

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

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GEORGE PUTNAM, Editor.

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EM-TEES

KINGS MUST STICK TOGETHER.

(By Edith M. Thomas of The Vigilantes.)

"This is a time when kings must stick together."—The emperor of Austria in a letter to the king of Rumania.

A crown—it is in truth a perilous bauble.

A throne—a cobbled seat that goes to smash

When Demos and his fellows start to squabble—

Hark, then, to Karl, the Realy and the Rash,

Who turns off letters with dispatch and dash,

When all the elements shall round him clash;

"This is a time when kings must stick together!"

Karl hits the mark—sagacious counsel, surely!

Besides, there's comfort in exchange of woe,

When now there's scarce a king that sits securely.

A pity 'tis that they are scattered so!

Will no one fix the place where they can go—

All in one flock—these birds of royal feather,

Ere storms The People raise begin to blow?

"This is a time when kings must stick together!"

If stick they can! But they are scattered widely;

There's Nicholas—away in cold Siberia;

And 'Tino spends his time (we trust 'tis idly)

In Switzerland, where he has been a year,

(Because his freemorn Hellenes made it clear

No Hohenzollern liege should brush their leather!)

The meeting ground should not be far—but near,

"This is a time when kings should stick together!"

L'Envoi

O Karl of Austria, we counsel you: Since Wilhelmstrasse ends your shortening tether,

Why not a string of kings take with you, too?

"This is a time when kings must stick together!"

OBSERVATIONS

The king of Bulgaria has left his country for his health. Quite different with the Kaiser. He spends most of his time in his own country for the same reason.

We don't know who is going on the American commission to Russia to study that country's needs, but there ought to be a barber in the crowd.

The Germans are carrying away in their retreat all the clocks that can get hold of. That's about as near a good time as they have been getting out of this war.

Says a German official statement: "We are in fighting contact with the enemy." "Nother darned German lie! They were outrunning our boys.

Hindenburg says: "We want peace but it must be peace with honor." From a fellow on the run, we call that blamed cheeky peace terms.

Uncle Sam has 118 shipyards in full operation and 44 others partly completed. Berlin papers please copy.

SOMETIMES NON-ESSENTIAL.

A LOCAL Iowa exemption board recently ruled that newspapers were non-essential industries and that newspapermen must get into some essential work or join the army.

The war department has already ruled that newspapers are essential industries, serving a useful and necessary purpose in the life of the nation. They are especially necessary in war time, when the people at home want news of their boys at the front.

At the same time, there are too many newspapers published for war times, too much paper needlessly consumed in a period of world paper shortage, too much labor wasted in needless duplication of effort that could be beneficially diverted towards winning the war.

No newspaperman should be excused from army duty because of his occupation—and we know of no appeal to evade service, except in the case of one publisher of many large papers. Newspapermen have cheerfully obeyed the call to the colors when it came, and frequently before.

Many newspapers have patriotically suspended for the war period. Others which really have no excuse for existence save making a meagre living for their owners, should do likewise—for their publishers can serve their country better and at the same time financially profit more in the vital war industries—if too old to fight.

The only excuse for publishing a newspaper in these times is to print the news and support the government in its efforts to win the war—and if it doesn't do this, it is certainly a non-essential industry.

WHY THEY'RE FRIGHTFUL.

"KRIEGESGEBRAUCH in Land KRIEGE"—it's a manual found on captured German officers and translated, means "Military Usage in Land Warfare." In this manual of Prussian militarism is much effort to justify "frightfulness," but the gospel of the thing is summed up in these words:

"Any wrong, however great it may be, that the war demands is allowed."

This has become a principle, with the German autocracy, with the German army, with the German people. It has been preached into, taught into, legislated into Germany for fifty years past.

What difference does it make who started the war and why? What difference does it make what territory or trade advantages Germany is after? Why count the cost of putting down such a horrible policy? Why think of peace on any other terms than the complete extinction of Germany's martial power? As well consent to compromise with hell.

There must be no Krupp works. There must be no German army or navy. There must be a Germany stripped of all power to do wrong. It is for this that the armies of the civilized nations must fight, and the next time that some element, such as the socialists of Germany, for instance, demand a statement of war aims, we hope to see some great leader of a nation stand forth to state plainly and frankly that such is the aim, calling a spade a spade.

CHURCHES

Apostolic Faith Mission

23 North Grape Street.

Services Sunday morning at 10:30 and Sunday evening at 8. Also every Tuesday and Friday at 8. Everybody is welcome and no collections are taken.

Catholic Church

South Oakdale Avenue.

First mass Sunday at 7 a. m.

Second mass at 9:30 a. m.

Benediction after first mass.

Rev. John Powers, Rector.

Central Point Services

Prof. A. J. Hanby will preach at 11 a. m. Sunday to the united congregations in the Methodist church at Central Point. Rev. L. F. Holman, the pastor, will fill the pulpit at Grants Pass Sunday morning.

Evang.-Luth. Zion's Church

Fourth St. below Oakdale Ave.

Rev. Dr. W. R. Lorenz-Oener, Pastor

Res. 518 West Fourth St.

Sunday school 10 a. m.

Divine service 11 a. m.

You and yours are cordially invited.

M. E. Church, South

Cut. West Main and Oakdale.

J. E. Walbeck, Pastor.

Sunday school at 9:45 a. m.

Preaching at 11 a. m., by the pastor. Subject: "Substitution."

No evening services during August.

Annual conference meets Aug. 29. Please see that all pledges are paid as soon as possible that we may be able to complete our report.

First Church of Christ, Scientist

Branch of the Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass.

Sunday services at 11 o'clock, subject: "Spirit."

Sunday school at 9:15—all under the age of twenty are welcome.

WEDNESDAY EVENING MEETINGS

at which testimonials of Christian Science healing are given, at 8. All are cordially invited.

Church edifice, 212 North Oakdale Avenue. Reading room in the M. F. & H. building, North Central Avenue, open from 1 to 5 daily, except Sundays and holidays.

First Methodist Episcopal

Dr. J. C. Rollins, Pastor.

The church doors swing outward to welcome all who will turn in. By the things of the spirit men are to live. Shall we neglect the basis things when the world staggers in chaotic gloom?

The hours of public worship are 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. At the morning service Dr. Rollins will speak on "Old Wells in a New Land."

In the evening, "Half Formed Characters."

There will be special music at each service. A welcome is extended to all who attend.

The Sunday school hour is 9:15 a. m. and the Epworth League devotional meeting is 7 p. m.

If you have no other church obligation come this way.

AIRPLANE RIDES RAISE MONEY IN GERMANY

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 10.—To raise money for the Ludenloft fund for crippled soldiers, an aircraft firm at Travemunde, Germany, is giving visitors at that seaside resort rides in airplanes at \$10 a trip.

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 congesting poisons throughout the system. Poly-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.

PAGE THEATER SUNDAY AND MONDAY



ELSIE FERGUSON in "The Song of Songs" An ARTCRAFT Picture

U. S. Dep't of Agriculture. HOW TO DRY PRUNES AND PLUMS.

It must be remembered that while all prunes are plums, by no means all plums are prunes, as the term "prune" is used to designate such plums as can be dried without removal of the stones. There are relatively few varieties with which this is possible—the Fellenburg, or Italian; the Prune d'Agen, or French or Petite prune as it is variously called; the Imperial; the Hungarian; the Golden Drop; and the Silver prune are practically the only varieties in which fermentation around the stone does not occur when the fruits are dried entire, and the cultivation of these varieties is practically confined to California and the Pacific northwest.

The method here given for drying prunes is applicable only to the just named varieties, and other plums should be dried by the use of the method for plums which follows. Prunes intended for drying should be allowed to become fully ripe in order that they may develop the maximum sugar content, which is obtained only when the fruit is allowed to fall from the trees. Such fully ripened fruits should be gathered into crates or boxes holding not more than a bushel, preferably less than this, and should be prepared for drying within a few hours after they are picked, as fully ripe fruit crushes and ferments when allowed to stand in large containers.

Make up a dipping solution by dissolving 1 pound of concentrated lye in 10 gallons of water. Place this in an enameled or well-galvanized vessel and bring it to vigorous boiling. As a dipping vessel, used a colander, an old tin bucket which has had the sides punched full of holes, or a wire basket. Place the fruit in this, lower it into the boiling lye, move from side to side to bring the lye immediately into contact with all the fruit, remove and allow to drain for a moment, then plunge the basket into clean, cold water and wash thoroughly to remove adhering lye. The exact time required for lye dipping varies with the degree of ripeness as well as with variety, but will be 20 to 45 seconds. Dipping is properly done when the skin shows very fine cracks or "checks" over the surface, particularly at the stem end; these checks permit the escape of water vapor but do not allow liquid juice to escape. Dipping must not be continued until the skin begins to peel off or the fruit will drip badly in drying.

As soon as the fruit is thoroughly freed from lye by rinsing it should be spread in a single layer on trays and at once placed in the drier. The temperature at the outset of drying should not be more than 140 degrees and it will be better not to allow it to exceed 150 until the fruit has lost enough water to begin wrinkling; after which it may gradually be increased, but it should not be allowed to exceed 175 degrees at any time. The fruit is sufficiently dry when it has an elastic, rubber-like feel, but no longer yields moisture when fruits are torn across and pressed between the fingers.

After-entre the fruit by pouring it loosely in a large, clean wooden or postboard box, covered with muslin to admit air while excluding insects, mixing each lot as it comes from the drier with the fruit already in the box, and stir the whole mass thoroughly once daily for ten days or two weeks, after which it may be stored. Commercial dried prunes owe the black, glossy character of the skin to a so-called "processing" applied just prior to packing. This consists of nothing more than a brief dip into boiling salt water, dilute glycerin solution, or sugar solution, glycerin solution perhaps most widely used. To make it, place one-half pint of glycerin in two gallons of water, bring to a vigorous boil, and dip the dry fruit into it for one to one and one-half minutes, moving the basket about so that the fruit is washed by the solution. Then remove, spread out in the air, and allow to dry before packing. This treatment cleans the fruit, destroys or removes insect eggs, and gives the skin a glossy, elastic look and feel which increases their attractiveness.

Practically all varieties of cultivated plums, as well as the various wild plums, can be converted into very acceptable dried products by gathering the fruit when well ripened but before it has become soft, washing, cutting the fruit into halves, removing the stones, and traying the fruits in a single layer with the stone cavities uppermost, in order that the syrup juice which escapes into the cup when the fruit is heated may not be lost. Start the drying at 130 degrees and gradually increase it as the fruit becomes wrinkled and leathery, finishing at 175 as a maximum. Determine when the fruit is sufficiently dry as directed for prunes, and afterwards in the same way prior to storing.

This method of treatment will produce rather dark-colored dry products, as considerable discoloration due to the oxidation of tannin and other substances present in the flesh occurs during drying. It is not advisable to attempt to prevent this by blanching with steam, as such treatment, if continued long enough to effectively prevent darkening, causes a rather serious loss of juice. As the dark color in no sense detracts from the flavor or food value of the product it is not really objectionable.

When after-entring is completed, return the fruit to the trays of the drier or place it in bread pans in the open of the range with the door left partially open, and heat up to 180 degrees, holding at this temperature for 2 to 3 minutes. This treatment destroys eggs of fruit-detracting insects which might otherwise develop inside the containers.

SINKER OF LUSITANIA KILLED IN SEPTEMBER

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Lieutenant Commander Schweigler, who commanded the submarine which sank the Lusitania is dead. His death occurred in September, 1917, but has only now been admitted by the German admiralty, according to reports received here.

Last September Schweigler, in command of the U-88, was in the sight of Heligoland with another submarine. The other commander felt a chain sweeping along the side of his boat. A terrific explosion followed. The second boat rose rapidly and signaled for the other. There was no reply. A keen watch was kept for the U-88. There is little doubt, the reports say, that she sank.

BRITISH DECIDE ON "DURATION OF WAR"

LONDON, Aug. 10.—A committee has been appointed to report on the definition of the phrase "duration of the war," which appears in many legislative enactments passed since 1914, and on the expediency of prolonging after the war ends the existence of laws in which the phrase occurs.

FORTY VISITS BY PUBLIC NURSE TO SICK PEOPLE

Report of Jackson county public health nurse for July, 1918.

Number of visits to patients, 49; number of visits to new patients, 30; number of visits to old patients, 19; number nursing visits, 4; number instructive visits, 26; number infant welfare visits, 10; number visits to homes of school children, 20; number other visits, 27; total number visits, 97; number patients discharged, 17; patients remaining on books, 32.

Remarks: Nursing visits are made for demonstrative purposes to show how properly to give bedside nursing to the sick in the home.

Instructive visits are made for the purpose of teaching the proper diet and preparation of it for the sick; to teach measures to be taken in order to prevent the spread of communicable or "catching" diseases.

Infant welfare visits are made to help the mother to give the proper care, in every detail, to the well child from birth to school age. Suggestions and literature are given along the lines of nourishment, proper clothing, bathing, ventilation, etc.; also preventive measures given for babies' troubles such as colic, diarrhoea and so on.

Visits made to homes of school children to advise as to essentials for the growing child; also to encourage parents to seek medical advice in cases of physical defects.

Other visits include visits to doctors or other agents concerning patients or the work; these visits also include investigation of outside toilets. Instructions are given as to care and cleanliness of these buildings. Many of these buildings are not built properly; do not have ventilation opening and if they have are not screened from flies. Much can be done in this direction. This work is done in homes of people of all classes.

Surely no one will say this is not a war work. Many of the physical defects which caused the rejection of one-third of the men coming up for examination in the first draft are believed to date from some slight trouble neglected in early childhood.

President Wilson approves the plans for this "Children's Year." He says: "Next to doing everything possible for the soldier at the front, there could be no more patriotic duty than that of protecting the children who constitute one-third of our population."

Any one desiring to consult the nurse can do so on Saturday mornings 8:30 to 12 noon at the office in the Sparta building, Medford. Phone during the day, 456; residence phone 659-R.

In spite of the dry movement, Beer played with the Oakland, Cal., team this year; Martin, with Beaumont, Tex.; and Lush, with Dallas.

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CRATER LAKE. Hotel and Auto Rates. Board and lodging, per day (cents) \$ 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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