

LUMSDEN SWORN IN COUNCILMAN, MOTOR TAX CUT

There was much surprise in the city council chamber last night when shortly before the council convened for its regular session, H. U. Lumsden, who had been unanimously elected some time ago to fill the councilmanic vacancy in the second ward and who had since steadfastly refused to qualify and serve on the ground that he could not spare the time, walked in and was asked to be sworn into office. City Attorney F. W. Mears, as a notary public, administered the oath to Mr. Lumsden, who thus became Dr. J. W. Keene's co-guardian of the second ward's interests in the city council.

It is the first public office ever held by Mr. Lumsden during his long career in Medford. His change of mind after he was chosen to fill A. L. Hill's unexpired term, which like the rest of the councilmanic offices, ends next January, was finally brought about through the importunities of friends and a desire to be of service to the city.

Mr. Lumsden's becoming a part of the city administration was welcomed generally throughout Medford, and especially by his councilmanic colleagues, because of his veteran merchant's business career, well known ability, conservatism and familiarity with the city's needs along with its financial limitations, and the fact that he is a large property owner in the city.

In the councilmanic session which followed Mr. Lumsden took to his new duties like a duck to water, participated in the discussions like an old timer, and even tilted his cigar in the proper councilmanic angle.

Council's Busy Meeting.
The council, which had a full membership for the first time in over a year, disposed of much important business last night, including many matters of routine nature. Perhaps the most important news features were the reducing of the license fee of the interurban motor busses, and the introduction and first reading of an ordinance relating to the licensing and distribution of milk throughout the city, which if passed, will compel every vendor of milk in Medford to take out a license.

This ordinance is intended as a health measure and protection to buyers of milk, and was introduced by Councilman Keene at the request of the state dairy and food commissioner. It will effect every owner of a cow in the city who sells milk to even one customer, and is calculated to do away with unsanitary and objectionable milking surroundings.

The ordinance provides that every vendor of milk and cream in the city must first obtain a license at the cost of \$1 from the city recorder after applying in writing to that official and giving the location of his dairy, or premises, and how the cows or goats are kept. Every vendor must comply with the rules and regulations of the state dairy and food department with reference to operation and conduct of dairies and production for sale.

A violation of such regulations or the terms of the ordinance will not only bring a cancellation of the license, but upon conviction for violation will subject the vendor to a fine of not to exceed \$25 and imprisonment of not to exceed ten days. The ordinance will have its second reading and will probably be passed at the next meeting of the council.

Motor Busses Relieved.
The change in motor bus ordinance was to afford the interurban companies operating out of Medford local relief from the great financial burden they have been forced to bear since the state law governing their operations went into effect. The local ordinance which was passed months ago imposed a license fee of \$50 a year on each car with passenger capacity of up to 10 passengers, and \$50 up to 15 passengers. The reduction made last night imposes a license fee of only \$10 for each motor bus carrying up to and including 14 passengers, and for a fee of \$15 for each motor bus carrying 15 or over passengers.

The state tax burden on the interurban lines was so heavy that in connection with other taxes and expenses that the load was almost prohibitive. The interurbans running out of Medford affected by last night's reductions are the Interurban Auto company and the Medford-Klamath Falls line.

The council, after having considered the matter carefully for over a month, were unanimously in favor of locally decreasing this operation burden by greatly lessening the Medford license fee for each car, in view of the fact that the interurban lines were a business necessity and greatly contributed to the business life, convenience and prosperity of the city. If the companies were forced out of business, it would be a heavy loss to the merchants and business men.

For instance, it was pointed out, the Interurban Auto company alone, which operates as far south as Ashland, and as far north as Roseburg, brings 75,000 persons into Medford annually and takes 75,000 persons out of the city. It is a great business feeder for Medford, and yet this company with its 11 motor busses must pay \$5217, before it can get a permit from the state public service commission to operate, the most of this money going to the state road fund. In addition, it must pay the separate license fees charged by the cities and towns along its lines, which last year were 7 in number. Also in addition comes the federal tax and other expenses of operation.

Ship Rate War Averted.
NEW YORK, March 8.—The United American lines today re-entered the continental freight rate conference thereby averting the threatened rate war in trade to Dutch, Belgian and German ports.

DEFEAT PACT ENDS PEACE HOPE

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States but in Canada. On the other side it tended to give a background to Japan which encouraged the war spirit and large preparations by land and sea for future conflict. It immobilized England and cut off her influence for peace in the Pacific and the pact is distinctly in her favor for that reason.

"I have already shown the difference which exists between this treaty and the Anglo-Japanese alliance. There is no likeness between that alliance and this treaty. Far from taking the place of the other, this treaty simply enabled England, Australia and New Zealand to take part in terminating the alliance. The removal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, which is complete, created the situation in which it was possible to bring about an agreement for the reduction of naval armaments. While that alliance existed, a reduction of naval armament was difficult, if not impracticable.

"Senators should bear in mind that the defeat of the four power treaty would endanger the treaty for the limitation of naval armament and the fail-

ure of the naval treaty would shock and startle the world and bitterly disappoint the American people. We must not forget the close relation between the two treaties. The defeat of the four power treaty would mean the failure of the conference. Let there be no illusion on that point.

"The purpose of the American delegation in the conference, and I think of all other members of the conference, besides those of the United States, was to endeavor to do something at once practical and concrete which would promote the peace of the world. They believed that this could be done without alliances or penalties. Such experiments have been made in the past in isolated instances, but I venture to assure that never has the experiment been attempted on such a scale or under similar condition. We have passed through a war the like of which the world has never seen. The misery and horrors of the great war must never come again if we can do anything to stop it. We must try our best to secure this great result.

"I know it is only an experiment, but I have faith to believe that the better instincts of mankind are all with us in the effort. If we continue to preach

suspicion and hatred of other nations, if we decline to deal with them and believe that they all are actuated by the basest of motives, nothing can ever be done. I have faith to believe that this effort, illustrated by this treaty now before us will have a large result in maintaining the world's peace. If we fail the outlook for the future is dark indeed.

"The best hope of the world for a future where a peace may prevail and war diminish is in the people of the United States. If we fail, who can hope to succeed? We called this conference. We proposed the treaties, agreements and declaration in which the conference culminated. Are we now to stumble and fall at the threshold of the undertaking which we designed and brought to fulfillment? Are we to sink back into a sullen solitude, a prey to dark suspicions, a hermit nation armed to the teeth and looking forward always to wars as inseparable from the existence of mankind upon the earth.

"America has never yet permitted defeat to be written in her history, she will not permit it now."

Replying to the charges made on the senate floor regarding the degree of publicity given the four power treaty negotiations, Senator Lodge declared he knew of no international conference that had been conducted with "so little secrecy" as the Washington conference.

Reed Interrupts
Senator Reed, democrat, Missouri, who interrupted Mr. Lodge, said he was told that the president stated that under the four power treaty the United States would be under an obligation with reference to the mainland of Japan and that subsequently on the same day a statement was given out saying that the president had been informed there was an understanding among the delegates that the terms of the treaty did refer to the mainland of Japan.

"Had such an understanding as referred to been arrived at?" asked Senator Reed.

"There was no understanding," replied Senator Lodge. "It was simply a question of the meaning of the words."

"But had such a construction, then, been arrived at?" persisted Senator Reed.

"Had it been talked over at these meetings, the proceedings of which were never made public?"

"The language was discussed, but the only interpretation of it was that the language could not help covering Japan. No one had any doubt that it did cover the mainland. The only discussion that I know of, was that the representative of Japan objected, not to the interpretation, but to the inclusion of Japan. There was some discussion but he withdrew the objection."

GOVT CONTROL CONDEMNED

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The people of the United States understand that the government stepped into the sugar situation during the war, but certainly they would be unwilling to pay the price of any further experiments, or of any efforts to exploit the disaster of decontrol to the advantage of any section of the industry.

"The law of supply and demand is inexorable in itself and before it all people, whether governments or individuals, whether legislators or consumers still must yield."

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