

FINAL EXERCISES OF 1925 CLASS MEDFORD HIGH

Capacity Audience Witnesses Graduation Exercises—82 Receive Diplomas—Class and Scholar Awards—List of Class Membership.

Every annual high school commencement with its pretty settings, flower-scented atmosphere, enchantment, capacity audience and graduates seated on the stage, creates the impression that it was the best of all previous commencements, and the 1925 commencement of the Medford high school last night, lived up to the rule from the moment the curtain arose in the beautiful new Craterian theater, disclosing the 82 graduates, boys and girls, seated on the stage, behind an embankment of flowers, and Betty Brown with her usual artistry played a magnificent adaptation of "I Trovatore" until the graduates at the end of the interesting program were presented their diplomas.

Following the invocation by Rev. E. P. Lawrence, Howard Spalding gave the valedictory address in an impressive and well-delivered manner, in which he expressed the gratitude of the class to the faculty of the high school and the Medford public generally for having made possible their education thus far.

Superintendent Smith's Swan Song.
Miss Joyce Maddox then rendered an artistic piano selection, and Superintendent Aubrey G. Smith in his presentation of the speaker of the evening, took occasion to deliver a valedictory address of his own—his swan song as head of Medford's public schools.

He called attention to the fact that at the commencement five years ago last night he made his first bow to the Medford public, and at that time made the first plea for a new high school building, and had kept it up ever since until recently a new high school was voted by the people. Superintendent Smith congratulated the people over this and said he hoped the new structure would be a wonderful one.

He declared his appreciation and love for Medford, regretted that he had to part with the city, and hoped that the local schools would continue to develop into the best of educational systems. The retiring superintendent said a good word for Superintendent Hedrick, his successor, whom he had known for years, and asked for him the same loyal support that the Medford people had given him during his five years as superintendent.

Superintendent Smith also spoke briefly to the effect that during this time he had made many friends and acquired a few so-called enemies in his course of duty, but that he freely forgave them for any animosity and trusted that they also felt the same toward him.

Then in a few well chosen words Superintendent Smith introduced the distinguished man who was to give the annual class address, Judge Charles Henry Carey of Portland, whom he characterized as the foremost lawyer of the state.

Judge Carey's Thoughtful Address.
Judge Carey, in his address, which is published elsewhere in this paper, said that he would not follow the usual custom at commencements, but would leave to parents and teachers the advice and admonitions generally given at graduating exercises. His purpose rather was, he said, to use the opportunity to talk to the assemblage about "Our Country."

He described the birth, growth and development of the nation in a few words and then proceeded to analyze conditions that "put us in being proud of our country."

The soul of America, the speaker said, is the spirit of its people, and the nation cannot be other than as its people make it.
The great blessings of Americans over those of other peoples throughout the world were pointed out, but for the purpose of showing the duty of maintaining and preserving our ideals, and of setting an example and of holding out a hope of better political conditions in other civilized countries.

Class Honors, Diplomas Given
Then, following the singing of two beautiful and well rendered selections by the senior octette of the high school, Principal O. R. Campbell of the high school introduced the honor students and presented the honor cups.
First scholarship honors went to Howard Spalding, and the second honor to Miss Geneva Mandville, which honors were based on actual grades during the four years course in the high school.
The honor cup for girls went to Juanita Griffin, and the honor cup for boys to Mervyn Chastain. These were selected by the faculty first choosing four students for scholarship, student activities, good fellowship and character; and then the student body voting for the two from these four who were to receive cup honors.

Juanita Griffin, Alberta Lillian Harve, Helen Claire Haskins, Itha Ila Heard, Alice Marie Humback, Ruth M. Howard, Ethel Beneva Hurt, Mary Joyce Maddox, Geneva Mandville, Esther Verne Messenger, Ruth Miller, Ruth Elaine Newman, Juanita Pay Nutting, Dorothy Eleanor Taylor, Pearl Anna Pilker, Lunetta M. Pollock, Beatrice Annah Semon, Lola Short, Bertha Elvene Skinner, Marjorie M. Smith, Charlotte R. Stewart, Fern Stewart, Mamie Timmons, Marian Van Scoyoc, Hester Jeanette Wakefield, Gertrude Waldron, Eunice Harklette, Wheeler Clara Beth Wisely, Clara E. Younger.
Boys—Albert C. Allen, Jr., Llewellyn W. Bates, Maxwell Keith Baughman, Lester L. Bennett, John William Burns, Donald Howie Carter, Kermit Chandler Conbes, Mervyn H. Chandler, Walter O. Crank, Harley Virgil Dressler, Harry Dunn, Winsor Colvig Gale, Wendell W. Gilbert, John E. Herrlott, Roy F. Hewitt, Joseph Eugene Hills, Ernest Vern Hurt, George S. Johnson, James S. Johnson, Gordon Kahler Kershaw, Warren Kirkpatrick, Gilbert Knips, eGeorge C. Lounsberry, Clarence B. McCracken, John William McCracken, Adel A. N. McVallen, Aubrey Norris, Almus Pruitt, Harold E. Sander, Arthur L. Schoni, Clifford E. Smith, Howard E. Spalding, Vernon A. Turpin, Alfred E. Waldron, Wister Charles Whitsonant, Wallace Aljiah Woods.

WANTS STRICT ENFORCEMENT. (Continued From Page One)

with this spirit. The individual, instead of working out his own salvation and securing his own freedom by establishing his own economic and moral independence by his own industry and his own self-mastery, tends to throw himself on some vague influence which he denominates society and to hold that in some way responsible for the sufficiency of his support and the morality of his actions.

"The local political units likewise look to the states, the states look to the nation, and nations are beginning to look to some vague organization, some nebulous concourse of humanity to pay this bill and tell them what to do. This is not local self-government. It is not American. It is not the method which has made this country what it is. We cannot maintain the western standard of civilization on that theory. If it is supported at all, it will have to be supported on the principle of individual responsibility. If that principle be maintained the result which I believe America wishes to see produced inevitably will follow."

"If we are too weak to take charge of our own morality, we shall not be strong enough to take charge of our own liberty. If we cannot govern ourselves, if we cannot observe the law, nothing remains but to have some one else govern us, to have the law enforced against us, and to step down from the honorable abiding place of freedom to the ignominious abode of servitude."
"Who among us has reached a stage in which, if we do not set ourselves right, we may be perfectly sure that an authority will be asserted by others for the purpose of setting us right."

"But before we attempt to set ourselves up as exponents of universal reform, it would be wise to remember that progress is of slow growth and also to remember that moderation, patience, forbearance, and charity are virtues in their own right."
"Discussing the complaint which he said is heard to a lesser extent than at the time of the Civil war that the federal government usurps functions properly belonging to the states, the president declared that despite the claim that this is a land of equal opportunity, "equality suffers often because of the divergencies between the laws of different states."
"So long as some can go to a distant state for divorces which others are denied at home," he added, "there is not equality in this regard. When America grants valuable exemptions from taxation which other states impose, one person may enjoy while another is denied these rights."
"A few years ago a majority of the states had adopted prohibition or rigid restrictions on the traffic in intoxicating liquor. But other states did not cooperate in advancing this policy and ultimately by national action it was extended to all the union. By failing to meet the requirements of a national demand the states become deprived of the power to act."
"If questions which the states will not fairly settle on their own account shall have to be settled for them by federal authority, it will only be because some states will have refused to discharge obvious duties."

The nation has greatly improved since the time our federal constitution was adopted. We have but to study the social and political history of the early days of the republic to appreciate how great has been the moral progress of our people, and how far they have gone in improving the methods of politics. Practices that were common to former generations would not now be tolerated. For example, public opinion would not fail to condemn those who would attempt to make use of vote-buying at the polling places, or corruption in the legislative assemblies. The election of senators at an earlier period was not infrequently disgraced by the use of dishonest methods. The country at times has been shamed with

**Auto Tires Go Up
June 1, Owing to
High Cost of Rubber**
AKRON, Ohio, May 29.—Prices on all automobile tires will be increased ten per cent June 1, by three of the principal tire manufacturers here. The increases are attributed directly to the high price of crude rubber. Akron rubber manufacturers now are paying 69 cents a pound for ribbed, smoked sheets, the price doubling since last fall.

OBITUARY
NORMAN—The funeral services for Fred J. Norman, who was injured in an automobile accident Sunday, May 24, and who died in the Sacred Heart hospital May 25, from contusion of the brain, and who was employed by the Owens-Oregon Lumber company as a conductor on the Medford logging railway for the past two years. His wife, Mrs. Florence Norman, arrived in Medford Friday evening and made arrangements to hold the funeral services Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Perl Funeral Home. Rev. Oldfield, who united them in marriage at Ashland, will conduct the funeral services. Six of his fellow employees will act as pallbearers. The interment will be in Medford cemetery.

ADDRESS OF HON. CHAS. H. CAREY TO GRADUATING CLASS MEDFORD HI. SCHOOL

The eloquent and thought inspiring address of Judge Charles Henry Carey of Portland at the commencement exercises of the Medford high school last night, the subject of which was "Our Country," was in part as follows:

"The graduation exercises of our schools interest me and stir thought. At this very time in thousands of American cities the young people are completing fixed courses of instruction, and are facing new and practical problems. What shall we do next, is the question with many of them. Others, who have a definite plan, nevertheless realize the seriousness of important moves and are turning over and over in their minds the problem of how to set the most out of their lives, the most for themselves and for others."

The field for inquiry and discussion upon such an occasion is a wide one and may range all the way from the personal to the abstract. But as the destiny of the United States will be in the hands of the rising generation, and upon the intelligent use of the privileges and the duties of citizenship of these young people depends the perpetuation of and the development of our form of government, I beg leave to turn to that subject.

We older people, with a wide experience, nevertheless find it difficult to transfer to our young friends the benefit of what we have learned. Advice has been defined as something easily given and never taken. And at any rate, it is true that admonitions however well meant rarely meet acceptance.

The truth is, that most of us must learn by our own experience. A burnt child avoids the fire. Experience is a dear teacher, but still is the only teacher that is headed.

So, instead of following the honored custom devoting the time allotted to me to admonition and precept, I venture to leave all that to parents and to teachers, and to talk this evening upon "Our Country."

It is your country and mine. It is the country that was discovered and settled by our venturesome and enterprising forefathers; fought for and wrestled from tyranny and released from old world theories of government; preserved from division and liberated from the blight of slavery; expanded and enlarged by westward development, and finally solemnly committed to the duty and obligation of maintaining national ideals, and of holding out hopes for greater political freedom and for better social surroundings to the despised and downtrodden people of the world.

There is no other such country and no other such government. Here, there is less poverty, better living conditions, better schools, better houses, better railroads, better telephones, and better roadways than in any other country on earth. As an index of general comfort, no other nation has so many automobiles or so many radio sets. Here, people are better clothed, better fed, better paid for their labor, and they have more reasonable hours of work and more sanitary working conditions than elsewhere. They have more money in the savings banks, and more per capita wealth than any other nation. We have free schools, including high schools, technical schools and colleges. We have freedom in religion, and the land is dotted with churches and meeting houses without union of state and church. We have hospitals and refuges for the unfortunate and the infirm. We have association buildings for young men and young women in the cities.

This listing is not exhaustive, nor is it intended to be complete. It is not an enumeration made for the purpose of boasting or vain-glory, for the responsibilities that come with these manifold blessings are equally apparent.

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our people, just as are the judges and the juries. The selfish money grabber is there as well as the enlightened statesman and the philanthropist.

You young people will soon be exercising the privileges of citizenship. Your school training has taught you the substance of Americanism as a principle, and as a doctrine of belief, as well as in its practical aspects. The boy scouts and the girl scouts, the camp fire girls and the various organizations that supplement what the schools are doing in teaching the true meaning of "service" as applied to citizenship, cannot fail to raise standards throughout the land.

Our nation has its own "practical difficulties to overcome. Our social and industrial relations change with each generation, and sometimes it seems that innovations are ill advised, or that our statesmen are less competent than formerly. But it is not so in the wide sweep of history. The country is upon sure foundations; its institutions are fundamentally sound. Every year shows genuine progress, and the ideals of our people are not less dear to them than in earlier periods. Let us resolve to make the government, I mean our government,—yours and mine—always better and more efficient.

I like to look forward to a better and a nobler America. Much as may be claimed for what has already been accomplished by our triumphant democracy under the stars and stripes, there is inspiration in the future which is opening to the coming citizens.

All the world will be looking to us for leadership. We can come, what many believe us to be now, a sordid and strictly commercial nation, making pretense of righteousness for selfish ends. Or, we can hold up the torch of liberty until its golden light illumines the mountain tops in the far places. We can make the beautiful American flag, with its stars of hope, and with its bright lines of sincerity and enthusiasm, a mere symbol of materialism and selfishness. Or we can have it so much respected and revered throughout the world, that wherever it flies, whatever the wind that undulates and ripples this living emblem, it will stand as an encouragement for other nations to emulate the freedom of this republic of the west.

In the old world, governments have been built upon force. The divine right of kings was asserted for centuries; and the rights of citizens were no greater than was vouchsafed by sovereign and his armed government. But, a new light is breaking. The office of monarch is not as desirable as it was, and the people are gaining the conviction that they have natural and inalienable rights which they will recover and preserve. To America they look for inspiration and for example. The world will never again be ruled by despots without protest. But whether or not the struggling millions, untrained in the exercise of the rights we are so accustomed to her, will make real progress in the art of self-government will depend much upon the United States and the people here."

HONOR NOBLE DEAD. (Continued From Page One)

dent Coolidge leading the exercises in Arlington national cemetery at the tomb of the unknown soldier.
Touched by the solemnity of the occasion, thousands of Washingtonians and visitors gathered in the amphitheater to hear the president's address broadcasted of which was arranged for by several large radio stations.

Assigned to honor places in the assemblage were survivors of some of the wars that claimed the thousands resting beneath the rows of tombstones dotting the surrounding hill-sides, and now colorful with flowers and bunting.

Associations of veterans of the various conflicts arranged to hold services for their own dead before the presidential party arrived at the cemetery. These included services over the graves of army and navy nurses in the women's section of the burial ground, and the decoration of monuments throughout the capital to the memory of outstanding figures in the country's history.

A huge anchor formed of poppies was prepared aboard the U. S. S. Sylph for lowering into the Potomac river as additional tribute to the navy's dead, lost on the high seas.

Memorial exercises also were arranged aboard the U. S. S. Grampus. Servants of the nation now resting in other cemeteries throughout the city were remembered by relatives and descendants who joined with veterans' societies in paying respect.

PARIS, May 29.—(By the Associated Press)—French flags and the Stars and Stripes today were placed on the graves of all American war dead in this country, memorial day services were conducted at every war ceme-

terry in France where American soldiers lie. The party of American gold star mothers now visiting France joined in the French and American services at Suresnes cemetery, near Paris, where American Ambassador Herrick spoke.

As these American mothers of soldiers who had died in the world war knelt beside the graves of their sons, French troops stood at salute, buglers sounded taps and little children of France, orphaned by the war, scattered flowers upon the American graves.

Members of the American colony after attending various services, marched with members of the Paris post of the American Legion and with Boy Scouts and French school children along streets lined with French troops to the Arc de Triomphe, where the American ambassador placed a wreath upon the tomb of the unknown soldier.

PORTLAND, Ore., May 29.—A replica of the heroic bronze statue of Joan of Arc, by Fremiet, which stands in the Place du Rivoli in Paris, was unveiled here today as part of the observance of Memorial day. The statue was donated to the city by Dr. Henry Waldo Coe, who some time ago donated an equestrian statue of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, rough rider.

Mayor George L. Baker formally accepted the statue today and the dedicatory address was delivered by Major General Jules Grant McAlexander. President Coolidge and President Gaston Dumougey of the French republic sent congratulatory messages.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—(By the Associated Press)—A pair of lead wreaths was sent to the tomb of Woodrow Wilson today by President Coolidge and the war president was also remembered by various patriotic organizations.

EUGENE, Ore., May 30.—With a parade participated in by military and patriotic organizations followed by a memorial service at the soldiers' monument at the I. O. O. F. cemetery, Eugene today paid its respects to the nation's dead. A service for the sailor dead was held at the Ninth avenue mill race span under the direction of the Woman's Relief corps. The big event of this afternoon is the second round of the international state rap shoot which opened here yesterday at the aviation field traps.

**WRESTLERS CLASH
THIS AFTERNOON
FOR MAT TITLE**
CHICAGO, May 29.—(A. P.)—The eyes of the wrestling world today were turned to four heavyweight grapplers, each of whom has held or has claimed the world's championship.
With a purse of \$20,000 at stake, as well as a \$10,000 diamond studded belt indicative of the heavyweight championship, Ed (Strangler) Lewis and Wayne (Big) Munn will meet at Michigan City, Ind., late this afternoon. Stanislaus Zbyszko, who, like Lewis, claims the title, will go to the mat with Joe Stecher, a former title holder in a match also billed as for the world's grappling honors.
A purse of \$50,000 will be shared by the chief participants at St. Louis. Zbyszko's claim to the title rests upon his defeat of Munn in Philadelphia several weeks ago. Munn having been considered in many quarters as champion because he threw Lewis out of the ring in Kansas City last January.
Lewis asserted, however, that he had been fouled and this contention was upheld by a Missouri court, which permitted him to retain the championship belt.
The contest at Michigan City is set for 3 P. M. central standard time.

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**STARTS
TOMORROW
12:30**



Clive Arden's great novel is on the screen with Mary Astor, Clive Brook, Ian Keith and Other Rialto Attractions

TONIGHT

George Beban

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"The Greatest Love of All"

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Fruitgrowers, Attention!

A Letter of Interest to Every Fruit Grower in Southern Oregon

A. E. MARSH COMPANY
Yakima, Wash.

May 5, 1925.

Mr. H. W. Hamlin
Medford Precooling & Storage Co.
Medford, Oregon.
Dear Mr. Hamlin:

There is no question of the value of Cold Storage in the green fruit business, particularly in the handling of peaches.

Having ample cold storage has revolutionized the pear industry in the Yakima Valley, instead of having a bad market slump at the peak load of harvesting we have no peak load in our marketing, this surplus over what the markets will absorb on a profitable basis goes into storage to be moved in an orderly manner over a period of 60 days, and in practically all cases since this system has been practiced here this surplus has moved to market at a generous profit over and above storage cost and prices that prevailed during the harvest period.

In addition to the advantages in marketing our boxed fruit, cold storage has developed our canning business in a wonderful way. We now store thousands of tons of peaches sold to outside canneries who draw on these stocks thirty to sixty days after their canning season would be over had they not this reserve stock to draw from. I think I can safely say that the Yakima Valley is the only section in the West that offers this service to the canneries.

We are pleased to learn that you are developing cold storage for handling your peaches and know that after the first year's operation your people will be thoroughly sold on the idea.

Yours very truly,
A. E. MARSH COMPANY
A. E. Marsh.

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TROWBRIDGE CABINET WORKS
Medford A Modern Mill Oregon

Our Own Make—Prices Right, Quality the Best

Screens - Screens

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Safety, together with splendid earnings are features of our mutual savings and loan plan.

Jackson County Building & Loan Ass'n
30 North Central Avenue—Medford, Oregon

C. M. KIDD, Pres. O. C. BOGGS, Sec. Atty.