

PREDICTS OPENING CRATER LAKE BY JUNE 1 THIS YEAR

If no more snow falls in the Crater Lake region the tourist season there will be open by June 1 and there will be forest fire fighting there by then, was the prediction offered by Alex Sparrow, superintendent of Crater Lake national park who returned last night from a visit to the lake. He states that there is only 2 1/2 feet of snow at the park headquarters and but a foot more at the rim of the lake, which in all old snow and packed down pretty hard, and is less than one-half the usual depth at this time of year. "However, I am told that in years gone by several times there was but a similar depth of snow at the lake, which was built up to normal by the snowfall of February and March or later," said Mr. Sparrow. "And if much more snow don't fall in the Crater lake and other mountainous regions which supply the Rogue river and smaller streams with water, there will be a bad crop put in existing irrigation systems both on this and the other side of the mountains, and the people on irrigation projects are considerably worried over the situation and hoping that the mountain snow fall will be brought to normal," continued Mr. Sparrow. It takes just seven days from here now to go to Crater lake and return by way of Klamath Falls and Fort Klamath without losing a moment's time. Superintendent Sparrow's primary object in visiting the lake was to see that no one had slipped off during the winter season and to see that the forest ranger on duty there was changed. Herman F. Brown, ranger who had been on duty since fall was brought out, and his duties were assumed by the veteran ranger, H. E. Mowyer, who will look after Crater national park the rest of the winter season. "If I kept one man there all during the winter season he would soon go clean bonhomie with loneliness," said Mr. Sparrow. Ranger Brown, the younger man is kept on duty in the hardest part of the winter, which is theoretically over by Feb. 1st, and Mr. Mowyer is the sole guardian the rest of the winter season. Everything was found in apple pie order at the lake by Mr. Sparrow.

THE GRAVE IS HOME OF THE DEAD

In speaking before an interested audience last evening at the Seventh Day Adventist church, Pastor R. A. Smithwick of Klamath Falls said, "The grave has been the home of the dead since the days of Adam and Eve. While some teach that death is a liberation of the soul which returns to God immediately still we find according to Eccl. 12:7 that the breath or spirit which God breathed into man when made (Gen. 2:7) is that which returns to God who gave it." The speaker substantiated his view of man's condition in death by citing such passages of scripture as Ps. 6:5, 115:17, 146:3, 4, Eccl. 9:5, 9, where it states that there is no knowledge, love, hatred, memory or consciousness in the grave where man goes. It was shown that such a belief as the immortality of the soul originated from the first recorded lie where the devil told Eve that if she ate of the forbidden fruit she would not surely die. (Gen. 2:16-17, 3:1-4). It was shown that death is likened to a sleep according to the teachings of David, Christ and Paul. (Ps. 138; John 11:11-14, Acts 13:36, 2:24, 29.) If the righteous were now in heaven as some have taught, there would be no need of a resurrection judgment or a reward. He closed with the thought that all of the sleeping saints from Adam's day to our own are awaiting the resurrection morning and will all be caught up together to meet Christ at his coming. 1. Thess. 4:14, 15. The subject announced for tonight will be "The Punishment of the Wicked." Do not fail to attend every night while the meetings last. Services at 7:30 and preaching service at 8:30. Adv.

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Viscount Grey's View of the American Attitude on the Peace Treaty

The following article is from the Organism of February 2d, reprinted from the New York Times of Saturday, LONDON, Jan. 21.—Special cables.—Viscount Grey of Fallodon, who has just returned from the United States, where he spent four months as British ambassador at Washington, has addressed to the London Times the following letter, which, by permission of the editor, is copied in full:

"Sir: Nothing, it seems to me, is more desirable in international politics than a solid understanding between the democracy of the United States, on the one hand, and the democracy of Great Britain and the self-governing dominions, and, I hope we may add Ireland, on the other. Nothing would be more disastrous than a misunderstanding and estrangement.

There are some aspects of the position in the United States with regard to the League of Nations which are not wholly understood in Great Britain. In the hope that as a result of my recent stay in Washington I may be able to make that position better understood, I venture to offer the following observations. They represent only my own personal opinion and nothing more, and they are given simply as a private individual.

Real Difficulties Pointed Out

"In Great Britain and the allied countries there is naturally impatience and disappointment at the delay of the United States in ratifying the League of Nations. It is perhaps not so generally recognized here that there is also great impatience and disappointment in the United States.

"Nowhere is the impasse caused by the deadlock between the president and the senate more keenly resented than in the United States where there is a strong and even urgent desire in the public opinion to see a way out of that impasse found which will be both honorable to the United States and helpful to the world.

"It would be well to understand the real difficulties with which the people of the United States have been confronted. In the clear light of right understanding what seemed the disagreeable features of the situation will assume a more favorable and intelligent aspect.

"Let us first get rid of one possible misunderstanding. No charge of bad faith or repudiating signatures can be brought against the action of the United States senate. By the American constitution it is an independent body, an independent element in the treaty-making power. Its refusal to ratify the treaty cannot expose either itself or the country to a charge of bad faith or repudiation.

Party Politics Not Prime Cause

"Nor is it fair to represent the United States as holding up the treaty solely for motives of party politics and thereby sacrificing the interests of the other nations for the petty considerations.

"It is true that there are party politics and personal animosities in the United States. An American who saw much of England between 1880 and 1890 said that the present conditions of politics in the United States reminded him of what he had observed in London when Gladstone first advocated home rule for Ireland. Party politics and personal animosities arising out of them operate in every democratic country, the factors varying from time to time in degree, but always more or less active, and they operate upon every public question which is at all controversial. They are, however, not the sole or even the prime cause of the difficulty in the United States about the League of Nations.

"Nor is it true to say that the United States is moved solely by self-interest, to the disregard of higher ideals. In the United States, as in other countries, there are cross-currents and backwaters in the national life and motives. When the nation was roused by the war these cross-currents and backwaters were swept into the main stream of action and obliterated as they were in other countries.

Traditional Policy Explained

"With the reaction to peace and more normal conditions they are again apparent, as they are in other countries. But an American might fairly reply that whereas there has been interest of other countries that have accompanied in the way is now apparent in the desire to secure special territorial advantages, the self-interest of the United States takes the less aggressive form of desiring to keep itself free from undesirable entanglements and it does not lie with other countries to reproach the United States.

"It would be well, therefore, for the reasons both of truth and expediency, to concentrate our attention on the real underlying causes of the present impasse upon reservations in ratifying the covenant of the League of Nations.

"There is in the United States a real conservative feeling for the traditional policy, and one of those traditions enumerated by the advice of Washington is to abstain from foreign entanglements. Even for those who have been used to European alliances the League of Nations is felt to be something of a new departure.

"This is still more true for the United States which has hitherto held aloof from all outside alliances. For almost from all outside alliances the League of Nations is not merely the change into the unknown, but a change into something of which has

terical advice and traditions have hitherto positively disapproved.

Time to Consider Wanted

"It does not say that it will not make this new departure. It recognizes that world conditions have changed, but it desires time to consider, to feel its way and to act with caution. Hence this desire for some qualification and reservation.

"The American constitution not only makes possible but, under certain conditions, renders inevitable a conflict between executive and legislative powers. It would be possible, as the covenant of the League of Nations stands, for a president in some future year to commit the United States, like the American representative on the council of the League of Nations, to a policy of which the legislature at that time might disapprove.

"The contingency is one which cannot arise in Great Britain, where the government is daily responsible to the representative authority of the House of Commons and where, in case of a conflict between the house of Commons and the government, that latter must either immediately give way or public opinion must decide between and assert itself by immediate general elections.

"This contingency is therefore not present to our minds, and in ratifying the League of Nations we have no need to make reservations to provide for a contingency which cannot arise in Great Britain.

Help of U. S. Essential

"But in the United States it is otherwise. The contingency is within the region of practical politics. They have reason and, if they so desire, the right to provide against it. Reservations with this object are therefore an illustration not only of party politics but of a great constitutional question which constantly arises between the president and the senate, and it would be no more fair to label this with the name of party politics than it would be to apply that name to some of the great constitutional struggles which arose between the house of Commons and the executive authority in Great Britain in the days before the question had finally been settled in favor of the house of Commons.

"What, then, may be fairly expected from the United States in this great crisis of world policy, for a crisis, indeed, it is. If the participation of the United States was enormously helpful in securing the victory in the critical months of 1918, its help will be even more essential to secure stability in peace. Without the United States the present League of Nations may become little better than a League of the allies for armed self-defense against a revival of Prussian militarism or against a sinister sequel to bolshevism in Russia. Bolshevism is despotism, and despotisms have a tendency to become militaristic, as the great French revolution proved. The great object of the League of Nations is to prevent future wars and to discourage from the beginning the growth of aggressive armaments which would lead to war.

League Held Necessary to Peace

"For this purpose it should operate at once and begin here and now, in the first years of peace, to establish a reputation for justice, moderation and strength. Without the United States it will have neither the overwhelming physical nor the moral force behind it that it should have, or if it has the physical force it will not have the same degree of moral force, for it would be predominantly European, and not a world organization, and it would be tainted with all the inter-racial jealousies of Europe.

"With the United States in the League of Nations, war may be prevented and armaments discouraged, and it will not be in the power of the feudal nations of the world to disturb genuine peace. Without the League of Nations the old order of things will revive, the old consequences will recur. There will again be some great catastrophe of war in which the United States will again find itself compelled to intervene for the same reason and at no less or even greater cost than in 1917.

"It would be a mistake to suppose that the American people are prepared or wish to withdraw their influence in world affairs. Americans differ among themselves as to whether they could or ought to have entered the war sooner than they did. It is neither necessary nor profitable for foreigners to discuss this point now.

Unselfish Spirit Praised

"What is common to all Americans

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and to all foreigners who know the facts is the unselfish, whole-hearted spirit in which the American nation acted when it came into the war. The immediate adoption of compulsory military service and, even more, the rationing of food and fuel in those millions and millions of households over such a vast area, not by compulsion, but by purely voluntary action in response to an appeal which had no compulsion behind it, is a remarkable and even astonishing example of a national spirit and idealism.

"That spirit is still there. It is as much a part of the nature and personalities of the American people as any other characteristic. It is not possible for such a spirit to play such a part as it did in the war and then to release and be extinguished altogether. It would be a great mistake to suppose that because the opinions of the United States with to limit their obligations they therefore propose to themselves to play a small part in the League of Nations.

"If they enter the League as a willing partner with limited obligations, it may well be that American opinion and American action inside the League will be much more fruitful than if they entered as a reluctant partner who felt that her hand had been forced. It is in this spirit, in this hope and in this expectation that I think we should approach and are justified in approaching consideration of American reservations.

"Difficulties May Never Arise. "I do not deny that some of them are material qualifications of the League of Nations as drawn up at Paris, or that they must be disappointing to those who are with that covenant as it stands and are even proud of it, but those who have had the longest experience of political affairs and especially of treaties know best how often it happens that difficulties which seem most formidable

Certain Considerations Vital

"The most vital considerations are that representatives should be appointed to the council of the League of Nations by all the nations that are members of the council, that these representatives should be men who are inspired by the ideals for which we entered the war, and that these representatives should be instructed and supported in that same spirit of equity and freedom by the governments and public opinion of the countries who are now partners in peace. If that be the spirit in which the council of the League of Nations deals with the business that comes before it, there need be no fear that the representative of the United States on that council will not take part in realizing the hopes with which

in anticipation and on paper never arise in practice.

"I think this is likely to be particularly true in the working of the League of Nations. The difficulties and dangers which the Americans foresee in it will probably never arise or be felt by them when they are once in the League. And in the same way the weakening and injury to the League which some of its best friends apprehend from the American reservations would not be felt in practice. If the outcome of the long controversy in the senate has been to offer co-operation in the League of Nations it would be the greatest mistake to refuse that co-operation because conditions are attached to it, and when that co-operation is accepted let it not be accepted in a spirit of pessimism.

Vote Reservation Discussed

"There is one particular reservation which must give rise to some difficulty in Great Britain and self-governing dominions. It is that which has reference to the six British votes in the assembly of the League of Nations. The self-governing dominions are full members of the League. They will admit, and Great Britain can admit, no qualification whatever of that right. They are free communities, independent as regards all their own affairs and partners in those which concern the empire at large.

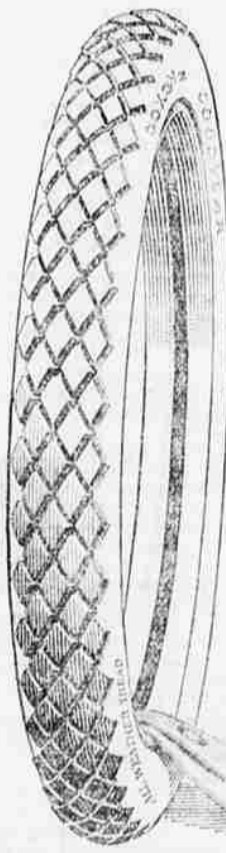
"It is a special status and there can be no derogation from it. To any provision which makes it clear that some of the British votes can be used in a dispute likely to lead to rupture in which any part of the British empire is involved, no exception can be taken. It is only a reasonable interpretation of the covenant as it now stands. If any part of the British empire is involved in a dispute with the United States the United States will be unable to vote and all parts of the British empire, precisely because they are partners, will be parties to that dispute and equally unable to vote. But as regards this right to vote where they are not parties to the dispute there can be no qualification, and there is very general admission that the votes of the self-governing dominions would in most cases be found on the same side as that of the United States.

"It must not be supposed that in

(Continued on Page Eight)

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