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GEORGE PUTNAM, Editor.

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ARMISTICE ENDED

U. S. PRODUCTION
OF MANGANESE

BUTTE, Mont., Feb. 4.—Signing of
the armistice November 11, 1918, au-
tomatically ended the manganese in-
dustry in Montana as it made possi-
ble the release of shipping for the im-
portation of this product from Bra-
zil and Cuba at a lower figure per ton
than it could be produced in this state.

"Only another war, and we hope
there will never be another one,"
said one of the chief engineers of the
Anaconda Copper Mining company, "can
revive the industry in Montana. The
outlook is hopeless although the Ana-
conda company, at the urgent re-
quest of the government constructed a
ferromanganese plant at Great Falls
at a cost of \$750,000. This plant
produced approximately 1,350 tons of
manganese, which carried manganese
content of 80 per cent, 10 per cent
iron and 4 per cent silica. It was
especially desirable for steel manu-
facturing because of its concentrated
manganese, but not a pound had yet
been sold when the armistice was
signed, consequently we still have it
on our hands."

Brazil and Cuba Supply It
Brazil and Cuba can deliver on
the wharves of Baltimore manganese
for \$12.50 a ton whereas its cost of
production to Montana producers is
approximately \$10 a ton to which
must be added the freight rate to
Pittsburg of \$11 a short ton.

"It is impossible to think of a tar-
iff large enough to make profitable
domestic production of manganese,"
said the Anaconda engineer. "The
only thing which could revive the in-
dustry in Montana would be the estab-
lishment of steel manufacturing in
Great Falls, so as to eliminate freight
rates. It is questionable if manga-
nese production could be developed to
an extent large enough to warrant this."

Philipsburg, which, before the war
ranked, reached a maximum capacity
of 17,000 tons monthly, at a guaran-
tee net profit of \$20 a ton, sold
through the government, will be closed
down completely except for its sil-
ver activities by July 1, 1919, when
the last of its pre-armistice con-
tracts expire.

Mines All Blasted

The Emma mine, the largest pro-
ducer of manganese in Butte, with a
daily output of 400 tons, stopped pro-
ducing the week the armistice was
signed. Approximately 750 miners
were thrown out of work at Philips-
burg and 350 to 500 in Butte. In ad-
dition there was loss of employment
for a hundred or more in the Great
Falls plant and several scores in the
Ophir mill of the Butte-Detroit Mining
company, the only company in Mont-
ana which milled manganese. A
small amount of manganese also was
mined as a by-product by the Davis-
Daily Mining company of Butte. The
Great Falls plant had reached a ca-
pacity of 9,000 tons of ferromanga-
nese monthly.

Cut This Out—It Is Worth Money
DON'T MISS THIS. Cut out this
slip, enclose with 5c and mail it to
Foley & Co., 2835 Sheffield Ave.,
Chicago, Ill., writing your name and
address clearly. You will receive in
return a trial package containing
Foley's Honey and Tar Compound,
for coughs, colds and croup; Foley
Kidney Pills, for pain in sides and
back; rheumatism, backache, kidney
and bladder ailments; and Foley Ca-
thartic Tablets, a wholesome and
thoroughly cleansing cathartic, for
constipation, biliousness, headache,
and sluggish bowels. For sale by
Medford Pharmacy.

Three hundred and twenty young
women students of the University of
California, scrubbed floors, washed
dishes, cooked, and at the imminent
risk of contracting disease served as
nurses in stemming the recent influ-
enza epidemic in Berkeley.

THE ARMY AND THE CHURCH.

WHILE the Lutherans, Methodists and other evangeli-
cal churches are launching drives to raise a million
dollars or so for their denominations, and the bigots of the
Anti-Saloon league, having succeeded in bull-dozing do-
cile legislatures against the expressed wishes of a major-
ity of their constituents into ratifying the dry amendment,
are assailing with vituperation the venerable Cardinal
Gibbons for protesting prohibition, the Rev. Dr. Harry
Emerson Fosdick, a Baptist clergyman recently chosen
preacher of the First Presbyterian church of New York
has thrown a bombshell into the ranks by declaring in the
Atlantic Monthly that the church of today has been tried
in the trenches and found wanting, that it does not carry
a vital message, that its appeal is based upon the narrow
selfishness of salvation, instead of the brotherhood of man.

The attitude of the churches, Dr. Fosdick declares, is
"negative," and the soldiers of expeditionary force, "the
salt of the earth, the epitome of American manhood at
its best," will have none of it. The men, "freed from tra-
ditional bias, look first hand at the grim, elemental facts
of life," growing wise by going through a "hell of agony and
a heaven of devotion" and the appeal of the church, based
as soldiers declare upon "fear of hell and promises of
heaven," earns their contempt. The contrast between the
unselfish, sacrificing spirit of the army and selfish
religion with its personal salvation, is commented upon by
the soldiers as a whole.

Dr. Fosdick admits that he is forced as a lover of
churches to sorrowfully agree with this military criticism.
He says:

"We have been continuously supplied, in hymns, in liturgies, in ser-
mons, with Jonathan Edwards's dominant ideal, 'I make seeking my sal-
vation the main business of my life.' Even when this self-regarding
motive has not been centered on a post-mortem heaven, it has been centered
quite as selfishly on this present life. God, a gigantic policeman, for-
ever clubbing those who break his traffic regulations, and feeding with
goodies from his ample pockets those who mind his word, so that one had
better keep upon his kindly side—H. G. Wells is not the only one who
was brought up in the churches on that kind of deity. It was a senior
chaplain who, returning from the front, wrote of our religious thinking:
'It has descended through a steady gradation of selfish prayers and anti-
social hymns, till it reaches its final degradation in that definitely and
shamelessly unchristian chorus, which was recently so popular in revival-
ist meetings—

That will be glory—glory for me.
'Against the background of the millions of self-forgotten men who
fought in France, how dark this record looks!'"

The only hope for most modern churches, declares the
preacher, is the adoption of "a type of Christianity that
it is worth the real man's while to accept," to be "the co-
operation unit where those who fight for the highest
against the lowest, may take their stand." The selfish
appeal, the petty sectarianism, the negativeness, the un-
democratic quality of its fellowship, should go into the
discard. He offers these suggestions:

"Let the churches proclaim social aims worth fighting for, not a mere
selfish gospel of safety; let them lift up the central faiths of the Chris-
tian life, with the fringes hanging how they will; let them make ethical
negations only the shadows cast by the great light of positive ideals; let
them practise as well as preach fraternity; and, doing these things, let
them draw together in one common cause, because they have learned how
much they all agree and how insignificantly they differ! They need not
fear the return of the army if they will do that."

ANTIOCH TIMES

Mrs. Sager of Long Branch was
down to the Chaparral district this
week to visit with her brother, Clav-
ton Kreiger, also her daughter, who
is attending the Chaparral school.

Mr. George Stacey of Beagle is
hauling hay from the Modoc orchard.
Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe
Doty, January 26, a baby boy.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Case motored
to town Tuesday.
Clarence Whitte of Beagle has
bought out Mrs. Gardner's store at
Moonville and will move there and
run the store.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Marshall of Cen-
tral Point were visiting home folks.
Mr. and Mrs. George Stacey, at Be-
agle Sunday.

Mr. Masoni of Azate is herding his
sheep on the upper Table Rock.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Shook are vis-
iting at the Abbott home in Chaparral
this week.

Among those who were transacting
business in Medford Saturday were
Vernon Conley, Clayton Kreiger, Mr.
Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. Chapman and
Mr. and Mrs. Bigham.

Elbert Bigham returned home from
Camp Lewis last week.

A dance was given at the McKin-
nis home Saturday night. All who
attended had a pleasant time.

Miss Zilla Taylor of Sams Valley
is visiting at the home of Mr. and
Mrs. Edmondson and family at Long
Branch this week.

Mrs. R. Moore was visiting home
folks Sunday.

Dewey Vincent of Sam's valley
spent Saturday and Sunday with
friends in Medford.

Ellis Clark of Central Point, Robt.
Moore, Mr. Rummel and Charlie Mc-
Neal of Medford were out in Antioch
Sunday.

CENTRAL POINT

Fred Farra after spending a fur-
lough of a week here with his par-
ents, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Farra, de-
parted Friday afternoon for Boston,
Mass., to resume his duties on the
United States destroyer Sringham.

Mrs. White and son of Rogue
River, were guests of her brother,
E. L. Farra and family the past
week.

Melvin Thompson and Grover
Weedon have received their hono-
rable discharge from the U. S. army
and are now at home here.

Mrs. Weedon and son Grover were
recent visitors at Ashland.

E. D. Renolet, former marshal
here, now in the United States navy,
has been transferred from Brem-
erton navy yard to Hampton Roads,
Virginia.

Wayne Leever has been honorably
discharged from the U. S. navy and

now holds a lucrative position in
Seattle where he and Mrs. Leever
will make their future home.

Homer Bowman and family now
reside in the W. C. Leever residence
northwest corner of First and Oak
streets.

The brick church, pastor Rev. Bel-
knap, will hold services each Sunday
morning and evening unless other-
wise advertised; also Epworth
League services as usual.

Miss Reva Arnold who is teaching
at Harrisburg, has been visiting
home folks here, her school having
been closed on account of the flu.

Ed Norcross of California, who is
now in Medford temporarily visited
his brothers and sisters here one
day the past week.

F. M. Amy of Medford, was calling
on old time friends here recently.

Fred Hesselgrave of Dunsuir,
Cal., spent the week end with his
mother.

The installation of the W. R. C.
was held Saturday morning. The hall
looked beautiful decorated with their
colors, the red, white and blue, with
old glory predominating. At high
noon a sumptuous dinner was served
to the families of the W. R. C. and
their invited guests. A program im-
promptu in the afternoon consisting
of short talks by the veterans who
were in the civil war, were very in-
teresting. Recitations by Mrs. Cow-
ley and Rev. Belknap were greatly
enjoyed. At the close Mrs. Gleason,
the president, was presented with a
beautiful picture by her sister mem-
bers, Mrs. Love, treasurer and Mrs.
McDowell, secretary, were also re-
membered with pictures. The visit-
ors from Medford on this occasion
were Mrs. Grover, Mrs. Woods and
Mrs. Currier.

Our schools resumed last Monday
with a fair attendance.

Mrs. Lynch is again at home after
spending some time at the Modoc
orchards.

J. W. Merritt, of Gold Hill, was a
business visitor here during the
week.

JAPANESE WOMEN GIVEN
BELGIAN DECORATIONS

TOKIO, Monday, Feb. 3.—The Bel-
gian minister today presented the Or-
der of Queen Elizabeth to 37 women
war workers. Among those who re-
ceived the decoration were three
Japanese princesses, including Princess
Fushimi, and five American women,
Mrs. Coleman and Mrs. Swift of
Tokio, and Mrs. May of Yokohama,
and Mrs. Colbran and Mrs. Wellhaven
of Seoul, Corea.

During the nineteenth century the
feudal idea of the state was applied
to the outside world. It was treated
as a private possession. It was con-
sidered by the idea of exclusive pos-
session. Now, in the twentieth cen-
tury, a war weary world waits on
another renunciation of privileges,
monopolies, spheres of influence and

the limitations which the greater pow-
ers have imposed upon the world. It
waits on the renunciation of imperi-
alism, on the ending of control of
other people's lands, of trade routes,
of strategic points and harbors, of
tariffs, of trade, of commerce, of
the relations of peoples.

The twentieth century calls to free-
dom in international affairs as the
nineteenth century called to freedom
in domestic affairs. And just as the
release of continental Europe result-
ed in the freeing of ability and talent
and awakened the marvelous devel-
opment of the past century, so the
freeing of the world in its interna-
tional relations will lead to a similar
development of nations, races and peo-
ples.

Peace should recognize that the old
narrow nationalism order is gone.
Nations are no longer local territories,
places upon the map. They are inter-
related with the whole world. Their
food and their raw materials, their
goods, their wealth, and their ships
are scattered on every sea. The life
of the modern state is dependent upon
free contact with other peoples.

Previous peace conferences were in-
spired by the old dynamic, imperi-
alist, restrictive idea. They distrib-
uted the world in the interests of the
ruling classes. There was no con-
cern for little states, for subject peo-
ples. There was no thought of free-
dom, liberty, equality of opportunity.
Rather the motive was monopoly,
privilege, exclusive possessions. The
peace which is to come must end this
old order as the French revolution
ended the old order in the internal life
of Europe. It must free the world
from the idea that peace is possible
with might. It must be a "Pax Econ-
omica" which frees trade and com-
merce, the sources of raw materials,
and the waterways of the earth, and
opens them up to all on equal terms.

Economic and political freedom will
do to the twentieth century what the
French revolution did for the century
just closed. It will stimulate the
production of wealth. It will promote
trade and commerce. It will encour-
age friendly relations. It will re-
turn to the material profit of the
greater states as well as the lesser
ones. This has always been the re-
sult of the ending of privilege, of the
ending of tariff walls, of the ending
of monopoly in any form.

Such a vision would be supported
by the moral forces of the world. It
would have the support of democracy,
of the small nations and of a world
wide public opinion that will be of
great force in the years to follow.

MONUMENT MARKS RACEHORSE GRAVE



MONUMENT ON THE GRAVE OF MARY PUTNEY, 2104 3-4.

Set in a grove of beautiful trees,
within sight of the scenes of for-
mer triumphs, lie the remains of
Mary Putney, champion three-
year-old trotter in 1915 and cham-
pion four-year-old trotter in 1916.
She is buried in a little come-

tery for race horses at North Ran-
dall, Ohio, believed to be the only
one of its kind located on a race
course.

A large monument has been
erected to her memory by her
owner, Chauncey Sears.

The Only Possible Peace

By Frederic C. Howe.

Our ideas of the state are still those
of earlier generations. We trace the
limits of a state as they appear on the
map. We think of England, France,
Germany, Russia and Austria-Hun-
gary as confined within eighteen cen-
tury borders. This was the Europe
of yesterday. It is not the Europe of
today. States have burst their terri-
torial confines. They live outside their
territorial boundaries. Their econ-
omic interests are as wide as the
world. Their foreign connections are
less vital to their lives than their
internal affairs. Nations have be-
come international. Their wealth is
scattered all over the world. Their
life is interlaced with the life of other
states. And the sovereignty of states
has gone out with their wealth to the
most distant parts of the world. It
has penetrated into every continent
and to every sea.

The outside connections of states
are as sensitive as the old national
boundaries. Trade, shipping and fi-
nance have interlocked the divided
world into a world state. But the old
political concepts remain. The new
is in conflict with the old. Any
threat to economic connections or
disrupt relations is immediately regis-
tered in the foreign office. It be-
comes a matter of diplomacy. The
existence of a nation may be threat-
ened by failure to safeguard econ-
omic connections. That is one rea-
son for war.

The world we assume to exist has
passed away. The rulers of Europe,
trained in the old nationalism, met
their economic change by imperialism.
They could only think in imperialistic
terms. They viewed distant territo-
ries as they viewed their lands at
home. They kept other powers out.
That was the way rulers had done for
hundreds of years. That was the
only way the ruling classes, for the
most part, still feudal, knew how to
adjust the old nationalism to the new
internationalism. The need of food,
of raw materials, of markets, of op-
portunities for trade, of strategic
points and harbors, could only be
secured by possession.

The French revolution destroyed the
old regime. It was a regime of
privilege, monopoly, caste, and the
subordination of classes and individ-
uals to the ruling aristocracy. It
also destroyed the endless restraints
and restrictions which confined classes,
groups, individuals and all indus-
try. There was no freedom, either
political or economic, and there was
no belief in freedom. Individuals
were born into a caste from which
they might not emerge. Everything
was fixed by laws and traditions in
the interest of the old aristocracy.

The economic life was restricted and
regulated as minutely as were per-
sons. There were tariff barriers
within and without the country; there
were monopolies of food, of the high-
ways, of the grinding of flour and the
making of wine. All life was inter-
laced with privileges of every kind
to industry, to agriculture, to the
professions. The assumption was that
the state, the peasant, and the worker
belong to the ruling class to do with
as it liked.

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feudal idea of the state was applied
to the outside world. It was treated
as a private possession. It was con-
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you can flavor
most daintily with
**LESLIE
SALT**

it is full flavored
free flowing
strong without
bitterness

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GERMANY WANTS
BACK COLONIES;
WARNING ISSUED

BASEL, Feb. 3.—Speaking before
the colonial society at Berlin today,
Mathias Erzberger, one of the German
armistice commissioners, protested
against Germany being deprived of
her colonies, according to a dispatch.
He is reported to have said:

"If we no longer have troops or
arms we have our rights. The allies
have accepted Mr. Wilson's fourteen
points as Germany has. Mr. Wilson
reminds broad and impartial regu-
lations of all colonial questions but the
allies are seeking to impose the will
of stronger nations, without taking
into account the rights of Germany."

"Depriving Germany of all her colo-
nies would contain a deadly germ for
the League of Nations even before
that league is born. We understand
it has been proposed to internatio-
nalize German colonies under the ad-
ministration of the League of Nations.
We ought to categorically reject such
a proposition, or claim the same
treatment for the colonies of all other
powers. President Wilson's program
gives Germany an inviolable right to
her colonial territories."

**FRENCH SOCIALISTS
CHEER FOR WILSON**

PARIS, Feb. 3.—President Wilson
was given an unusual reception by
socialist members of the chamber of
deputies this afternoon. They tried
to drown the applause from the center
and the right in an attempt to show
Mr. Wilson that his ideas were their
own. When Captain Manton, the of-
ficial interpreter, who translated
President Wilson's address reached
that part of the speech in which Mr.
Wilson spoke of the society of na-
tions, the socialists rose, shouting
"Long live the Society of Nations,"
some of them adding "Down with
war."

**B'PAUME SEEKING
CITY AS GODMOTHER**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Bapaume,
one of the French towns which has
suffered most from the war, wants a
"godmother" according to an official
dispatch received today. Ganton
Stenne, mayor of the town, is quoted
as saying in the Petit Parisien:

"If some great city would adopt
Bapaume and assist it as has been
done for some other destroyed towns,
how delighted my fellow citizens
would be. I hope that some great
city, either of the old continent or
the new, will listen to my appeal."

**A GREAT ECONOMY BE-
CAUSE OF EXTRA WEAR**

"After a trip to Kilauca, the active
volcano of Hawaii, my Neolin-soled
shoes were the only ones not abso-
lutely ruined. Many in our party
wore hob-nailed boots," said Miss Jean
P. Lane of Seattle, Washington.

The sharp jagged lava of Kilauca
cuts an ordinary sole to pieces quickly.
That Neolin Soles stood the test but
emphasizes their toughness and dur-
ability. These qualities are built into
them by a scientific process. • Women
—and men and children, too—who are
hard on shoes should buy them with
Neolin Soles. They come in many
styles, and because of the extra wear
they give, are a great economy.

Any repairman will re-sole your
worn shoes with Neolin Soles, which
are flexible and waterproof as well as
long-wearing. They are made by The
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron,
Ohio, who also make Wingfoot Heels,
guaranteed to outwear all other heels.

Neolin Soles
Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

**A pair of
Gloves
for housework**

A good pair of rubber gloves
makes a good addition to the
household equipment, particu-
larly as it enables the doing of
housework and dusting and
washing and scrubbing without
any harm to the hands or nails.
Full protection because best
quality. Tough enough so they
will not tear. Buy a pair today.
50c and 85c

**WESTON'S
Camera Shop**

the Only Exclusive
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Negatives made any time or
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