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EM-TEES THE SEVENTH COMPANY

(Tune: "Where the River Shannon Flows") There's a dear old fort in Oregon, The home of the C. A. C. It is known as Fort Stevens, Down on the Columbia. Many homes are sad and lonely, For their darlings may soon be sent far across the waters To help conquer Germany.

Chorus: Where the dear Columbia flows, Where old Fort Stevens stands, There my heart is always longing To be with that noble band, O, I am so sad and lonely, And no pleasure can I see, For my sweetheart is a soldier In the Seventh company.

When leaving dear old Medford— I never shall forget that day— As the train pulled in the station To bear our boys away, Many mothers' hearts were breaking And for tears they could not see As they bid farewell to those Brave boys of the Seventh company.

But when this war is over And peace once more doth reign, O, how gladly we will welcome All soldiers back again, As around the train we gather, Our own dear boys to see, I pray there be none missing From the Seventh company, Written in honor of the Seventh company boys.

DELPHIA WRIGHT, Medford, Ore.

TWO MILLIONS MAKE BRITISH MUNITIONS

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Colonel Winston Churchill, minister of munitions, has begun the reorganization of the British munitions department. In a statement he said the department now is employing 2,000,000 persons and the headquarters staff 13,500, and that it is controlling an expenditure of between 500,000,000 and 700,000,000 pounds a year.

Colonel Churchill says this work the department has done has made the British armies the best equipped and most formidable armed in Europe.

"But," the minister adds, "we no longer are tapping stored-up resources of the national energy or mobilizing. The magnitude of the effort and achievement approximates the limits of possibility. Already in many directions the frontiers are in sight, and it is necessary, therefore, not only to expand, but to have over ground already covered, and by thrifty and ingenious methods glean a further reinforcement of war power."

SERIOUS FOREST FIRES IN MONTANA

BUTTE, Mont., Aug. 21.—A call was issued this morning by E. D. Gardner in charge of the local forestry department to fight fires along the Montana-Idaho line to report to him at once. Mr. Gardner announced that half a dozen forest fires in the Bitter Root mountains are threatening a conflagration more serious in their proportions than anything the department has been called upon to handle since the disastrous forest fires of 1910.

Between 2000 and 3000 men have been employed in the last two weeks in western Montana to fight fires. The most threatening fire today is located at the crest of the mountains on the state line near Lolo Hot Springs. Two hundred men were sent out from here last night to join the forces combatting the flames.

THE GERMAN PEACE SHAM

ONE has only to read Former Ambassador Gerard's narrative to be convinced, if he were not before, that any peace talk from America is interpreted in Germany as weakness and that the only language German autocracy understands is blood and iron. For three years President Wilson did his utmost for peace and was laughed to scorn while German aggression upon America became bolder and bolder, forcing the United States to demonstrate its grim readiness to fight for its rights. A million Americans on the battle line will win respectful hearing for peace proposals—because it is the might that constitutes right to the German mind.

The sham character of the peace proposals made by Germany last winter and since reiterated are fully exposed by Mr. Gerard. When Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg was asked by Mr. Gerard what his peace terms were, he was evasive. When asked, "Are the Germans willing to withdraw from Belgium?" the chancellor replied:

"Yes, but with guarantees. We must, possibly, have the forts of Liege and Namur. We must have other forts and garrisons throughout Belgium. We must have possession of the railroad lines. We must have possession of the ports and other means of communications. The Belgians will not be allowed to maintain an army, but we must be allowed to retain a large army in Belgium. We must have the commercial control of Belgium. We cannot allow Belgium to be an outpost of England."

In addition, Von Tirpitz is quoted as declaring that the coast of Flanders must be retained by Germany, in order to make war on England.

The following conversation followed between Mr. Gerard and the chancellor:

"How about northern France?" "We are willing to leave northern France," the chancellor responded, "but there must be a rectification of the frontier." "How about the eastern frontier?" "We must have a very substantial rectification of our frontier." "How about Rumania?" "We shall leave Bulgaria to deal with Rumania." "How about Serbia?" "A very small Serbia may be allowed to exist, but that is a question for Austria. Austria must be left to do what she wishes to with Italy, and we must have indemnities from all countries, and all our ships and colonies back."

Of course, "rectification of the frontier" is a polite term for "annexation," says Mr. Gerard. Here is the official German idea of a peace "without annexations"—an enslaved Belgium, a Germanized northern France, Courland and Poland German provinces, Serbia an Austrian province, Rumania enslaved by Bulgaria, Italy ruled by Austria—an enlarged Germany dominating central Europe from the North sea and the Baltic to the Black and Adriatic seas beyond to the Persian gulf—indemnities from the countries Germany has raped, pillaged and slaughtered, including America, and all her ships and colonies back.

Such a peace is possible only for a triumphant Germany. Any serious discussion of peace at the present time will be interpreted by Germany as dictated by fear of her prowess—a sign of failure by the allies. It will be seized upon as an interval of recuperation to renew the struggle for "Deutschland uber Alles."

America and our allies are discussing peace in the only terms Germany can comprehend—armed might. The best possible peace arguments are the British, French and Italian offensives, the reorganization of the Russian army and the military preparations of the United States. The sooner America can strike, and strike hard—the quicker will peace come—for peace is only possible when German militarism is beaten to its knees and German autocracy destroyed.

The pope in his peace proposals states that the "first of all fundamental points" for peace is that "for the material force of arms be substituted the moral force of right." This is impossible, because German autocracy recognizes no law of God or man which interferes with "military necessity." Justice and equality have no place in the kaiser's decalogue, and the German government has shamelessly proclaimed that no laws, rules or guarantees are binding upon it. There is honor among thieves—but no honor or good faith in the German autocracy. It is impossible to make peace with Prussianism. It must be destroyed.

Remember the Boys in Camp

Dr. J. Lawrence Hill has written the following letter to the president of the Soldiers' Auxiliary, with the request that it be published: "I am in most hearty sympathy with your work, and shall always be ready to contribute to its success in any way I can. All you have to do is to call upon me to prove my interest. Your work will not interfere, in any way, with that of the Soldiers' and Civilians Relief Work committee, of which I am chairman, but, rather, it augments that work and we should join our forces from the start, so as to be ready to meet every emergency as it arises."

"The boys at camp need our love and care. No matter what their military conditions may be, whatever loving hands can do for them and loving hearts desire, should be done, and generously done. To know that they are not forgotten by the city and valley they love will be an inspiration to them to be always at their best, and to do their best, whether at home or abroad."

We all like to be remembered, especially when away from home and those we love. These boys gladly responded to their country's call, and are willing and ready to go to the trenches of Europe, there to shed their blood and give their lives for the flag they love and the democracy they are determined to perpetuate. They are splendid boys, and it is our duty, seeing that they have pledged to fight our battles, to make every sacrifice for their comfort and pleasure. They need books, papers, magazines, records, tobacco, cigarettes, and the delicacies to which they have been accustomed, and whatever will

enable them to enjoy a pleasant hour, and to realize that those they have left behind have not forgotten them. "Medford will not fail at this time. I know she will give a very generous account of herself, and the good we do in this direction will return to us a hundredfold."

WATER CURE IS USED ON CONVICTS

WALLA WALLA, Wash., Aug. 21.—For the first time in several years the "water cure" was used on numerous convicts of the state penitentiary yesterday after about thirty of them had kept the entire prison awake all night hammering their cell with iron bars. Warden Brown would not use the hose only as a last resort and then kept the prisoners nearby to prevent the possibility of suicide, but it gradually became evident that he had strangled himself with a pair of shoe laces.

ASK NATIONAL 8 HOUR DAY LAW LUMBER CAMPS

TACOMA, Aug. 21.—The Washington state council of defense has passed resolutions and forwarded them to congress asking that body to establish a national eight-hour day in the lumber industry in the United States. The resolution reads:

"Whereas, the lumber industry of the state of Washington is tied up by strikes of labor demanding an eight-hour day as the standard of labor in this industry, and

"Whereas, the lumber operators maintain, and at a recent hearing have offered, strong evidence to the council to prove that it would be impossible for this state to go upon this eight-hour basis, while other parts of the country, particularly the southern pine industry, with which the lumber of this district has to compete, is working upon a ten or eleven-hour standard, without paralysis of this most important of our state's industries;

"Resolved, that this council urges upon the congress of the United States that it enact a law providing for the universal eight-hour standard of labor in the lumber industry applicable to all lumber used in interstate commerce."

Another resolution asking similar action by the state councils of defense of Oregon and Idaho was also passed.

GERMANY FAVORS PEACE PROPOSALS

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 21.—At a meeting of the main committee of the Reichstag called for today, Chancellor Michaelis was expected to declare the Pope's peace note in general accord with the German government's peace proposal of December 12, 1916, and the recent Reichstag resolution on the same subject and therefore to be sympathetically received in Germany. Germany cannot, however, discuss details and particularly under no circumstances can it enter into a discussion of the status of Alsace-Lorraine as a part of the German empire.

A meeting of the Bundesrat committee on foreign affairs had been called for yesterday in Berlin under the chairmanship of the Bavarian premier, Count Hertling, to discuss the situation created by the Pope's note and to approve the offer.

EDITOR SPY USED SHOESTRINGS TO SUICIDE

PARIS, Aug. 21.—Miguel Almeyda, editor of the Bonnet Rouge, who had been arrested on a charge of sedition, committed suicide, according to the report of three medical-legal experts, which was sent yesterday to Rene Viviani, minister of justice. M. Viviani's inquiry showed that Almeyda had thrice tried to kill himself with his shoe laces. The head warden of the prison was degraded and transferred and two assistants were removed for leaving the shoe laces in the cell, contrary to prison regulations. The prison doctor was placed at disposal of the military authorities for making a false report, while the chief prison doctor was discharged for accepting his subordinate's report without verification.

Almeyda was found dead in prison last Wednesday. His friends at first refused to admit the hypothesis of suicide, but it gradually became evident that he had strangled himself with a pair of shoe laces.

SHIPYARD WORKERS TALK GENERAL STRIKE

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—The shipyard workers in this district, who are said to number nearly 12,000, except to opposition to their mass meeting in Tammany hall this afternoon, when a vote probably will be taken to decide whether to not a general strike of shipyard workers in the United States is to be called. Such action, it was said, would affect 250,000 men.

DEO FOR CROUP Dennis Eucalyptus Ointment AT ALL DRUG STORES TUBES 250 JARS 70C

PETAINE PLEASD WITH INSPECTION OF AMERICANS

AMERICAN TRAINING CAMP IN FRANCE, Sunday, Aug. 19 (delayed).—General Petain, commander-in-chief of the French armies, paid his first visit today to the American troops in France and expressed himself as delighted with what he saw.

"I am exceedingly pleased and gratified with what I have seen during this inspection," he said. "Training has progressed so well that I feel certain the American troops will form an excellent fighting force in a very short time."

The French general was accompanied by Major General John J. Pershing, the American commander, and both left this afternoon for the French front, where they will remain several days. They had a very busy day, motoring a hundred miles or more and inspecting almost every village in which Americans are billeted. In addition, General Petain held a review of the famous chasseur division, which has been training the Americans for the last month.

Addressing the officer of this division, General Petain said they had rendered a notable service both to France and to America, and that their battalions had become sister battalions to the American contingent. The Americans, he had added, had expressed the hope that some day they would have the privilege of fighting alongside their French instructors, and of proving what apt pupils they can be.

General Petain spoke of the elan of the chasseurs, of the high morale of the French army they represented, and recalled to them that their duty was always to inculcate this morale in their fellow divisions.

Major General Pershing also was much pleased with his inspection of the American troops. He noted material improvements everywhere.

HOOKWORM FOUND IN ARMY RECRUITS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Discovery of hookworm infection in 47 out of 75 military recruits recently sent to be mobilized for war service has caused public health service authorities to recommend prompt examination of all units of the national guard and national army at present organized, especially those from the warmer portions of the country.

Danger of a widespread epidemic of hookworm in Europe is pointed out if even light cases are sent to the trenches. These dangers can be prevented to a very great extent, authorities say, if recruits are systematically examined for intestinal parasites and either treated in the American training camps or discharged, as necessity indicates.

ADVANCE IN PAPER PRICES UNJUSTIFIABLE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The advance in prices of book paper last year were excessive and unwarranted, the federal trade commission reported today to the senate. As a result of its investigation the commission has ordered proceedings against certain practices of manufacturers.

The advances were not warranted either by the increase in costs or by the changes in conditions of supply and demand, the commission found. The advances were brought about in part by the activities of members of the paper manufacturers association and the secretary of the bureau of statistics maintained by the manufacturers. On account of those activities the proceedings were ordered.

Bobby SAYS "The right food for hot weather—POST TOASTIES" JOHN A. PERL UNDERTAKER Lady Assistant, 28 SOUTH BARTLETT, Phone M. 47 and 47-J-2. Automobile Hearse Service. Ambulance Service. Coroner.

8000 VETERANS OF GRAND ARMY IN ANNUAL PARADE

BOSTON, Aug. 21.—Several thousand aged men in blue, survivors of the army which fought for the Union more than half a century ago, marched with brave step thru Boston streets today. The route was the shortest ever selected for the annual parade of the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. The veterans were favored by a clear sky, moderate temperature and a refreshing breeze.

The chief marshal was J. Payson Bradley of this city. In the line were the departments of the Grand Army in order of seniority of organization. The national officers and past commanders in chief in automobiles, the Sons of Veterans, former prisoners of war, naval veterans and a rear guard of disabled veterans in cars. Commander-in-Chief William J. Patterson reviewed the parade from a large grand stand on the Tremont street side of the common. Governor McCall was at the state house and Mayor Curley at the city hall.

About 8000 blue-coated, gray-haired men were in line as compared with nearly 50,000 who formed the parade at the last reunion held in this city. Many of the veterans of 80 years and over rode in automobiles, but there were hundreds of nearly that age who marched over the entire route. For those who found their endurance unequal to this task, cars were stationed at various points in readiness to pick them up.

Red Cross stations were called on to care for a few cases of slight heat prostration.

LOVETT NAMED AS SHIPPING CONTROLLER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Government control of the coal industry moved a step nearer today, when President Wilson formally named Robert S. Lovett of the war industries board, director of priority of transportation and approved an order issued by Judge Lovett directing that rail and steamship lines give bluminous coal shipments to the northwest preference over all other freight movements.

Within the next day or so the pres-

Lemons Whiten and Beautify the Skin! Make Cheap Lotion

The juice of two fresh lemons strained into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white makes a whole quart pint of the most remarkable lemon skin beautifier at about the cost one must pay for a small jar of the ordinary cold cream. Care should be taken to strain the lemon juice thru a fine cloth so no lemon pulp gets in, then this lotion will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach and remove such blemishes as freckles, sallowness and tan and is the ideal skin softener, smoother and beautifier. Just try it! Make up a quart pint of this sweetly fragrant lemon lotion and massage it daily into the face, neck, arms and hands. It should naturally help to whiten, soften, freshen, and bring out the hidden roses and beauty of any skin. It is wonderful to rough, red hands. Your druggist will sell three ounces of orchard white at little cost, and any grocer will supply the lemons.



Our Ice Cream Always Pleases Nothing will please her better than one of our Thirst Quenching Ice Cream Sodas. Come to the Ice Cream Parlor that gives you the best in everything. Nothing but the finest of fresh fruits used in our flavors and the purest and richest of cream in our Ice Cream. That's the one reason why everybody says our Velvet Ice Cream is the most wonderful they ever tasted. WHITE VELVET ICE CREAM CO.

GRAY'S SHIP HARBOR STRIKE IS SETTLED

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—As the result of conferences concluded here today in which representatives of builders, the shipping board and the American Federation of Labor participated, a strike of more than 1000 shipbuilders in the Grays Harbor district of Washington was declared off and the men were ordered back to work. The strike is said to have been sympathetic. The yards at Aberdeen and Hoquiam are working on wooden ships for the government.



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