

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

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EM-TEES

MOVIE MUSH NOTES. Editor's Note—We publish these little notes, realizing that the majority of you might have passed through life without knowing these daily important tips about the movie stars.

Evelyn Lightbean has five queer pets—an ant eater, sardine, giraffe, clam and a mule. Just think of that!

Nothing pleases pretty Genevieve Coldsaw more, outside of working before the camera, than letting her luxurious curls unfurl to the zephyrs while gliding o'er the waves in her private yacht.

Myrtle Mildew, the winsome little comedienne, co-starring with Ralph Feeblebro, drives her raceabout to and from the studio all by herself.

Bessie Batty, after camera hours, is diligently doing her share. She removed a costly Japanese dwarf tree from its priceless vase and has planted three potatoes in its place.

Movie comedians are just as funny off camera as before it. To illustrate an instance: Eddie Thelknoch when asked by a comedian, "Well, Eddie, how are things today?" replied quick as a flash in his usual witty fashion, "Fine, I ain't got no kick coming."

LATER PLANTING IS ADVISED BY EXPERT. Later planting, more cultivation of the soil, and less seed per acre were three main points brought out by H. W. Campbell, the well known farm expert who spoke at the armory yesterday afternoon.

He showed many pictures illustrating the value of putting the disc on the soil as soon in the spring as possible and keeping in the land under cultivation until June or July before seeding. Land should be plowed in the fall, he maintained, and seed should never be broadcast, as it is wasteful and makes the stand too thick for proper results.

Late planting for corn, Mr. Campbell showed to be particularly advantageous, the corn planted in June and July, with the seedbed properly cultivated more than doubling the output of corn planted earlier in the season, under ordinary conditions.

PORTLAND TRAFFIC MANAGER IS FATALLY INJURED. PORTLAND, May 7.—W. D. Skinner, traffic manager of the Skokano, Portland and Seattle railway, sustained injuries while examining engineers later said may prove fatal, when an automobile driven by Wilbur E. Conan, manager of the Northwestern Electric company, skidded late today near here and crashed into a telephone pole.

"CHOOSE THEREFORE LIFE THAT THOU AND THY SEED MAY LIVE."

ARE Americans beginning to understand that the address of the president to congress was a very solemn warning of possible disaster, an almost passionate appeal for prompt action?

Read carefully, thoughtfully what the president said to the nation and you will find it voices the warning of a prophet of old to a careless and forgetful people: "I call heaven and earth to witness that I have set before you life and death, blessing and cursing; choose therefore life that thou and thy seed may live."

That same terrible warning is being voiced today by every thoughtful man in this nation. They are beginning to see what the president has seen for long months—the imminent, immediate danger of this nation in this world war.

The armies of our allies cannot win unless amply supplied with food and munitions. If they do not win, the United States remains the sole obstacle to a victorious autocracy and world dominion.

That is the situation the president sees and the envoys from France and Britain are emphasizing. The German U-boat blockade is a very serious matter. Unless England can gather from the ends of the earth, food, munitions, equipment, steel and coal to distribute to France, Italy and Russia, the allies cannot sustain the fight.

That means millions of American soldiers to the battle front, perhaps on this very American soil. It means the gravest of peril to what Washington and his patriots established in 1776 and to everything that Americans have added to the structure of freedom and democracy since that time.

How can it be averted? By food supplies and ships to carry them to the millions of soldiers our allies have furnished, ready and willing to do the fighting if they can be fed and equipped.

The United States government will see to the providing of the ships. Only the people of the United States can see that the food is supplied. There must be such a harvest in the United States this year as the world never saw before. If this war is not won by workers in the farm fields of the United States, it must be won, or lost, in long years of war and at the cost of the lives of hundreds of thousands of American boys and men. Is that worth working and planning for?

There is little more than a month left of seeding and planting time. From every pulpit in this land should thunder that message, "Choose therefore life that thou and thy seed may live."

It should echo from every little schoolhouse and be heard in every lodge room in America. Every man who has influence with another man should put the situation squarely up to him. It should meet men and women at every turn. Men should strive for action knowing that they are working for God and their country.

Action now that will bring a record food supply will save hundreds of thousands of American lives, avert orphaned homes, widowed wives, weeping mothers, save democracy.

"Choose, therefore, life, that thou and thy seed may live."

THE BIRTH OF A NATION.

RUSSIA is in the birth throes of democracy. The fever of the revolution must run its course. Such episodes as that of last week, when a determined attempt to oust the provisional government was all but successful, are to be expected. The wonder is that the situation has developed already leaders of capacity and strength sufficient to resist the powerful propaganda of dissolution promoted by Germany for separate peace.

With the collapse of the autocracy, the discordant factions, whose only point in common was the overthrow of absolutism, naturally drift apart, each intent upon the adoption of its particular fad as a theory of government. The radical becomes more radical. The socialist more socialistic, and the anarchist more anarchistic. The forces loosened by revolution are destructive rather than constructive, some times narrow visioned, frequently lacking in perspective, often not hesitating to sacrifice the practical gain for the impractical dream.

Patriotism serves as a cloak for the faddist as well as the rascal, and revolution makes his opportunity. In a revolution we have the socialist clamoring for confiscation of property, the laborite demanding a labor autocracy, the suffragist wanting votes, the prohibitionist urging a dry nation, the royalist plotting restoration, the plutocrat striving for privilege, and the absolutist grabbing power—each so intent upon winning success, that the broader viewpoint of the common good is lost sight of.

As one or the other of the faddists gain the upperhand over the sober common-sense of the nation, various experiments at government are tried out and if chaos follows, reaction succeeds, and history repeats itself with the triumph of the strong.

The course of the new Russia, the Russian democracy will be followed with intense interest by all students of humanity, because there is no precedent. Out of the turmoil and trouble will be born a government unlike any now existing, that promises more for humanity than any other, because the Russian ideal of democracy, tinged with mysticism and theocracy, is a different and noble conception than our own materialistic idea. With the binding shackles and restrictive fetters of czarism stricken off, the semi-oriental Russian will work out his own salvation with a government and civilization that will reflect the genius and the glory of the Slav.

BRITISH MISSION DISCUSSES SENDING OF AMERICAN FORCE

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The third week of the visit of the British mission began today with conferences of eight subcommittees among which the various questions of America's participation in the war against Germany has been developed. During the week some of the committees probably will report back to the main conference, who in turn may make announcement of the decisions reached. As the conferences develop it becomes more evident that all questions are extremely complicated in their various inter-relations to other questions and that the most difficult part of the work consists in harmonizing the various conflicting needs. For instance, the sending of an American expeditionary force, desired by both French and British missions, involved not only military considerations, but also the question of whether it is wise to divert the tonnage necessary for troop transportation from its present work of carrying food and munitions. Likewise it is essential to restrict imports to the materials of the most value to the allies.

NATIONALISTS WIN ANTIPODES ELECTION

LONDON, May 7.—A Melbourne dispatch says that it seems certain that the Australian elections will give the nationalists control of both houses of parliament. The party's senate candidates are leading strongly everywhere except in Queensland. The majorities in the labor stronghold are enormous reduced.

Australia has been the scene of a bitter political war since last November when the administration's reform bill was defeated at the polls. Premier William Morris Hughes was ousted from the leadership of the federal labor party and formed a new labor party with the announced intention of continuing the fight for conscription. The dissension in his ranks caused the premier to resign on February 19, but on request of the governor-general he immediately formed a new coalition cabinet. The acuteness of the political situation prevented Premier Hughes from attending the recent imperial conference in London, and Australia was not represented.

PORTUGAL LEASES SHIPS TO BRITAIN

LISBON, April 29.—Correspondence.—Sixty of the 76 German merchant steamers which were in Portuguese ports when Portugal entered the war and which were promptly seized by the government, have been turned over to Great Britain on a rental basis. England has rented the ships for \$7,000,000 a year to be paid for after the war.

The renting of the ships to England has caused a good deal of criticism, particularly at this time, on the lack of merchant ships is sending up the cost of living and disturbing the whole range of Portugal's exports and imports. One of the most serious results from the lack of shipping is the coal famine. Ordinarily coal costs about 6.50 a ton, but the price now is \$37 and \$40 a ton.

AMATEUR AVIATORS KILLED IN TRAINING

HEMPSTEAD, N. Y., May 7.—Peter Merritt of Roosevelt, N. Y., and John Stendorf of Tonawanda, N. Y., both privates in the recently organized aviation training corps at Hempstead Plains, were killed today when their machine fell from a height of over 2000 feet. The accident was witnessed by many persons, some of whom asserted the gasoline tank of the airplane exploded, while others attributed the mishap to jamming of the steering gear.

BELL-ANS Absolutely Removes Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.

FROST FIGHTING AND THERMOMETERS

Right and Wrong Way to Expose Thermometers in Orchard.

By F. C. Reimer, Talent, Oregon

It is well known that good thermometers are a necessity in orchard heating work. It is also of the greatest importance that the thermometers should be properly located and exposed. It has often been observed in some of our orchards that the thermometers are exposed in such manner as to be of little value in determining when to begin lighting the posts. Thermometers attached to posts, tree trunks, branches, or the side or roof of a building, or laid on a box, shed, or board, do not give the true temperature of the air. A wet thermometer usually indicates lower temperatures than the true temperature of the air surrounding it. This is due to the fact that moisture collects on the bulb of an exposed thermometer, and when it evaporates reduces the temperature of the bulb below that of the surrounding air. This can be easily demonstrated by placing two thermometers side by side, wetting one and leaving the other dry. In a short time the wet thermometer will read lower than the dry thermometer, although the dry thermometer indicates the true temperature of the air surrounding both thermometers.

Proper Exposure. The great importance of properly exposing the thermometers is well demonstrated by the following figures obtained at the Southern Oregon Experiment Station at Talent, Oregon.

During the frost seasons of 1914, 1915 and 1916, minimum thermometers have been kept in a weather bureau thermometer shelter and also outside near the shelter, and exposed in various ways. It would require too much space to publish all of these readings in an article of this kind. The following table shows the lowest readings of part of these thermometers on nights when low temperatures occurred:

Table with columns for Year, Date, Shelter, and On side of post. Rows include 1914 (April 28, 29, 30), 1915 (April 8, 9, 14, 15, 22), and 1916 (March 24, 29, 30, April 5, 15, 19, May 7, 11, 12).

The thermometers used in this work were first carefully tested and compared. They gave uniform readings when placed in the thermometer shelter.

It will be noticed in the above tables that the thermometer on the shelter reads from 1:5 to 6 degrees lower than the one in the shelter, and that there is no uniformity in the difference. This difference is probably due to the variation in the amount of moisture in the air, and the rate at which it collects and evaporates from the thermometer outside.

Board Reduces Moisture. The thermometer on the shelter and which was fully exposed, always reads lower than the thermometer on the shelter over which a board was suspended. This board permitted less moisture to collect on the thermometer underneath and also reduced the evaporation of the moisture which did collect, and checked the radiation of heat. This difference is not uniform, but varies from one-half to four and one-half degrees. The thermometer under the board on the shelter, however, always reads lower than the one in the shelter, ranging from one-half to three and one-half degrees lower.

The thermometer attached to the side of a post, and fully exposed, always reads lower than the one in the shelter, usually lower than the one on the shelter under a suspended board, and always higher than the fully exposed thermometer on the shelter.

Undoubtedly a thermometer attached to the side of a small post, exposed on all sides, but underneath a suspended board, would read higher than all the other thermometers except the one in the shelter. This matter is now being tested.

The various styles of thermometer shelters are now being tested by C. A. Noren, of the local weather bureau, and he states that he will publish an article on his results in the near future.

Summary. The following is a summary of the facts established in our work: The minimum thermometer in the standard thermometer shelter reads higher than any exposed thermometer outside. The thermometer lying entirely on the shelter, but with the bulb projecting beyond the edge of the shelter reads higher than the one entirely on the shelter. The thermometer on the shelter under a suspended board reads higher than any thermometer outside and fully exposed. The thermometer attached to a post, and fully exposed, reads higher than a thermometer at the same elevation lying on a board and fully exposed. Thermometers outside and fully exposed are not reliable guides in frost fighting work. Those lying outside on a box, board, or piece of metal are very misleading. Thermometers in a standard weather bureau thermometer shelter, or a home-made shelter which gives similar readings have proved up to the present time, in this valley, the only satisfactory guide in frost fighting work. When the temperature in a standard ther-

CROWN PRINCE HAS A BIRTHDAY

AMSTERDAM, May 7.—The German emperor has sent the following telegram to the crown prince: "Your birthday falls this year in a serious and decisive time. In grateful and full confidence the Fatherland and I look upon you and the other battlefronts which imperturbably resist all attack and which will stand invincible in the new battles. God grant the Fatherland in your new year of life a full victory and a peace filled with blessings."

The crown prince was born on May 6, 1882, and is therefore 35 years old. He is at present in command of the German armies facing the French offensive.

LaGoutte-a-Goutte RESTORES GRAY HAIR. No matter how gray, faded, streaked or thinning it may be LaGoutte-a-Goutte will restore your hair to its natural color. It cures even the roots successfully. Sold and Applied in All Good Hairdressing Establishments.

LaGoutte-a-Goutte is sold and applied in Medford by Miss May Ingalls, Mme. Dowd Jeffers, Miss Corn Utley.

GIM CHUNG China Herb Store. Herb cure for headache, catarrh, diphtheria, sore throat, lung trouble, kidney trouble, stomach trouble, heart trouble, chills and fever, cramps, coughs, poor circulation, carbuncles, tumors, caked breast, cures all kinds of gotters. NO OPERATION.

Medford, Oregon, Jan. 18, 1917 TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: This is to certify that I, the undersigned, had very severe stomach trouble and had been bothered for several years and last August was not expected to live, and hearing of Gim Chung (whose Herb Store is at 241 South Front street in Medford) I decided to get herbs for my stomach trouble, and I started to feeling better as soon as I used them, and today am a well man and can heartily recommend anyone afflicted as I was to see Gim Chung and try his Herbs. (Signed) W. R. JOHNSON, Witnesses: M. A. Anderson, Medford. S. B. Holmes, Eagle Point. Frank Lewis, Eagle Point. Wm. Lewis, Eagle Point. W. L. Childreth, Eagle Point. C. E. Moore, Eagle Point. J. V. McIntyre, Eagle Point. Geo. B. Von der Hellen, Eagle Point. Thos. E. Nichols, Eagle Point.



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