CHAMBERLAIN'S LEADERSHIP IN WAR PROGRAM

Enormous War Bills Put Thru by Coalition of Democrats and Republicans, Regardless of Party—Chamberlain Becomes Leader of Senate Thru Competence.

BY BILSON GARDNER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The enormous war program carried out by the war congress was made possible by non-partisan action. Republicans and democrats voted together for necessary measures.

The nominal leadership fell to the democrats who are in the majority. In the house the great money bills were framed by Claude Kitchin of the ways and means committee, while in the senate F. M. Simmons of North Carolina presided over the committee, aided by Boise Penrose, representing the republicans. In the house Julius Kahn of California aided Kitchin.

When the bill to create the selective army was in debate Kahn acted as spokesman for the war department. The prominence of Kahn was due to two things—his position as senior republican member of the military affairs committee, and the fact that James R. Mann, titular leader of the house republicans, had little real sympathy with the war program.

Republicans Assist.

Democratic members of the house committee on military affairs were also tinged with pacifism and several opposed the declaration of war. So S. Hubert Dent, Jr., of Alabama, chairman of the military affairs committee, is not heard of in the connection with this legislation generally spoken of as the Kahn bill.

In the senate there was perfectly good team work on army legislation between George E. Chamberlain of Oregon, democratic member of the military committee, and Francis E. Warren, republican senior member. Warren is father-in-law to Pershing, and has for years been beloved of the regular army. Chamberlain was in full accord with the administration's war plans.

Chamberlain headed a subcommittee which conducted hearings on conscription which were completed long before war was declared. In co-operation with Brigadier-General Crowder, law oficer in the war department, the Oregon senator had mapped out every detail of the selective service law, including the lottery draft, the local civilian boards of selection, and the construction of the 16 cantonment camps. When the moment came for action it was only necessary to present the perfected bill.

Chamberlain the Leader.

In handling army legislation Chamberlain showed his competence and he became administration spokesman on the democratic side. Senators Lodge and Penrose on the republican side gave unvarying support, and the only opposition which developed came from La Follette, Norris, Kenyon, Borah, Cummins and Hiram Johnson of California, who were suported by a group of democrats including Vardaman, Reed, Kirby, Hardwick and Stone of Missouri.

Most of the opposition was centered on the taxation program and the food control bill, tho there was a bitter fight in the house over the compulsory feature of the army bill. Champ Clark, Claude Kitchin, William E. Mason of Illinois and Robert Crosses of Ohio were opposed to giving up the historic volunteer plan, but were overridden by a big majority from both parties who suported everything recommended by President Wilson, on the theory that he ought to be given every aid in prosecuting the war to a successful conclusion, and held strictly to account for any failure.

BANDIT RAID UPON RIO GRANDE VILLAGE

MISSION, Tex., Oct. 16.—Seemingly reliable reports have just reached here of a bandit raid at Grangeno, a Mexican village on the Rio Grande, six miles southeast of Mission. Nothing concerning casualties has been learned here. The firing could be plainly heard at Madero City.

The Whole Neighborhood Knows.

Mrs. Anna Pelzer, 2526 Jefferson St., So. Omaha, Neb., writes: "I can recommend Foley's Honey and Tar as a sure cure for coughs and colds. It cured my daughter of a bad cold. My neighbor, Mrs. Benson, cured herself and her whole family with Foley's Honey and Tar, and everyone in our neighborhood speaks highly of it." This reliable family remedy masters croup. It clears the air passages and eases the gasping, strangling fight for breath. Sold everywhere.

WINTER PALACE WORLD'S BIGGEST INSANE ASYLUM

Gigantic Building Crowning Folly of Monarchy — Several City Blocks Long, Housed 6000 People and 3000 Once Danced in Its Ball Room —Roof a Gallery of Statues.

(By Charles Edward Russell.)

The human race must certainly have a mixture of insanity in its make-up, or it would never tolerate such an institution as monarchy.

The king business is at all times a grotesque and monstrous absurdity, but in the case of Russia it was just one long delirium.

Take the winter palace at Petrograd, the place where we were quartered, for one symbol of this madman's dream. There never was a crazier thing in all the works of man's hands, and it exactly expressed the institution it sheltered.

It is the largest permanent building in Europe. William G. Shephard, correspondent of the United Press, made careful and repeated calculations while we were there and came to the conclusion that from the entrance we used to my room was exactly one-quarter of a mile. I wasn't as far away from the entrance as some others of the crew.

A Bewildering Pile.

The vast, bewildering pile is built along the left bank of the Neva, and when you stand at one end of it and look to the other it seems to stretch into an infinity of space. Shepherd asked to have a trolley line built in it for the accommodation of visitors, but this was never done.

On the city side, the palace fronts a huge square of which it makes one side, and the war and foreign offices, built like a crescent with an arch between them, make the other.

These buildings, palace included, are colored a warm red.

The winter palace was begun by Catherine II, sometimes called the Great, and was about a hundred years in building. When the whole imperial machine was going it used to house 6000 persons and was the largest madhouse in the world. Three thousand persons are said to have attended one ball held in the largest of its three ball rooms.

The thing is three stories high, and the top all the way around is adorned (that is what they call it) with a crowd of statues. Nobody knows now whom they are statues of, and it makes no difference, because you would have to go up to the roof to get a good view of them and the joy of it wouldn't be enough to pay. From the ground you can just make out if you look hard that they are statues, and yet they are said to be ten feet in height.

The late czar, now Mr. Nicholas Romanoff, a private citizen gone into deserved retirement, used to keep a herd of cows on the roof of the palace. This is the best thing he did and the only sensible use the building was ever put to before the revolution.

Also, on the roof are a great many stands for machine guns and handy places where soldiers could hide and shoot down people in the square beneath. The gentlemen that planned the huge castle overlooked no bets of this kind, and January, 1905, proved that they were wise—for their own purposes. Two hundred thousand people came into the square then to ask for bread and the soldiers on the roofs gave them bullets instead and killed 5000 of them.

Connected With Troops.

Two galleries, one above and one under the ground, connect the palace with the barracks of the imperial guard, close at hand. A single alarm would bring 10,000 armed men swarming into the place. The czars knew what their people thought of them and purposed to take no chances. Wise czars!

The interior of this monstrosity is an endless maze of passages and suites, corridors and stairways, passages and doors, until the mind gets tired of trying to follow them and wants to sit down and rest. There is one man that knows his way all about the puzzling place, but he knows nothing else, so that doesn't count. He couldn't very well know anything else.

For the first three days I had to have a guide to find my quarters and was then able to dispense with him only because I had memorized a series of landmarks and headlands by which to steer, like this:

Guide is Necessary.

Go to the top of great staircase and turn to left; pass under first arch, turn to right, open second pair of folding doors and keep straight ahead across the short gallery with the big windows and the shaky floor; thru the double doors at end and set a watch for the big clothes press; at clothes press, turn to right, then left, then right, and watch for the door that has the small paintings hung around it; thru that, turn to left, then right, left thru the low arch to the long corridor, down that and then it's the third door on the left.

I took a lieutenant in the British army twice over this course and explained to him all the marks, bearings and soundings, but when he attempted to make it alone he got tangled up among the shoals and had to sit down and wait until someone came along with a licensed pilot. Otherwise, I suppose he would be there yet.

At Staggering Cost.

All this gigantic establishment, created at a staggering cost and maintained with a river of money wrung from the toil of a hundred million peasants, the whole immense pile filled with the bewildering extravagances I am to tell you about later, existed for just one purpose.

It was to shelter a ruler that had no right to rule, shelter him and the army of servants and parasites in different degrees that waited upon him, while he dwelt in ceaseless terror of assassination by the people upon whose backs he rode.

Compared with this idea, the wildest notion that ever entered a poor stricken brain at Ward's Island or Matteawan, Kankakee or Mt. Pleasant, seems sweet and reasonable.

INDEPENDENCE OF INDIVISIBLE POLAND SOUGHT

Minister of Foreign Affairs Declares Russian Policy—Emperors of Germany and Austro-Hungary Appoint Members of Council of Regency for New Polish State.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 16.—M. I. Terestchenko, minister of foreign affairs, at a meeting last night in observance of the 100th anniversary of the death of Kosciaszko, the Polish patriot, declared it was the conviction of the entente powers that "any peace should recognize the independence of an indivisible Poland."

This differs from the declaration issued by the provisional Russian government last March, in which it urged that Poland should be given autonomy under nominal Russian guidance.

American Ambassador Francis drew a parallel between the American and Russian revolutions, saying that America's problems had been solved and her issues settled, so would Russia's problems be solved by the sober second thought of intelligent and patriotic citizens.

Regents Appointed.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 16.—Archbishop Alexander von Lacksoki of Warsaw, Prince Lubominsky, mayor of Warsaw, and Josef Honostrowski have been appointed members of the council of regency of the new Polish state by the emperors of Germany and Austro-Hungary, according to a telegram from Berlin. Emperor William of Germany has sent the following message to General Von Beseler, the governor-general of Poland:

"I have found it advisable, in agreement with my illustrious ally, the emperor of Austria-Hungary, and in the spirit of article I of the decree of September 17, 1917, to install as members of the council of regency of the kingdom of Poland, the archbishop of Warsaw, Alexander von Lacksoki; the mayor of Warsaw, Prince Lubomirsky, and the landed proprietor, Josef Honostrowski."

The emperor requested General Von Beseler to carry out the decree in conjunction with Count Szaptycki, the Austrian governor-general.

CENTRAL POINT SCHOOLS ADOPT THRIFT TRAINING

The Central Point schools have adopted a new savings plan to stimulate thrift among school children. As outlined by Superintendent E. B. Stanley, the plan is as follows: Boys and girls in the sixth, seventh and eighth grades will bring the money which they earn, or any amount they can spare, and deposit it at the school. When any pupil's total deposit amounts to as much as $1 the child will be allowed to go to the local bank, during school hours, and deposit it. At the time of the first deposit the bank will loan the pupil a neat little savings bank which he may keep as long as he has an account with the bank. Interest will be paid at the rate of 4 per cent.

Nearly all the pupils in the upper grades work more or less and earn money of their own, and there is no reason why their thrift should not be judged by their savings. While the total amount of money saved may not be great, it will be a start on a policy which, if followed thru life, will make independent men and women out of persons who might otherwise work for a lifetime without saving up money to buy the comforts of life. An early beginning in habits of thrift has made most of our successful business men what they are.

Parents should co-operate with the school in encouraging their boys and girls to put their money where it will earn something while it is being saved. After all, the interest is not so important as the acquiring of the saving habit. Any adult knows how much harder it is to keep a dollar in his pocket than in the bank; the same is true of children, even to a greater extent. Train them to save and when they are old they will be independent; teach them to save the dimes and the dollars will take care of themselves.

Later in the year the eighth grade pupils will begin the keeping of a simple set of accounts, in which each pupil's receipts and expenditures are recorded in detail. This work is planned to teach the value of keeping accounts in any business or occupation. Even the farmer in modern times finds accounting indispensible.

WORK OF DRAINING LOWER KLAMATH LAKE UNDER WAY

What is believed to have been the final wind-up of all necessary legal preparation for the reclamation of the marsh lands of the Lower Klamath lake has now been completed, and the lumber is now on the ground for the closing of the gates at the Klamath strait, which will eventually reclaim a tract of over 54,000 acres of the richest soil in this part of the state.

Lower Klamath lake is supplied with water from the Klamath river thru the Klamath strait, and the installation of gates at the Southern Pacific strait crossing will divert the water on down the river and reclaim the marshes.

The installation of the se gates is a simple proposition, and could have been accomplished years ago except for legal complications which have handicapped in one way and another the directors of the Klamath drainage district, who have worked tirelessly to accomplish it. The Klamath drainage district tracts comprise about 20,600 acres of the marshes. There is also considerable government land there, in addition to a national bird reserve. The marsh land reclamation is one of the projects embraced in the United States reclamation project, and considerable work has been done by the service in the preparation of this move. There will be a charge of about $5.50 per acre against all the lands of the district for its drainage.

Altho the final election of members of the drainage district does not come until the 31st of this month, the result is a foregone conclusion, and the gates are now being installed by the officials to stop the fall rains from flooding the lands, on which the water is unusually low.

It is claimed that the land which will eventually be reclaimed by this step will be capable of suporting as large a population as is now in Klamath county.—Klamath Falls Herald.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

IN CASE OF FIRE

To Give the Alarm

Call 50 Medford Fire Dep't.

To Insure Your Property

CALL 123

McCurdy Insurance Agency

Medford National Bank Building

Some folks prefer to do the latter first

THERE'S NO DOUBT ABOUT

POSTUM

AS A HEALTH IMPROVEMENT OVER COFFEE

BUICK

Power Auto Co.

WESTON'S Camera Shop

208 East Main Street, Medford

The Only Exclusive Commercial Photographer in Southern Oregon.

Negatives Made any time or place by appointment. Phone 147-J.

We'll do the rest.

J. B. PALMER.

Judge Sam Garland

and

Hon. W. S. U'Ren

will address the people of

Medford and Vicinity

TUESDAY

OCT. 16 at 7:30

The same speakers will make addresses as follows:

CENTRAL POINT, Tuesday, Oct. 16, at 2 p.m.
GOLD HILL, Wednesday, Oct. 17 at 2 p.m.
ASHLAND, Wednesday, Oct. 17, at 7:30 p.m.

A good program and a large crowd expected. This will be the formal opening of the subscription campaign to raise Medford's quota of the Liberty Loan Bonds. No bonds will be sold and no collection will be taken at this meeting.