per cent.

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HOLLAND'S THREAT SECURES PROTECTION FROM GERMANY

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The German government has sent a pledge to Holland not to destroy or molest Dutch ships carrying foodstuffs to England, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Express. This decision is the result of a visit to Berlin of Cornelius J. K. Van Aalst, president of the Overseas Trust, and another Dutch commissioner.

The Express says Van Aalst presented an ultimatum to the authorities in Berlin to the following effect: "Unless Germany agrees not to interfere with Dutch ships bound for England for cargo, Holland will close her eastern gateway to imports from America and the colonies."

The trip of the Dutch commissioner was the result of representations by the entente that Holland was receiving large quantities of foodstuffs for Germany. Holland replied that trade with England was made dangerous by German submarines. Van Aalst, fearing reprisals by the entente, then undertook the trip to Berlin and after a series of conferences obtained Germany's acceptance of his demands.

Mr. and Mrs. John Whipple and a party of relatives from Tennessee, returned Tuesday night from a week spent at Crater Lake.

TROOPS UNABLE TO FIND BANDITS

EL PASO, Aug. 2.—A thorough search of the territory between El Paso and Fort Hancock by United States regulars failed to disclose Mexican bandits. This information was contained in reports to General George Bell, Jr. Troops had been sent to the district early today upon receipt of advices that approximately 150 bandits had crossed the Rio Grande.

Reports of the presence of a large party of bandits in the district, which a thorough search failed to verify, were received at military headquarters from Sergeant Harry F. Smith, C company, Eighth Massachusetts infantry, who was on outpost duty west of Fort Hancock, and from passengers aboard a Texas and Pacific train.

TEN DOLLAR PENALTIES FROM CORPORATIONS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The treasury department today notified internal revenue collectors to accept offers of ten dollars from corporations and five dollars from individuals in compromise of penalties for delinquency in making income tax returns for 1915. The order modifies another providing a \$20 penalty for individuals and corporations.

AMERICA GAINS PRESTIGE ABROAD SAYS AMBASSADOR

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Ira Nelson Morris, American ambassador to Sweden, conferred with President Wilson today on conditions in the Scandinavian countries. He said American prestige in Europe had been greatly increased since the outbreak of the present war.

"I have been in a position to note public opinion in Scandinavian countries," said Mr. Morris in a statement later, "and from constant intercourse and association with the diplomats of belligerent countries and other prominent people, I feel that both in the Scandinavian countries and in the belligerent nations the prestige of the United States never was higher than today.

Naturally, due to the conditions of war, there has been some resentment on the part of some belligerent countries, but the entire feeling is most warm and friendly to the United States and they appreciate this country as a sponsor of neutral conditions.

"They also appreciate the unselfish and world-wide manner in which we have acted in the name of humanity whenever the occasion arose in which we could be of service." Mr. Morris plans to leave for Copenhagen Saturday with Mrs. Morris on the Norwegian-American steamer Bergensfjord.

Advertisement for VELVET tobacco. Features a large illustration of a man's face and a pack of VELVET TOBACCO. Text includes: 'THE biggest room in the world is room for improvement. But when Nature's best pipe tobacco has been naturally improved into VELVET, that room shore gets some crowded.' 'IT is impossible for any artificial method to improve on Nature's slow, sure way of perfectly maturing tobacco. VELVET is matured in Nature's way.' 'The two years that VELVET ages in wooden hogsheads gives it that mellowed smoothness you taste in every pipeful of VELVET.' 'Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. 10c Tins 5c Metal-lined Bags One Pound Glass Humidor'