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INSURANCE FOR TROOPS.

CONGRESS is debating the administration's soldiers' and sailors' insurance bill, a measure designed to prevent a repetition of the pension scandals which have proved so costly to the American people.

The civil war ended in 1865. In 1873, eight years later, there were 119,500 invalids and 118,911 widows upon the pension roll, drawing \$27,000,000.

Since the civil war, the government has paid out \$4,765,000,000 in civil war pensions, much of it unjustly.

The administration is seeking to avoid a repetition of the costly pension scandal. It holds that every man in the hazardous duty of the battlefield is entitled to prompt compensation for his injuries.

There will be no politics before pension bureaus, no playing of politics to secure "soldiers' votes" by waste of public revenue, no pensions for the undeserving—but relief for those entitled to it.

The measure is one of the most meritorious of the war—a clean, business-like, efficient way of taking care of Americans fighting America's battle.

THE PEACE FORMULA.

THE GERMAN socialist peace formula, "no annexations, no indemnities, and the right of all nations to self-determination" is generally misunderstood, as it sounds plausible. It is of German origin, and the adopted by Russians and echoed by American pacifists.

Translations of the expression differ somewhat in all languages, thus conveying a different meaning in different countries. The German language version for the last phrase is "Selbstbestimmungsrecht der Voelker"—which is the version of German socialists and means that Alsace-Lorraine is to have more or less autonomy, under the kaiser.

The phrase "no indemnities" means that Germany will not be called upon to make restitution and special payment to indemnify the losses she has inflicted on other countries, but that the entente allies, which endeavored to defend the devastated countries, shall pay for the rehabilitation.

The use of the phrase is part of the German propaganda to secure peace at the earliest possible moment, while Germany is still victorious and the kaiser can make the conditions. Its adoption by the Stockholm conference is scheduled to make it appear that the workers of the world have endorsed such a peace.

A Stick in Civilization's Wheel

BY IDA M. TARBELL. "Playing 'cuttle-fish,'" as Lincoln called it, is one of the commonest tricks in polemics. In attack, in defense, in escape, your partisan cuttle-fish can throw out its black fluid, darkening facts until the straight line of reasoning is in a hopeless tangle.

Lincoln, the openest of reasoners, he who at every point in an argument, took almost Quixotic pains to make his meaning and policy clear, was forced always to keep an eye open for this particular cuttle-fish trick.

But the North was sprinkled with people who were not satisfied with that one clear aim. They wanted him to set down in writing what he meant to do with the Confederates should they be defeated, what kind of government he proposed to establish in the revolting states; whether or no he would give the negro a vote, that is, they were busy from morning until night obscuring the end—the saving of the Union.

Every great contest breeds a school of this pestiferous cuttle-fish. We have them now—darkening our troubled waters with their "We don't know why we are fighting" ink.

There are two ways of explaining the people who today declare that we have been "hurried" into this

war and that we don't know what we are fighting for—one is that intellectual blindness—that ability to think what you want to think, to see no more than you want to see—engendered by a fanatical devotion to a particular formula or scheme—often very good in itself;—the other is plain intellectual dishonesty.

If ever a reason for a war was clear, if ever a people came to a war by solid if slow argument, it is now. If ever the aim of a conflict was stated fully and unambiguously, it was so stated by the president of the United States in his message of April 2, declaring war. That message is and must remain our justification and our aim.

Three years of experience in which every opportunity was given the imperial government of Germany to clear itself of the charges of being at war with humanity itself, have proved beyond a question that it is upon these deepest inspirations of the world that it does war.

Prussianism, as we have come to call the doctrine on which Germany bases its attack on the world, believes in itself and its superiority to the rest of us. It believes itself called to spread itself over the rest of us in spite of our liking it or not.

It believes in war as the divinely appointed instrument for our conversion. Believing this it made good and ready for its great crusade. It developed a great, healthy, busy, trained, obedient people—people who, for the sake of the security they enjoyed in the perfectly adjusted machine, were willing to accept war which was to make them richer, more powerful, rulers of the earth. This war is but the first campaign in the

series which was to Prussianize the earth. Study Germany's own teachings, follow the patient, intelligent working into every nook and cranny of the earth and you cannot escape her intention, fantastic as it seems, hard as it has been to believe it.

Germany struck a group of nations groping toward an entirely different ideal—nations only half-heartedly military and that half so only by their sense of necessity. These nations wanted only their own. They were coming more and more to feel that every little land should have its chance.

With every month of this three years of war it has become clearer that either Prussianism or democracy must go down. What was true of slavery in this country 60 years ago—"We must become all one thing or the other"—is true today. We must become all Prussian or all democrat.

What folly to talk of boundaries now, to prate of indemnities and annexations. They are not the question, nor can they be until the one question is settled. Free the wheel, and all these matters will be adjusted by a world free to be just, free so to arrange things that each shall get the chance and that all nations—Germany itself included—shall have a free play for peaceful democratic ambition.

To talk of terms now is to play the game of autocracy. What greater help within Germany—with the German people—could this autocracy ask than propositions from the allies? It would enable it to say to them—"You see they must sue for peace. They're beaten. As always, we are omnipotent. Gott mit uns." And with that curious mental obtuseness which goes with a belief in autocracy the people would believe, tho the terms the government accepted were as severe as the most intolerant ally might name.

The German people have believed their government impregnable. They still believe it so. The only possible way to break the superstition is to break autocracy in Germany. Break it until it is on its knees suing for peace. Then and then only will that great and wonderful people come to itself. And then only will civilization, as those of us who now call ourselves democrats understand it, have a chance.

VETERANS MEET AT ASHLAND IN ANNUAL REUNION

ASHLAND, Sept. 10.—Two-score tents are being pitched in what was formerly Chautauqua park, for the 25th annual reunion of the old soldiers and sailors of Southern Oregon. The several camps will be designated as Ashland, Medford, Central Point and Grants Pass.

Ashland Day Tuesday. Ashland was to have celebrated the reunion event on Tuesday, but the date was changed to Monday, due to the circumstance that the big spectacular show, "So Long, Letty," desired to occupy the Chautauqua auditorium on Tuesday evening.

Monday was devoted to arranging preliminaries and the exchange of fraternal greetings. In the evening there will be a program at the new Chautauqua auditorium beginning at 7:30, including music by the band and an address of welcome by Mayor Lamkin, also instrumental music specialties by Dr. E. A. Woods and his talented sons. The main address will be by Representative C. M. Thomas of Medford.

Grants Pass Day. Wednesday will be Grants Pass day, with appropriate exercises under auspices of John A. Logan Post, G. A. R. Thursday will be Central Point day, with veterans of Harrison Post, No. 67, in charge, assisted by the W. R. C. organization, No. 27. Rev. M. C. Reed of this city will deliver the address.

Friday will be Medford day. Although no formal program has as yet been announced, it is understood on the part of the ladies of Chester A.

Arthur Relief Corps, No. 37, of that city will rise to the occasion and stage an entertainment in keeping with the closing hours of the reunion event. Mrs. Rachael Kenyon is president of the Medford W. R. C. organization.

Besides visiting veterans from other organizations, four Grand Army posts are represented in the reunion association—Burnside No. 23 of Ashland, William E. Palmer commander, and W. R. C. No. 24, Mrs. S. A. Peters president; Chester A. Arthur No. 47 of Medford, Fosskott M. Putney commander; Harrison No. 67 of Central Point, and John A. Logan No. 39, Grants Pass.

Officers of the reunion association are as follows: Colonel, George O. Van Natta, vice James Mattingly, deceased, Ashland; lieutenant-colonel, John Renault, Jacksonville; major, William E. Palmer, Ashland; adjutant, J. E. Peterson, Grants Pass; quartermaster, J. P. Sayle, and chaplain, Mrs. A. C. Spencer, both of that city.

Attention is again called to the invitation which is general in scope as applying to civil-war veterans, both federal and confederate of either army or navy, also those participating in the Spanish-American war. The bid is a cordial one and it is hoped there will be a generous response. A hearty welcome awaits all visitors. Fuel and straw will be furnished. The quartermaster will also see that soup is dispensed once a day, and coffee as often as demands require it. All these will be free as furnished by the local commissary.

Early Arrivals. Among veterans who arrived early at camp headquarters are F. M. Putney, commander of the Grand Army post at Medford, who was a member of the 51st Wisconsin volunteer infantry; also Landon H. Tucker of Medford, who enlisted at 17 years of age in a regiment from old Kentucky and fought under "Pap" Thomas in the invincible Fourteenth Army corps.

Attention is again called to the reunion of pioneers here on Thursday, September 13, during the veteran encampment week. Grounds are spacious and there is room for all in the various parks, while if the weather should prove inclement, havens of refuge may be found in the Chautauqua auditorium, Pioneer hall or The Bungalow. The noonday meal will be a basket dinner, and all are expected to dine well from abundantly filled hampers. Local members of the pioneer organization will furnish coffee and trimmings, and as regards like donors of peaches and pears, "by their fruits ye shall know them." The

committee on program are at work on a treat in the way of literary and musical accompaniments.

TODAY'S MARKETS

Portland Livestock. PORTLAND, Sept. 10.—Cattle 25c to 50c higher; receipts 993. Best beef steers \$8.75@9.35; good beef steers \$7.50@8.75; best beef cows \$6.75@7.50; ordinary to good cows \$4@6.75; best heifers \$7@8; bulls \$4.50@6.75; calves \$7@9.50; stocker and feeder steers \$4.50@7.25. Hogs steady, receipts 1117. Prime light \$16.35@16.50; prime heavy \$16.25@16.35; pigs \$14@15.50; bulk \$16.

Portland Butter. PORTLAND, Sept. 10.—Butter, city creamery prints 47c; cartons 48c; buying price butter fat 46@48c; Portland; cube extras 44c; prime firsts 41 1/2; firsts 36 1/2@40c; dairy 34c.

Portland Grain. PORTLAND, Sept. 10.—Wheat, no quotations. Today's car receipts: wheat 22; flour 1; oats 4; hay 24. September delivery bid: Oats, No. 2 white feed \$49; barley, standard feed \$46.50; barley standard brewing \$48; bran \$23; shorts \$36.

NOTICE. I hereby notify the public that I am in no way connected with Mr. A. E. Franco in the O. K. Taxi company, and he has nothing whatever to do with my business. BLISS HEINE.

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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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JOLIET CONVICTS RIOT BECAUSE OF LOSS OF PRIVILEGES

JOLIET, Ill., Sept. 10.—In a riot in the state prison here today one convict was shot and three guards stabbed.

The injured are: P. Weimand, convict, shot in lung by T. P. Clarkson, a guard; Michael J. Marks, guard, stabbed in throat; L. R. Phortwell, guard, stabbed in abdomen; Charles Walters, guard, stabbed in abdomen. The rioters numbered about fifty, of whom fifteen were ring-leaders in the riots of two months ago. The fifteen, led by Weimand, had been in solitary confinement up to two weeks ago, when Warden Murphy restored them to their former status as convicts.

They were still unruly and inclined to growl at restrictions on privileges instituted by the new warden in an attempt to restore a discipline which had been sadly demoralized by "too much honor system."

Among the privileges previously enjoyed by the convicts was an almost unlimited correspondence with sentimental women, many of whose letters were made public during an investigation last summer.

The first trouble occurred yesterday. At breakfast about 20 of the convicts broke from the line and Weimand, seizing a spade, is said to have threatened Clarkson. The latter, after ordering Weimand to drop the weapon, shot him. Ten convicts were placed in solitary confinement.

This morning at the same hour the trouble broke out anew. The emergency whistle sounded and in the melee which followed between the guards and about fifty convicts, three of the guards were stabbed. The guards clubbed their rifles and avowedly succeeded in restoring order.

FAMOUS PAINTING NOW IN AMERICA

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—The famous painting of "Judith with the head of Holofernes" by Andrea Mantegna and known popularly as the Pembroke Mantegna, which has been in the collection of the Earl of Pembroke since King Charles I gave it to the fourth earl in return for a Parmigianino and Bellini portrait, has arrived in America within the past two or three days, according to an announcement made today.

The painting was recently acquired from the Pembroke collection, and while the price has not been made public, it is known that the panel was valued at \$2,000,000, a record figure for a painting of its size, as it measures but 12 inches in height by seven inches in width.

POPE'S SECRETARY READS PEACE NOTES

ROME, Sunday, Sept. 9.—Cardinal Gasparri, papal secretary of state, has returned to Rome from a fortnight's vacation and immediately set to work, together with Pope Benedict, on the accumulation of documents received during his absence regarding the papal peace initiative. To those who approached him Cardinal Gasparri said: "Whatever happens the proposition made by Pope Benedict in favor of peace will have the effect of greatly clearing the situation."