

BORAH TO LEAD FIGHT TO REPEL HAY MILITIA BILL

Idaho Senator Declares That Border Experiences Prove It Impossible to Federalize Militia—Result in General Failure to Secure Soldiers When Needed.

By GILSON GARDNER.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Senator Borah has taken the lead to repeal the militia federalization clause of the Hay-Chamberlain act. "Our experience with the federalized militia on the Mexican border," said the senator "shows what I predicted: that it is not possible to federalize the militia. We cannot have a force half state and half federal. The soldier must be under the authority of the federal government, or he must be under the authority of the state. Moreover, he must be a soldier and not a workingman temporarily absent from his work for temporary soldiering. The militia lobby which swarmed in Washington last winter made a botch of our army legislation. The officers were after salaries for themselves, which they got. The result is an army which cannot be recruited up to anything like its full strength; a jumble of authorities and jurisdictions; a duplication of salaries, and a general failure to secure soldiers when we need them. Congress must now face this problem anew and solve it."

Vocational Education.

Some time before long our regular army soldiers are going to learn to be farmers and mechanics. They are going to get "vocational education." Tacked away in the Hay-Chamberlain bill, passed at the last session, is a clause which authorizes this. Little has been done yet in this direction, owing to the fact that the army has been very busy in Mexico, but the power is vested with the secretary of war to make life in the regular army more pleasant and desirable by offering these educational advantages. The bill provides that in addition to military training, soldiers while in the active service shall hereafter be given the opportunity to study and receive instruction upon educational lines of such character as to increase their military efficiency and enable them to return to civil life better equipped for industrial, commercial and general business occupations. Civilian teachers may be employed to aid the army officers in giving such instruction, and part of this instruction may consist of vocational education either in agriculture or the mechanic arts. The secretary of war is given power "to prescribe rules and regulations for conducting the instruction provided for," and he also has power at any time "to suspend, increase or decrease the amount of such instruction, consistent with the requirements of military duty."

Proposed Alternatives

The failure of the Hay-Chamberlain army plan has opened up consideration of several alternatives. Some of them are: A professional army with higher pay and educational advantages to make the army life more attractive; (2) a modification of the Swiss system, involving abolishing the regular standing army, and substituting short term training for youthful volunteers to be turned back as potential reserves after the training; (3) federal volunteers on the lines of the continental army plan suggested by former Secretary of War Garrison; (4) universal military training without compulsory service; (5) universal compulsory military service.

HUNT CHOSEN TO SUCCEED DOBIE

SEATTLE, Wash., Dec. 15.—The Associated Students of the University of Washington yesterday voted to offer C. J. Hunt, football coach of Carlton college, at Northfield, Minn., a like position at the university here, to succeed Gilmore Dobie, who is retiring. It is expected that Hunt will accept. He is a graduate of Depauw university and played on the Depauw team while a student. He has been coaching six years, and during that time his teams have lost only two games. During the past season his Carlton team defeated University of Chicago 7 to 0. Mr. Hunt was chosen for the Washington position last year at a time when Dobie had decided to leave Seattle. Afterward, however, Dobie was induced to remain another year.

FIVE MILLION MAY BOW TO BABY KING; OTHER YOUNG RULERS WERE FAILURES



Left—at top, Pu Yi, who became emperor of Abyssinia at age of two years; center, Yasu, who was emperor of Spain from birth. Right—Peter, age nine, who may be made king of Greece.

married the English Princess Victoria Eugenie in 1906. Another big nation will bow to a "baby king" if the reported intention of the allies to put 9-year-old Prince Peter upon the Greek throne is carried out. War has brought chaos in Greece, whose army and navy King Constantine has refused to turn over to the allies. Former Premier Venizelos is on the island of Crete awaiting the step of the allies which will dethrone King Constantine, Crown Prince Peter and make Venizelos regent and actual ruler. Baby kings have been tried in several countries, but, with one exception, they have failed. Pa Yi became emperor of China in 1908, at the age of two years, and was dethroned two years later, when his country became a republic. He led no pleasant life while his learned advisors ruled the country for him. Every bit of Pa Yi's food had to be closely inspected for fear of poison.

In Abyssinia, Queen Zeoditu, who claims direct descent from the famous Queen of Sheba, has taken over. The child was closely guarded and could not be taken out of the Forbidden City. Three thousand servants took care of him and these grown-ups were his only playmates. He was ruler over 400,000,000 people, over a country bigger than Europe, and did not know it. King Alfonso, beloved ruler of Spain, became ruler at the moment of his birth. He is the exception among "baby kings." He is still ruler of 20,000,000 people, the most beloved man in the land. Since his childhood Alfonso grew up among the boys of the street, so now he is considered one of the best all-round sportsmen in Spain. He is a crack shot, a daring horseman, skillful yachtsman, adept swimmer and diver, an excellent tennis player, fencer, gymnast and motorist. King Alfonso is 30, and the father of four sons and two daughters. He

the rule of 8,000,000 people from the baby emperor, Yasu. The boy was 13 in 1909, when he succeeded to the throne. At that age he could speak German and French fluently, besides his own language. He was keenly interested in everything foreign and was eager to introduce every foreign reform. His deposition by Empress Zeoditu, this year, means reversion to reactionary government. Prince Peter may ascend the throne in the heat of war to rule over 5,000,000 people. The eyes of the world are on the "baby king," who will he become another Alfonso or a Pa Yi? Greece has not been successful financially, for its expenditures exceed its revenues by about \$10,000,000 annually. Venizelos will rule, but the responsibilities of a bankrupt nation would fall on the "baby king," who cares more for his toys than the worries of a nation.

DRY EDICT AROUSES PROTEST OF FRENCH LIQUOR DEALERS

PARIS, Dec. 15.—The decision of the government to prohibit the consumption during the remainder of the war of alcoholic beverages, with the exception of wines and beers, has caused consternation in the liquor trade, although it is but the logical culmination of a series of restrictive measures, which have been taken since the outbreak of hostilities. M. Grizard, president of the saloonkeepers' federation and M. Delrose, president of the Provisional Dealers' association, declare the new measure will bring ruin to 350,000 saloonkeepers now mobilized and fighting for their country and that it will dry up one of the sources of national wealth. On the other side, it is pointed out, that aside from consideration of the health of the people, alcohol is needed urgently in the manufacture of munitions, for which purpose increasing quantities are being imported. The amount expended for this purpose in the present year is about 130,000,000 francs, compared with 30,000,000 francs last year. M. Rieman, secretary of the Anti-Alcohol league, says the prohibitory measure will not injure the saloonkeepers, but on the other hand will benefit them, as they would get small profit with the doubled taxes on spirits while the sale of wine, beer, cider, tea and coffee will yield handsome returns. The distillers will lose nothing, M. Rieman contends, as their whole output will be taken for industrial purposes.

PRIDE OF KAISER'S ARMS IN SURPRISE ATTACK

PARIS, Dec. 15.—A German attack on Lassigny that part of the front nearest to Paris, was made Monday in great force, says La Liberté's correspondent with the French armies. It appears to have been concerted to coincide with von Bethmann-Hollweg's note, probably with a view to impressing the French by a local success. "The Germans brought together 40,000 men from the best divisions," adds the correspondent, "and concentrated corresponding quantities of artillery. The attack was preceded by an intense bombardment lasting for hours. "The French were not taken by surprise and received the assaulting waves with a fire from their three inch guns and machine guns, tearing the ranks terribly. A barrier fire thrown to the rear of the Germans caught the supporting reserves. "The Germans reached the French trenches over a frontage of 300 yards but an immediate counter-attack enabled the French to regain the trenches. Only a few survivors of the attacking columns escaped. Most of them were killed after stubborn resistance. "The Germans renewed the assault an hour later without success. The French heavy artillery dispersed the reserves as they came up."

GRAIN CROPS OF NATIONS ALL SHY 5 YEARS AVERAGE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—A decrease of 60,000,000 bushels in the corn crop from the estimate made in November and an increase of 32,000,000 bushels in the wheat crop were shown today in the department of agriculture's final estimates of the country's important farm crops. Their value, based on prices being paid farmers December 1, show vast increases over last year's totals. This year's corn crop is worth \$573,103,000 more than last year's; the wheat crop, \$85,462,000 more; oats, \$96,673,000 more; potatoes, \$95,071,000 more; hay, \$95,250,000 more; tobacco, \$72,727,000 more, and cotton, \$475,378,000 more. WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Final estimates of this year's production of the country's principal farm crops, announced by the department of agriculture today, are: Corn, 2,583,241,000 bushels, compared with 2,732,457,000 the 1910-1914 average. Wheat, 693,886,000 bushels, compared with 728,225,000, the five year average. Oats, 1,251,992,000 bushel, compared with 1,157,961,000, the 1910-1914 average; barley, 180,927,000, against 186,208,000; rye, 47,383,000 against 37,556,000; buckwheat, 11,840,000, against 17,022,000; flaxseed, 15,459,000, against 18,353,000; rice, 41,982,000, against 24,387,000; potatoes, 285,437,000, against 369,772,000; sweet potatoes, 79,955,000, against 57,117,000; hay (tame) \$9,921,000 tons, against 66,234,000; tobacco, 1,150,622,000 pounds, against 921,958,000; cotton, 11,511,000 bales against 14,259,000; sugar beets, 6,871,000 tons, against 5,391,000; apples, 67,695,000 barrels, against 65,966,000. Chicken dinner served by ladies of Methodist church in Denel Bldg., Saturday from 11:30 to 2. 228*

PEACE LEADERSHIP RESTS ON AMERICA DECLARES CAPPER

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—State administrative problems were discussed at the first of today's sessions of the governors' conference here. Governor Bernquist of Minnesota presided and the subject was presented by Governor Stewart of Montana. General discussion followed. America's duties and responsibilities after the war was the topic for the afternoon session with Governor McCall of Massachusetts occupying the chair. The discussion was led by Governors Capper of Kansas and Alexander of Idaho. America is confronted with the responsibility and duty of leading the movement for universal peace and to insure that such wars as that of the present shall no longer disturb the world, Governor Arthur Capper of Kansas today told the conference of governors here. "Upon the American people," Governor Capper said, "rests the responsibility and duty of leadership in the movement for permanent peace among civilized nations. It is no Quixotic idea to which we are called. We are not meddlers in the affairs of others when we say that war must cease. The interdependence of nations, the bonds of commerce and finance, entirely aside from the dictates of common humanity, make it impossible for this plague of war to exist anywhere upon the globe without seriously affecting both our international relations and our domestic affairs. "The close of the world war strikes the hour for the organization among civilized nations of an actual federation with the purpose of maintaining a world peace. And America is the one nation which can propose such a federation and effect its organization. The task is hopeless without us. This is because of our non-participation in the present struggle and because of the magnitude of the nation and its resources."

LEGALITY OF LABOR UNIONS BEFORE SUPREME COURT

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Labor questions, involving legality of union organizations, their right to peacefully picket and liberty of contract were argued today before the supreme court. In two West Virginia cases the court reviewed decrees of Federal Judge Dayton finding the United Mine Workers union and the American Flint Glass Workers' union illegal organizations and also combinations in restraint of trade under the Sherman law. Judge Dayton issued broad injunctions, respectively to the Hitchman Coal and Coke company of Wheeling, W. Va., against the Mine Workers' officers, including Secretary Wilson of the department of labor, who was formerly secretary-treasurer and to the Eagle Glass and Manufacturing company of Wellburg, W. Va., against the Glass Workers' organization. Judge Dayton's decrees and injunctions were annulled by the fourth circuit court of appeals and the corporations' injunction suits ordered dismissed. The companies then appealed to the supreme court. Labor interests have been closely watching both cases, more recently, because of questions arising in the Adamson law test case. Both West Virginia companies, operating "open shops" have contracts with employees not to join a union. They sought to restrain union solicitation, even by peaceful persuasion and argument of their workmen, contending that such solicitation interferes with constitutional liberty of contract. The circuit court upheld union rights to peacefully picket and persuade such workmen without intimidation or violence.

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