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EM-TEES: PALs. V—David, 1955, B. C. David, who beamed Goliath with a sling, David, who harped to Saul upon a string, David, with heart to fight as well as sing, David, the sand-hill-billy-boy was king.

Today in olive drab some modern Dave; All mudraif shall yet side-step the grave; Some sage-bush boy, some venturer from Alaska, Some furrower from Kansas or Nebraska, Some black lands Texan, or lunk Tennesseean, Some Porto Rican or some Phillipian, Some ballroom bean, or humble Ghetto-dweller, Today he's shooting straight and singing gaily, Working his Browning and his uke-leele; Tomorrow once again a civil resident May take a notion that he'll run for president.

I am no oracle, nor do I keep A prophesying-shop. Yet, one shall leap Out of this weltering war to climb the steep, Pal of that singing king, who tended sheep! (Copyright, 1918, N. E. A.)

Answered by (Mr. Maxwell). Is it true that the part of the battlefield in which the Yanks are fighting is a swamp?—L. J.

The newspaper reports indicate that such is the case. We noticed several that said many Germans were caught in the rushes.

Where can I buy a piano and spinet?—Alma G.

You can buy a piano in scores of stores but probably the dealers would object if you tried to spinet. Why don't you buy a top and spinet?

Isn't there some kind of a game played with stiff hats? What is it called?—T. C.

No kind of a game of which (Mr. Maxwell) knows. You are probably thinking of a dice game.

Little pipe clay mixed in rye flour will make it look like old-fashioned white wheat flour.

A great deal of money can be saved in the summer in households where there are large families by keeping a soda fountain in the basement.

Never throw away an old curtain roller. It can be cut into short lengths, which can be used as rolling pins.

A kitchen sink should, of course, be kept clean at all times, but it is a good idea to place it in the backyard and give it a good "sunning" at least once a week.

Jelly stains can be removed from window shades by rubbing gently with sandpaper.

Safe for Once. "So you were in the armored tank, Ferd? And what did you think at the time?"

"Thought it would be a good time to ask your father for his consent to our marriage. I saw him standing outside."—Judge.

HIS ROYAL FOLLY.

MR. ARTHUR N. DAVIS, who for 14 years was the kaiser's dentist, does not paint a very flattering picture of the German crown prince, whose teeth he tinkered for a number of years, but one which fits his picture and confirms American impressions of the heir of the Hohenzollerns, as a mental weakling.

The crown prince is shown as vain and effeminate, with a love for display and finery, flighty and concerned with trifles, a physical coward who regarded the war as a lark and never got into the fighting.

On his first visit to the dentist in 1905, the crown prince's unsoiled hands were adorned with beautiful rings and he wore a dainty ladies' wrist watch—at that time an exclusive feminine adornment. He proved an unsatisfactory patient, as he was "such a physical coward that it was almost impossible to work on him."

While the crown prince observed military requirements, he paid no attention to civil regulations, especially motor laws, but made his own traffic regulations, frequently running down people. He courted publicity and a favorite pose was to give coins to children or the poor. A new coat or mackintosh gave him great pleasure and he paraded like a peacock in his fine apparel before court ladies.

Though his armies at the front were wallowing miserably in the mud and slush of the vermin-infested trenches, the prince regarded it as a joke and said "With so many men at the front, the men at home ought to be having a fine time with the women, eh, what?" He cheerfully talked of slaughtering the two million German youths growing up, as though they were made especially for a Hohenzollern sacrifice.

This flippant gaddy of a fop is the general selected by the kaiser to capture Paris—but he is only a figure-head. German efficiency would not let it be otherwise. Experienced and able generals command the crown prince's legions and if the crown prince does a foolish thing, they are the goats for his royal folly.

MORE HUN CAMOUFLAGE.

THE recently published stories of a break between the sultan and the kaiser can be regarded as more German propaganda, designed to camouflage the situation, deceive the allies as to the real strength of the Huns and weaken allied plans for the Mesopotamia and Palestine campaigns—or some other ulterior motive. Germany is never honest about anything—least of all the news she permits to leak out about her relations with her allies and so no one need be surprised if such news is followed by a Turko-German drive in the near or far east.

The Turkish government does not dare, even if it had the will, to break with Germany. Turkey is completely in Germany's power, both in a military and economic sense. German officers dominate and control the Turkish general staff and lead the Turkish army, which is weaponed and munitioned by Germany. Even the Turkish navy is German. Controlling the army, the finances, the business of the country, successful revolt against the Huns is almost impossible.

In the case of a quarrel between Turkey and Bulgaria over the spoils of war, the kaiser would probably side with Turkey and help spank Bulgaria—for Turkey is the key of Pan-Germany, and needed to unlock the east.

So the cheering news must be regarded as a fake to cover up an invasion of Egypt or Persia or a blow at India—it doesn't matter much which—it is the clumsy German way of concealing purpose with a veil of lies.

DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH.

FEDERAL personal income tax collections for the year 1916 confirm the oft repeated statement that the great bulk of wealth is concentrated in the hands of a few. Of the \$173,000,000 paid, 90 per cent was derived from incomes of more than \$25,000 and only one and two-thirds per cent from the \$5,000 class and less, although contributing more than a third of the total \$37,000 returns. Labor paid less than .086 per cent of the tax.

Ten individuals paid taxes on incomes of over five millions—contributing \$13,000,000 to the total tax. Incomes of \$100,000 and more contributed only 1.5 per cent of the total return but paid three-fourths of the tax. Married men, with due deductions for joint returns, have five times the wealth of single men, who paid double the amount paid by single women—except in New England, where spinsters are wealthier than bachelors.

Twenty-two laborers reported incomes over \$50,000 each, five of them being above the \$100,000 mark. Two hundred eighty labor returns were over \$10,000. Four commercial travelers reported incomes exceeding \$100,000, as did two saloon-keepers, one professional sportsman, 18 hotel proprietors and 22 insurance agents. Actors, singers and musicians numbering 914 reported an average of over \$12,000—five being over \$150,000. Sixteen authors, editors and reporters reported over \$100,000 and two above \$500,000. Twelve ministers reported over \$50,000 income.

U. S. Dep't of Agriculture.

HOW TO DRY SWEET CORN.

Corn intended for drying should be gathered when in the "milk stage"—when all the contents of a grain can be pressed out as a semi-liquid mass by crushing with the thumbnail before the hardening and glazing of the grains has set in. Corn which is either too immature or too old to be ideal for immediate table use will not make a strictly first class product. It should be gathered only as rapidly as it can be prepared for drying; the practically universal rule in canneries and corn drying plants that no corn be gathered more than four hours before it can be worked up is an excellent one to follow in the home, since no product deteriorates more rapidly after it is gathered. Husk the ears, trim out any worm injuries or other defects, but do not spend time in attempts to remove silks, as they are readily separated after drying. Place the ears in a wire basket or shallow box having a bottom of wire netting made to fit into an ordinary wash boiler, have the boiler partially filled with water and brought to boiling by the time the crate is filled, and plunge the crate into the boiling water. Allow it to remain in the vigorously boiling water for 8 to 12 minutes, determining the exact time by testing an ear by cutting or crushing a few grains. The cooking is complete when the "milk is set"—when no fluid escapes when the grains are cut open. Older and younger ears should be sorted and cooked separately, as the younger ears, surprisingly enough, will require somewhat longer cooking than the older ones.

RAILROADS HAUL WITH MUCH LESS TRAIN MOVEMENT

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Railroads under common management this year have hauled approximately the same amount of freight as last year with less actual train movement owing to re-routing and fuller loading of cars. This was shown today by a railroad administration report on freight train operation for the year up to June 1.

In the five months period the number of tons of freight hauled one mile was 154,000,000,000, as compared with 155,000,000,000 last year. The apparent reduction this year was caused partly by new methods of reporting. Reports showed the number of miles thru traveled by loaded freight cars, considering the movement of one car one mile as a unit, was 5,503,000,000 as compared with 6,450,000,000 last year. The hauling of empty freight cars also was cut down 44,000,000 car miles.

Railroads had 39,791 locomotives in service June 1, as compared with 39,321 a year before. This was in addition to 4,555 locomotives awaiting repairs in shops. There were 2,418,000 freight cars in service, or 130,000 more than a year previous. A tendency to reduce the miles covered by trains in a day also was reflected in the report.

When the corn is sufficiently cooked, dump the ears upon a table to drain and cool, then cut the grain from the cob with a strong, sharp knife, so held that the grains are cut through just at the base of the "neck" by which they are attached to the cob. This makes a much more presentable product than that obtained by cutting less deeply and scraping, and attachment of the hull like attachments at the tips of the grains—are easily separated when the corn becomes dry. Spread upon trays to a depth of one-half to five-eighths of an inch if the corn is to be dried in the sun, or one inch if drying in a drier. The temperature of the drier may be 130 to 140 degrees at the beginning and should be increased 15 or 20 degrees toward end end of the process. The grain should be thoroughly stirred several times to separate any compact masses.

If corn is dried in the sun, it should be finished by pouring into breadpans, placing in the oven of the stove, and warming to 160 to 165 degrees for two hours, with frequent stirring, as it is practically impossible to bring corn to a sufficient degree of dryness by the unaided heat of the sun. Drying should in every case be continued until the grains are hard, semi-transparent, and break to bits with a clean, glasslike fracture when crushed.

When corn has been brought to this degree of dryness, it may be permanently stored at once, preferably in closely woven muslin bags or heavy paper bags, tied tightly at the neck and placed within a larger muslin bag which is in turn tightly tied. Prior to storing, the corn may be freed of silks, glumes and bits of cob by stirring it repeatedly to loosen the glumes from the tips of the grains and then passing the corn over a screen or pouring it from one vessel to another while another person creates a strong breeze by fanning the stream of grain, thus winnowing out the lighter particles.

Since corn is a product which is quite high in both sugar and in protein, it is quite subject to the attacks of bacteria in the drying process. It is allowed to stop-while there is still a considerable percentage of water present. Consequently, if sun drying is interrupted by cloudy weather or showers, while the corn still has much water, drying should be continued over the stove or in the oven or the product may spoil.

Ordinarily white field corn, if gathered when in ideal roasting ear stage and treated by the method here described, makes a dry product which is of course much lower in sugar content than is sweet corn, but which is by no means to be despised.

Prepare for the Hot Wave. The hot sun is doubly dangerous if there is a mass of undigested food in the stomach, causing distress and auto intoxication, causing constipation through the system. Foley Cathartic Tablets give prompt and sure relief. They act gently but do their work thoroughly. They cleanse the bowels, sweeten the stomach and benefit the liver. Recommended for indigestion, biliousness, bad breath, bloating, gas or constipation. Sold everywhere.

America's Roll of Honor

Today's Casualty List Sent By Pershing From Battle Front in France.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The army casualty list today shows:

Killed in action, 31; died of wounds, six; wounded severely, 315; wounded, degree undetermined, seven prisoners, one. Total 358.

The list includes Corporal Malcolm K. Crabtree, Toppensish, Wash.; Private Stanley F. Briot, Tonasket, Wash.; killed in action, Lieutenant Earl S. Brockman, Weiser, Idaho; Sergeant Harry Franklin, Pendleton, Ore.; Privates Orin Reinhart, Kennewick, Wash.; Richard E. Mikkelsen, Yakima, Wash.; Sergeant Robert Fisher, Sunnyside, Wash.; Private Arthur B. Ficke, Payette, Idaho, wounded severely.

Killed in Action. Sergeant Claude A. Stephenson, Anderson, S. C.; Corporals Malcolm K. Crabtree, Toppensish, Wash.; Edwin H. Jelley, Woodhaven, N. Y.; Bill Walters, Theaska, Ky.; Mechanic Theodore S. Price, Bay St. Louis, Miss.; Privates Tony Albino, Brooklyn; Frank A. Altobelli, Berlin, N. H.; Edward F. Bowman, Wheeling, W. Va.; Stanley F. Briot, Tonasket, Wash.; Francis X. Conley, Philadelphia; Jesse H. Cottrell, Sunnolgen, Cal.; Andy L. Esslinger, Danville, Ill.; William A. Guinn, Ink, Ark.; Ernest C. Hartmann, San Francisco; Steven J. Johnston, Jr., Cooperstown, N. Y.; Albert S. Johnston, Somer City, Pa.; Maxwell B. Katz, Worcester, Mass.; John Kelley, Detroit; Robert Kelley, Fluidrean, S. D.; Bruno Koraszewicz, Berea, Ohio; Fred Marten, Onaga, Kas.; Michael J. Nee, Shrewsbury, Mass.; John Nemelick, South Bethlehem, Pa.; Russell Parr, Encampment, Wyo.; Mike Polenski, Philadelphia; Harry Rhoades, Reading, Pa.; Frank Sager, St. Paul; William E. Schaefer, Avonlea, Wis.; Daniel K. Shedd, Manchester, N. H.; John H. Tatro, Harrisville, R. I.; James W. Williams, Bangor.

Died from wounds received in action—Corporals Harold E. Simonson, Worcester, Mass.; Privates Percy M. Brothers, Randolph Center, Va.; Clyde Colvin, Ky.; Williams L. Chamberlain, Griswoldville, Mass.; John Seraphin, Hartford; James V. Weir, Litchfield, Conn.

Severely Wounded (Western List). Lieutenant Earl H. Brockman, Weiser, Idaho; Sergeant Harry Franklin, Pendleton, Ore.; Corporal Robert W. Coffesh, Des Moines, Ia.; Privates Orin Reinhart, Kennewick; Lloyd F. Evans, Mabens, Ia.; Oakley C. Ewart, Blockton, Ia.; Charles Hogg, Denison, Tex.; Archie G. Hutcheson, Webster City, Iowa; Gurnard A. Lijunquist, Stanton, Ia.; Richard E. Mikkelsen, Yakima, Wash.; Berate M. Mohler, Bedford, Ia.; Frank Robbins, Bedford, Ia.; Lieutenants George C. Pilkington, Parker, S. D.; Robert L. Rayburn, Hurley, S. D.; Edgar C. Westervelt, Lincoln, Neb.; Sergeant Otto F. Anderson, Corning, Ia.; Robert Fisher, Sunnyside, Wash.; Albert J. Grabowski, Beatrice, Neb.; Ernest Morey, Beville, Tex.; Herbert W. Pace, Corning, Ia.; Cook John Waving, Webb, Winneton, Neb.; Privates Fernando Arede, Solomonville, Ariz.; Harry B. Bindon, Clearfield, Ia.; Arthur B. Ficke, Payette, Idaho; Angelas A. Curatis, San Francisco; Clifford G. Hegler, Walker, Cal.; Private Frank Young, Liberty, Neb.; Corporal Archie E. Brown, El Paso, Tex.; Cook William Coston, Dallas; Privates David Miller, Eureka, S. D.; Orin H. Rhoades, Corning, Ia.

Wounded in action, degree undetermined—Sergeant Earl Schoen, Dell Rapids, S. D.; Privates Erno Backman, Park City, Utah; Clarence Ebey, Ogden, Utah.

Marine Casualties. WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The marine corps casualty list today shows: Killed in action, 7; died of wounds, 2; wounded severely, 18; wounded, degree undetermined, 111; wounded slightly, 1. Total, 149.

The list includes Private Elmer S. Short, Cashmere, Wash., died of wounds received in action. Killed in Action. Sergeants William H. Cooper, Rochester; Harry N. Lacey, Lancaster, Tex.; Raymond M. Mabry, Poplar Bluff, Mo.; Frank L. Tignor, Richmond, Va.; Richard B. Tucker, Lees, Mich.; Privates Harry Hawthorne, Superior, Wis.; Roy A. Nitsche, Leavenworth.

Died of wounds received in action: Privates Clarence O. Rozell, Orange, Cal.; Elmer S. Short, Cashmere, Wash.; Floyd C. Mosher, Flatbush, N. Y. Private Marion Hartenbower, Caldwell, Idaho, severely wounded. Privates James Hale, Seattle; Jack A. Topper, Pocatello, Idaho; Albert G. Skelton, Corvallis, Ore.; Sergeant

Carl W. Watson, Buxton, Ore., wounded in action, degree undetermined. Privates Sam Grasso, Houma, Ia.; Marion Hartenbower, Caldwell, Ida. Wounded in action, degree undetermined: Privates Sam B. Buchanan, Morris, Tex.; Richard Ellis, Crete, Neb.; Harry O. Irwin, Craig, Neb.; Samuel P. Gilbert, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; James Hale, Seattle, Wash.; Meles R. Jain, Boulder, Colo.; Arthur D. Lowrie, Burnett, Tex.; August J. Senecal, Oakland, Cal.; Jack A. Topper, Pocatello, Ida.; Jake M. Uhrig, Sterling, Colo.; Lieutenants Walter S. Fant, Jr., Weatherford, Tex.; Albert G. Skelton, Corvallis, Ore.; Sergeant Carl W. Watson, Buxton, Ore.; Corporals Hector N. Cantero, San Francisco; Chester A. Sawyer, Bassett, Neb.; Privates Theodore T. Carey, Walnut, Ia.; Charles R. Smith, Wylie, Tex.

HUN SPY NEST ON MEX. BORDER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Activities of Germans or German-Americans from the United States across the Mexican lower California border, where a wireless plant is located, are under investigation by government agents.

Reports indicate that groups of about a half hundred Germans, changing every week or ten days, have been found in Mexicali, just across the border from Calexico, Cal. The town is inhabited by a shifting population of Mexicans, Indians, Japanese, Chinese and women with few apparent means of making a living. The Germans, who were never known to visit the town before the war, now congregate at a store started recently by a German known to have been active in propaganda work in the United States before the war, and have used the wireless, which is capable of communicating with Mexico City.

In 1918, December 19, 21, 23 and 25, will each be eight hours and four minutes from sunrise to sunset.

WHY WOMEN DREAD OLD AGE. Don't worry about old age. Don't worry about being in other people's way when you are getting on in years. Keep your body in good condition and you can be as hale and hearty in your old days as you were when a kid, and every one will be glad to see you.

The kidneys and bladder are the causes of senile afflictions. Keep them clean and in proper working condition. Drive the poisonous wastes from the system and avoid uric acid accumulations. Take GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules periodically and you will find that the system will always be in perfect working order. Your spirits will be invigorated, your muscles made strong and your face have once more the look of youth and health.

There is only one guaranteed brand of Haarlem Oil Capsules, GOLD MEDAL. There are many fakes on the market. Be sure you get the Original GOLD MEDAL, Imported Haarlem Oil Capsules. They are the only reliable. For sale by all first-class druggists. Adv.

WHILE AT WAR WOMEN SUFFER AT HOME. EUGENE, OREGON.—"I certainly owe a great deal to Dr. Pierce's Remedies; three different times they have saved my life. One time I had trouble with my lungs and the doctor said that I could not get well. I took Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and it cured me. During another illness the doctors said there was no chance for my recovery. I took two bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and got well. Again doctors said that the only thing to save my life was an operation, and at once, too. I again took the 'Favorite Prescription' and the 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and they brought me through just fine—well, and without an operation, so I cannot speak too highly of these wonderful remedies."—MRS. ALMA JARVIS, 402 W. 2d St.

Clubbing Rates. Medford Mail Tribune and Crescent City Courier. Medford Mail Tribune (Daily) \$5.00. Crescent City Courier (Weekly) 2.00. Clubbing rate, \$6.00. Medford Mail Tribune (Weekly) \$1.50. Crescent City Courier (Weekly) 2.00. Clubbing rate, \$2.50.

CRATER LAKE Hotel and Auto Rates. Board and lodging, per day (tent) \$ 3.25. Board and lodging, per day (lodge) 3.75. Board and lodging, per day with hot and cold water, 4.25. Auto Stage Fare, 12-passenger White. Medford to Crater Lake and return 15.00. Kirk to Crater Lake and return 6.00. Klamath Falls to Crater Lake and return, via Kirk 9.30. Medford to Kirk or the reverse via Kirk 10.50. Medford to Klamath Falls or the reverse, via Kirk, 12.15. Auto stage leaves Medford, Holland and Nash Hotels at 9:00 a. m. Leaves S. P. Depot 9:40 a. m. For further information phone Crater Lake Motor Company, Court Hall, local manager.

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