

BRYAN IS RIGHT; PROHIBITION NOW NATIONAL ISSUE

New Year Dawns With Tacit Admission by Politicians That Prohibition Is Livest Issue at Present Session—Little Chance of Bill Passing—Wet or Dry Issue in 1920

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The new year dawns with the tacit admission by politicians that prohibition is now a live national issue.

Bryan was right. Prohibition is the liveliest issue at the present session of congress, not excepting our old friend, H. C. of L.

The senate has done little else except to debate the Sheppard bill for making the nation's capital dry.

On the house side the constitutional amendment is to the front. The judiciary committee has reported this to the house for its consideration. They failed to make consideration without recommendation.

Their report "passed the buck" first to the rules committee and second to the individual members. The amendment cannot come before the house without a special dispensation from the rules committee, and it is to this body the prohibitionists will turn their attention now. Probably Representative Henry and his associates will be glad to "pass the buck" again to the house and the members of the house, who hope to escape an embarrassing vote, will be obliged to go on record one way or the other.

To say the prohibition amendment will pass congress would be a very daring prediction. It takes a two-thirds vote in both houses to propose a constitutional amendment.

At the same time, prohibition has become such an important political issue that it may be determined as the wise policy of one or both parties to pass it on to the states, which would be the effect of proposing a constitutional amendment.

Then the prohibitionists would have to transfer their activities to the state legislatures and make winning campaigns in three-fourths of the states before the liquor traffic would be abolished by constitutional prohibition.

The Anti-Saloon league professes to believe that help rather than opposition may be expected from the white house.

Colonel Bryan thinks prohibition will be the big party issue in 1920. He evidently, therefore, does not look for the passage of the amendment—or its ratification if passed—before that date. He thinks that if the democrats neglect to seize the issue they may be beaten to it by the republican party.

COUNTY GETS \$4846 FROM AUTOMOBILES

SALEM, Ore., Jan. 10.—A total of \$119,977.45 will be returned to the several counties of the state from the motor vehicle fund, according to a statement made today by E. G. Patterson, manager of the automobile department of the secretary of state's office.

Distribution of these funds to the counties and receipts from the Southern Oregon counties are as follows:

Curry, receipts, \$275, cost of licenses, etc., \$49, balance to county, \$225; Douglas, \$3,434, expense \$616, balance to county, \$2,818; Jackson, \$5,906; expense, \$1,060; refund, \$4,846; Josephine, \$1,769; expense \$217, refund \$1,551; Klamath, \$2,917, expense, \$523, refund, 2,393; Lane, \$5,865, expense, \$1,052, refund, \$4,812.

Jackson county ranks fourth in the state in number of autos, being exceeded only by Multnomah, Marion and Umatilla.

FUNERAL NOTICE

The funeral of Emmett Beeson will be held at the family residence on Wagner creek at 2:30 p. m. Thursday. The funeral will be in charge of Ashland lodge No. 244 B. P. O. E., and will be private. Interment will be in Stearns cemetery.

For Sale

Safe, 2 show cases, side cases, 1 regulator, 1 roll top desk, J. W. Hammond, the jeweler, 126 E. Main.

NATION'S BUDGET FOR NEXT YEAR BILLION DOLLARS

Bigger Army and Navy Account for Greater Part of Increase—Fiscal Year to Show Shortage of Hundred Million—Additional Taxes and Sale of Panama Bonds

By GILSON GARDNER.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Uncle Sam's budget for next year will be approximately a billion dollars. It is a growing budget, and the following year it will be a billion, three hundred million. The bigger army and navy account for the greater totals.

The past fiscal year saw all bills paid off of regular revenues and about forty million dollars margin in the general fund. It is estimated by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo that the fiscal year which ends June 30, 1917, will see a deficit of about a hundred million and that at the end of the 1918 fiscal year the deficit will be about three hundred millions.

To meet these deficits the authorities plan to sell Panama canal bonds and to put on some additional taxes—perhaps on coffee, rubber and wool.

The above figures do not include the postoffice receipts and expenditures. That department pays for itself and generally shows a balance to the good.

Cost of Government

The expenditures from the general fund for the last fiscal year were as follows:

For civil establishment, \$204,048,737.91; military establishment, \$122,392,362.98; soldiers' homes, cemeteries, etc., \$9,792,912.14; rivers and harbors, \$32,450,301.55; for naval establishment, \$155,029,425.78; Indian service, \$17,570,283.81; pensions \$159,302,351.20; interest on public debt, \$22,900,313.03; Panama canal, \$17,503,728.07; for miscellaneous, \$1,016,310.50. Total, \$741,996,726.97.

In the above table it is interesting to note that the expenditure for pensions exceeds what was spent on the active military establishment. In other words, the government is paying more each year on account of the civil war fought fifty-three years ago than it is for maintaining an army for present use. These figures are for the fiscal year which closed June 30, 1916, and do not include the cost of the militia mobilization on the Mexican border.

Raising of Revenue

This money was raised from the following sources:

Customs, \$213,185,845.63; internal revenue—ordinary, \$303,486,474.04; emergency taxes, \$84,278,302.13; corporation income tax, \$56,993,557.68; individual income tax, \$67,943,594.63; sale of public lands, \$1,887,631.80; mint service, \$4,354,613.12; Panama canal tolls, \$2,869,995.28; miscellaneous, \$47,534,403.16. Total, \$782,534,547.77.

Secretary McAdoo figures on more money in the next two years. He estimates that the individual income tax will yield \$111,750,000 and the corporation tax \$133,000,000. He boosts the customs revenues also to \$230,000,000 in his mind. In 1918 the secretary expects to have \$1,700,000,000 to spend; on the heels of which he will borrow \$300,000,000 to meet the deficit.

If peace comes and the naval program is reduced this great outlay will not be required.

PRICE ON CHEVROLET CARS TO ADVANCE

An increase of \$60 in the price of the Chevrolet "four-ninety" model becomes effective January 15.

Continued increase in the cost of materials and labor has forced this raise in the price, although it was announced a short time ago that there would be no advance in the price of the Chevrolet.

"We held off until the last minute," declared President DeVaux, "hoping that something would occur to make an advance in price unnecessary, but it is now apparent that the high tide of material prices has not been reached and we had to act."

"Up to January 15 our dealers will receive orders for the 'four-ninety' at the present price, but with the close of business January 15, the price advances \$60.

"The raise is only sufficient to absorb the increase in the cost of materials that go into the Chevrolet cars. It was a case of either reduce the quality and save the price, or save the quality and increase the price. We have saved the quality."

SHELDON DRAWS ONLY CHAIRMANSHIP AWARDED JACKSON

SALEM, Ore., Jan. 10.—Representative Sheldon of Jackson county is chairman of the house committee on expositions and fairs and a member of the following committees: Education, mining and revision of laws. He was the only Jackson county representative to draw a chairmanship. Mr. Gore is a member of the following committees: Capitol building and grounds, forestry and conservation, and roads and highways. Thomas is a member of the committees on fisheries, horticulture and manufacturing.

The following is the list of committees:

- Agriculture—Cartmill, Elgin, Cornelius, Hodgson, Meek.
- Alcoholic traffic—Anderson, Elmore, Brown, Lafferty, Matthieu.
- Assessment and taxation—Lewis, Bowman, Porter, Elmore, Eaton.
- Banking—Ritner, Corbett, Dedman, Portwood, Stephens, Belland, Elmore.
- Capitol building and grounds—S. Jones, Crandall, Gore.
- Cities and towns—Brownell, Bean, Mueller.
- Claims—Barber, Burton, Portwood.
- Commerce and navigation—Rowe, Schimpf, Belland, Corbett, Peck.
- Corporations—Martin, Cartmill, Gordon, Crandall, W. B. Jones.
- Counties—Stephens, Lewis, Forbes, Peck, Griegs.
- Education—Lafferty, Gordon, Hodgson, Sheldon, Thompson.
- Elections—Langer, Goode, W. B. Jones, Small, Gordon.

Expositions and Fairs

Expositions and fairs—Sheldon, Fuller, Laugaard, Willett, S. Jones.

Engrossed bills—Brown, Childs, Callan.

Enrolled bills—Bowman, Porter, Ashley.

Fisheries—Belland, Tichenor, Anderson, Sweeney, Mann, Callan, Thomas.

Food and dairy products—Meek, Cartmill, Porter, Cornelius, Tichenor.

Forestry and conservation—Fuller, Lafferty, Rowe, Gore, Brand.

Game—Corbett, Ritner, Ashley, Burdick, Brand.

Health and public morals—Elmore, Thompson, Stott, Goode, Burton.

Horticulture—Portwood, Langer, Thomas, Schimpf, Griegs.

Immigration—Clark, Brownell, W. B. Jones, Tichenor, Goode.

Insurance—MacKay, Barber, Martin, Callan, S. Jones.

Irrigation—Laugaard, Hodgson, Sweeney, Clark, Burdick.

Judiciary—Forbes, Bean, Lewis, Martin, Small, Brownell, Elgin.

Labor and Industries

Labor and Industries—Dedman, Matthieu, Cornelius, Eaton, Belland.

Livestock—Porter, Portwood, Ashley, Forbes, Dedman.

Manufacturing—W. A. Jones, Fuller, Gordon, Peck, Thomas.

Medicine, pharmacy and dentistry.—Matthieu, Anderson, Dedman, Stafrin, Sweeney.

Military affairs—Willett, Stafrin, MacKay, Mueller, Tichenor.

Mining—Sweeney, Mann, Cartmill, Mueller, Sheldon.

Printing—Griegs, Mann, Kubli, Brand, Crandall.

Public institutions—Stafrin, Bean, Thompson, Burton, Goode.

Public lands—Hodgen, Fuller, Small, Crandall, Childs.

Railways and transportation—Callan, Willett, Barber, Mueller, W. A. Jones.

Resolutions—Burdick, Stott, Ritner, Lewis, W. A. Jones.

Revision of Laws

Revision of laws—Stott, Mueller, MacKay, Sheldon, Bowman, Thomas, Burdick.

Rules and joint rules—Thompson, Forbes, Callan, Corbett, MacKay.

Roads and highways—Schimpf, Laugaard, Clark, Ritner, Sweeney, Gore, Brown.

Salaries—Elgin, Langer, Meek, Eaton, Cornelius.

Ways and means—Kubli, Childs, Clark, Rowe, Stephens, Ashley, W. A. Jones.

SPANISH MINISTRY RETAINED IN POWER

MADRID, Jan. 10.—The king's renewal of confidence in the Romanones ministry has produced an excellent impression, the more so as it was only given after the sovereign had consulted the highest personages in the country who were unanimous in advising the retention of the government in power. Premier Romanones was actuated in asking re-indorsement of the royal confidence by the violent campaigns recently carried on against him. The government is now believed to have all the prestige necessary to face the exterior and interior problems. Parliament will reconvene on January 25.

BRIDEGROOM CONFESSES TO MANY CRIMES

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 10.—Jack Baudarlarian, arrested for passing worthless checks, has confessed, according to the police, that he and Albert J. Griffith, a Los Angeles policeman, charged with a \$38,000 express wagon robbery here, were the men wanted for the killing of Drew B. Milligan two months ago, and that they held up eight stages near San Diego and committed other crimes here. Griffith has not corroborated the alleged confession.

Milligan was shot and killed November 27, after he was held up and robbed. Circumstantial evidence caused the police to question Griffith concerning the crime, but he denied knowledge of it. Baudarlarian alleged Griffith fired the shot which killed Milligan.

Baudarlarian was taken into custody at his apartments in the Alexandria hotel, where he was spending his honeymoon with a girl of good family who declared she was ignorant of her husband's "business." The man was reputed a "millionaire," by those about the hotel, who were familiar with his luxurious living.

Griffith was arrested here for holding up and robbing, unaided, an express wagon in the downtown district and carrying off gold and securities amounting to \$28,000.

SERBIA DEMANDS UNIFICATION OF SERBIAN RACE

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—The unification of the Serbian race will be the principal demand of Serbia at the close of the war, says Liaubonir M. Mihalovitch, newly appointed Serbo who is here today on his way to Washington. "Serbia's ambition," Minister Mihalovitch said, "is to see a consolidation of the Slavs of the south."

The demands of Serbia, he continued, will necessarily include the reclamation of Serbian Macedonia, now held by Bulgaria. He saw little hope for friendly relations between Serbia and Austria and a result of the accession of Emperor Charles to the throne of Francis Joseph.

The Serbian minister denied that any of his countrymen felt they had been neglected by their allies when the Germans overran their country.

"It is undeniable," said he, "that all we allies are wishing for peace, but a peace which will be on a basis of justice and freedom. We have full confidence in the ultimate result, so much the more so because all neutrals are sure to be on our side, which is fighting for justice and for the freedom of all great or small states."

POSSESSION OF FLEMISH COAST GERMAN NEED

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Dr. Gustav Stresemann, German national liberty deputy, in a speech at Hanover on Sunday, declared that Germany must emerge from the war in possession of the Flemish coast, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to the Times. Dr. Stresemann said that Germany, although the second strongest economic power in the world and possessing the second strongest merchant fleet had not a single naval supporting point to serve for defense in war-time.

"This war has annihilated our world trade," he is quoted as saying, "we have forfeited our colonies and our cruiser squadron is lost. If therefore, the war ended without something of our former situation altered the consequences for us would be the collapse of our national economy, because the German merchant would not again risk seeing all that he had created collapse the day after a declaration of war by England. If peace is concluded without Germany possessing the Flemish coast England is the winning and we are the losing side. A neutral Belgium is an historical impossibility after this war."

Dr. Stresemann added that without the future possibility of marching through Belgium the Germans must fight the next war on the Rhine and not in France. He said

they looked for German peace, not one under the protection of a world peace alliance. Such an alliance, he maintained, meant a new Algeria congress at which Germany would have against her not only her present enemies but a world of neutrals.

In the concluding part of his speech Dr. Stresemann laid emphasis on the increasing importance of submarines. He said that their full employment would raise the monthly toll of tonnage from half a million to a million tons. This, he said, would not only strike England in her economic nerves but would mean famine for the English population. The speaker drew enthusiastic applause when he exclaimed: "Out with the U-boats."

OLD-TIME COLD CURE— DRINK HOT TEA!

Get a small package of Hamburg Breast Tea, or as the German folks call it, "Hamburger Brust Tee," at any pharmacy. Take a tablespoonful of the tea, put a cup of boiling water upon it, pour through a sieve and drink a teaspoon full at any time during the day or before retiring. It is the most effective way to break a cold and cure grip, as it opens the pores of the skin, relieving congestion. Also loosens the bowels, thus breaking up a cold. Try it the next time you suffer from a cold or the grip. It is inexpensive and entirely vegetable, therefore safe and harmless.

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