

# KELLY SUGGESTS SUN USE SOME COMMON SENSE

To the Editor:

Every time Mr. Ruhl of the Sun gets into deep water in his editorial controversies with the Mail Tribune he charges W. H. Cannon, Porter J. Neff, Evan Reames and myself with furnishing some of the ammunition. While I feel somewhat flattered by a charge of being responsible for the really bright and intelligent matter that adorns the pages of the Mail Tribune, I must, in justice to its editor, decline responsibility therefor.

I have made two contributions to the campaign, one of \$10 and the other an offer to jointly discuss the issues. You know, Mr. Ruhl, we have discussed the matter of a joint debate, you and I. You said you thought it was all right from the Wilson standpoint, which you said was a sort of a holy-roller, new Messiah hysterical issue that made people get down and roll on the floor, whereas the Hughes side of the question was a matter of reason and common sense, that the people of Jackson county couldn't understand. You didn't publish that viewpoint, but it is generally understood that you entertain the old standpat theory that the people are not fit to govern themselves.

It has been a long time since you tried any common sense on the readers of your paper. Four years ago you came near it when you supported a progressive platform, but ever since the war broke out you have been sending red. You have tried to make us believe that the war was forced onto Germany and that her invasion of Belgium was a holy and proper mission; you have been building railways to Mrs. and abusing those of us who had an honest difference of opinion as to the merits of the scheme, and now you want your readers to believe that we are all born liars and thugs. If you don't keep an eye on the thermometer, first thing you know your blood will be boiling, too.

I am a fisherman, and as such don't allow my blood to boil over occasionally being called a liar, but I do object to the written appellation by those who are stone blind, deaf and dumb and totally eclipsed with writer's cramps when it comes to writing the truth. Honestly, Robert, if a railroad haggard could see you handling the truth in politics he'd die with envy.

Don't feel so bad about Jackson county—the worst is yet to come. You might help matters a little by suppressing that new form of political blackmail inaugurated by Mr. Toozes: "Any one registered as a republican that votes for Wilson is committing perjury." Say it twice, and say it slow; you might lay off editorially on the kaiser's candidate, Herr Hughes, and get back to that inspiring theme of the hypenates, "Why did Belgium invade the Fatherland?" or, better yet, try a little common sense on your readers. Yours truly, E. E. KELLY.

Medford, October 2.

# SAMUEL ROSENBERG DEAD OF PNEUMONIA

Samuel Rosenberg, owner of the Bear Creek orchards, and one of the best known orchardists of the valley, died at Sacred Heart hospital Sunday afternoon, October 1, after a brief illness, of pneumonia, aged 36 years. His remains will be shipped to Seattle for burial.

Mr. Rosenberg was born in 1881 at New Haven, Conn., but for many years made his home at Seattle, where he successfully conducted various business enterprises, amassing a comfortable fortune. He owned a large clothing store, the Hotel Sorrento and several business blocks. Upon his retirement from an active business career, five years ago, he purchased the Bear Creek orchards, comprising 200 acres of choice fruit groves near Medford, and since then has spent his summers in Medford and his winters at Seattle.

Mr. Rosenberg was one of the most progressive citizens of the valley and his loss is deeply regretted by the community. He was one of the first to champion irrigation and other public moves and his loss is a public one. He leaves, besides his widow, two sons, David and Harry, who are engaged in farming on Rogue river.

### TO THE PUBLIC

It is not considered safe to use water from the wells about the city since many of them have not been cleaned or used for several months or years. F. G. THAYER, City Health Officer.

Oct. 2, 1916.

# OLNEY ENDORSES WILSON'S WORK AS PRESIDENT

(Continued from page one.)

strike offer no exception. What the opposition campaigners object to, including republican senators and Candidate Hughes himself, is not an averted strike, but the mode of its accomplishment—to wit, by the threat of a strike within a time too short for due consideration of necessary legislation. But twenty-eight republican senators voted against it—there is no closure in the senate and a filibuster against objectionable legislation is a recognized senatorial weapon.

### Why No Objection

Why did not the republican senators resort to it and get all the time for deliberation they wanted? What was candidate Hughes doing that he did not make the wires hot with messages to Washington—warning against the law the seventy-four republican representatives who voted for it and urging the twenty-eight republican senators to filibuster to the last ditch?

But neither he nor the republican leaders generally had the nerve to face the situation. With ample means in their hands to prevent legislation until after its due consideration, they deliberately elected that it should appear to be enacted under coercion in order that, after the great national deliverance had been effected, they might object to the mode of its accomplishment. A pettier and more ignominious game of politics never was conceived. In comparison and in view of the sudden and extraordinary emergency spring upon the country, President Wilson's course was characterized by both courage and common sense.

### Takes Measure of Hughes

Finding the administration's record of domestic affairs uncommonly difficult of attack, the opposition concentrates its energies upon the conduct of foreign relations. That subject matter being largely in charge of the president himself, the ordinary opposition politician naturally resorts to personalities and finds such epithets as "weak," "vacillating," "fatuous," "insincere," "inconsistent," and "un-American" only too feeble to do justice to his real sentiments.

If more and better were rightly expected of a presidential candidate taken from the bench of the United States supreme court, whoever took that view must have been treated to a rude awakening. No sooner was the nomination assured than the robes and ermine of the judge fell from the candidate as if by magic, and there appeared in their place the motley wear of the ordinary office-seeker—a transformation as sudden as that made by the wand of Harlequin in the pantomime, and a transformation showing how thin is the judicial veneer and forever discrediting the United States supreme court as a training camp for high political office.

It must be plain, however, that as regards the merits of the administration's foreign policy, strictures upon the personal qualities of the president count for very little, if at all. Details and minor and insignificant features being omitted, an examination of its controlling principles and objects shows, it is believed, that in the conduct of foreign relations the administration has kept its rudder true and has won and deserved the respect and gratitude of the country.

### Principles of Policy

These principles and objects have been:

First—To keep the country out of the great European war.

Second—To insist upon the existence and vitality of international law as determining its own status as a neutral, and defining its rights and obligations as such.

Third—To deal with the Mexican situation in a spirit of perfect fairness and friendliness to the Mexican people, now suffering from civil dissensions and revolution to an extent which leaves a large part of the country in a state of anarchy.

If, viewed on broad lines, the great aims and purposes of the administration's conduct of our foreign relations are as just stated, it is pertinent to inquire how far they have been accomplished. The supreme court candidate and even the most bellicose of his followers will hardly deny that war has been averted and that the country is now at peace with all the world. The epithets that our peace is a peace is a peace without honor, and that, if national honor had been considered, the United States would today be fighting.

With what enemy and on what issue? Probably the enemy in mind is Germany, and the issue German faithfulness in methods of warfare, wholly indefensible from the viewpoint of American rights and American lives.

But what was a peaceful, complete-

ly unarmed and neutral nation to do about the matter? It was in no position to put up ultimatums or to rattle the sabre and to plunge the country into war with Germany would have been a piece of insanity sure to be followed by national humiliation and disaster. There was nothing for it but to proclaim our neutrality, to be honestly neutral and to be always insistent upon our rights as a neutral and upon methods of warfare consistent with the dictates of humanity.

### Role of Neutral Trying

The role of a neutral in any war is always most trying. Its interests are sure to be disregarded by all the belligerents. During the excitement and under the pressure of the exigencies of the fight, no belligerent is likely to stop to consider neutral claims or satisfy them, and the more obviously powerless the neutral through inherent weakness or military unpreparedness, the surer all accountability will be postponed until after the war.

President Wilson is not the only president who, while quite alive to wrongs done the country or its citizens, has felt that redress must wait until it could be enforced as well as demanded. The voice of Lincoln has lately been much in evidence and ex-presidents and others have not been averse to finding resemblances between him and themselves. Yet, pending the civil war, Lincoln did not go to war with England over the depredations of the confederate cruisers fitted out in England; nor, pending the civil war, was Louis Napoleon requested to withdraw his soldiers from Mexico.

In view of the extraordinary difficulties inflicted on the situation, the administration is to be credited with a prudence and patience which has kept our naturally warlike people out of the great European struggle, as well as with a diplomacy which has halted, in part at least, the use of one of the most barbarous modes of warfare that even this war has developed.

### Situation as to Mexico

Perhaps it is not so much our relations with Europe as those with Mexico that the opposition desires to hold up to public condemnation. Apparently if the views of the opposition had been entertained by the administration we should now be in Mexico occupying its territory and its ports, and by means of a necessarily large military force, repressing disorder and maintaining a strong government of our own creation.

As a practical operation, that would mean, of course, the conquest of Mexico, the subjugation of its people and the making of the country in effect a possession of the United States. Our utter unreadiness for any such adventure is vividly emphasized by our difficulties in performing what should be the comparatively simple task of policing our frontier.

Apart, however, from the difficulties and the enormous cost in life and property of such an undertaking, such a policy of war and conquest is at complete variance with the principles and ideals of our constitutional government. They require us to admit that Mexico is entitled to govern herself; that her people, like the other peoples of South and Central America, are entitled to go through all the processes and experiences necessary for their education and intelligent participation in free government; while the proper role of the United States is to abstain from interference itself, to permit no interference from any other quarter, and to insure the solidarity of the two Americas by securing for our purposes and policies the approbation and support of the Latin-American countries.

### Upheld International Law

Of these principles the Mexican policy of the administration has been founded. Its claim that it has been correct and just and in the interest of both countries, notwithstanding possible mistakes as respects particular measures, cannot be reasonably controverted.

In this steadily bearing aloft the banner of international law as the standard under which all civilized peoples must eventually gather, the United States has rendered an inestimable service to belligerents and neutrals and to all mankind. It has forced upon the attention of the world the truth that the progress of the race depends upon the supremacy of law. Its attitude is now leading all civilized countries to be considering how, on the close of the war, that supremacy may be re-established in principle and made good in practice by the application of such adequate physical force as may be necessary.

Finally, in the conduct of our relations with the countries of South and Central America, the administration has initiated a policy whose aim and purpose is well conceived and well adapted to modern conditions and requirements.

That the championship of neutral rights, as justified by international law, has been conducted with great ability and zeal by the present administration cannot fairly be questioned.

### What Hughes Might Do

What is only too likely to happen if as the result of the coming election the presidential titer passes into new hands? As the supreme court candidate necessarily cannot say what he

# ROILY WATER TO BE EXPECTED FOR NEXT TEN DAYS

City Engineer Arnspiger states that following the advice of the state health officer he has instructed the Rogue River Canal company to drain Fish lake as quickly as possible. A full head has been turned on and muddy water can be expected for the next ten days. During the next two days the city will be supplied from the city reservoir, and the public is requested to use as little as possible for irrigation.

Fish lake will be drained at once, and the city will use the natural flow from the springs instead of stored water. A large force of men will be put at work cleaning up the reservoir site and the removal of the debris and dead trees from the lake bed will probably prevent the experience of the present year being repeated.

The peculiar odor and taste of the water is due to decomposed vegetable growth and is common in all stored water. It is not, however, dangerous to health.

This is the first year any water has been stored in Fish lake, and the condition is worse than will again occur.

### RUSSIANS SCORE SUCCESS

(Continued from Page One.)

In addition to the heavy casualties inflicted on the enemy, the number of prisoners taken has been increased to 1200. Our casualties were comparatively small. Three machine guns were captured.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—Following up the advantage gained over the Bulgarians at Kaimakalan height on the western end of the Macedonian front, the Serbians advanced 1 1/4 miles north of the height and occupied the village of Kotehovie, the war office announced today.

would have done if in President Wilson's place, or what he will do if he succeeds him—as the only thing he is certain about is the wrongfulness of everything the present administration has done—his indecision to change the existing foreign policies of the country will be very great.

Will it be a change to suit Germany and the ultra-pacifists—designed, for example, to prevent the American sale and export of munitions and to keep American travelers off enemy merchant ships? Or will the change be one to suit the militaristic end of the Hughes political combination, which would have the country get into some sort of light without loss of time?

The Carranza government of Mexico is now recognized by the United States and all other powers interested. Will it be deemed necessary to antagonize the existing hopeful status by placing the United States on the side of some rival Carranza?

It is plain that some such changes of foreign policy are the logical result of the republican candidate's pre-election utterances, and may be required by the exigencies of the situation responsible for his candidacy. The American people can hardly fail to realize the danger and to refuse to put at risk the continuance of a foreign policy which, as a whole, must have their hearty approval, because clearly demanded by the country's true interests.

# MRS. MAY'S LETTER TO WOMEN

More Proof that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Relieves Suffering.

Chicago, Ill.—"I suffered from a bad case of female ill. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended and I took about six bottles. It fixed me up all right. The common symptoms of such a condition—pain when walking, irritation, bearing down pains and backache, nervousness and disordered digestion—soon passed away. I look much better now than I did before, and I recommend the Compound every time for female troubles, as it did for me all it is claimed to do. You have my permission to publish this letter." Mrs. J. MAY, 3348 S. Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill.

If you have any of the symptoms mentioned in Mrs. May's letter, remember what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did for her, and try it yourself. It is a good old-fashioned medicine, made from roots and herbs, and it has helped countless numbers of women. If you need special advice, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.



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