

AGED GOLD HILL COBBLER HELD ON SERIOUS CHARGE

Thos. Trudeau, 63, shoemaker of Gold Hill, who located with his family in that city from Wasco, Wash., was bound over in Justice Roe's court at Jacksonville yesterday afternoon under \$2000 bond, on the charge of a criminal offense against his 12 year old granddaughter, two weeks ago.

2 BOYS JAILED ON LIQUOR CHARGE

Two Jackson county youths who were on the way home in their cars in an intoxicated condition from the dance at Butte Falls last Saturday night and were arrested, came to grief in Justice Roe's court at Jacksonville yesterday.

They are Dale Fuller, about 19, of Phoenix, who was given a 60 day's jail sentence, fined \$100 and had his driver's license revoked for 60 days; and Jack Conner of Medford, about 21, who drew a sentence of 70 days in jail, a \$100 fine and had his driver's license revoked for 70 days.

Deputy state traffic officers Talent and McMahon arrested Conner, and Talent arrested Gilbert.

Federal Land Bank Officers in Medford

George C. Jewett, president of the Federal Land Bank of Spokane and A. W. Cawthorn of Portland, a director of the land bank, arrived in Medford Monday from a trip thru eastern Oregon studying the irrigation problems from the federal standpoint. They accompanied the visitors from the irrigation congress at Grants Pass on the trip over the southern Oregon irrigation projects today.

WOULD LET IN U. P. (Continued From Page One)

leaded here over the Southern Pacific by a route 118.6 miles shorter.

"Yes, it is of very great interest to the stockmen to have competing lines," Pickard replied. "Besides, cattle may be hauled north to feed here being taken to Portland markets."

He said a great deal of livestock is now trailed from central and eastern Oregon to the Klamath marshes for grazing. But the witness stated that while the country around Klamath was capable of raising from 25,000 to 30,000 head of cattle annually, only about 6000 head are raised at present.

Many sheep are also grazed in this region. He stated, Klamath sheep are a great favorite in the Chicago market. Pickard stated that this industry could be materially aided by the Oregon Trunk. He stated that more than 200 carloads of machinery would be required to build one of the new mills, many hundreds more for the other mills. This business, he thought would go into Klamath over northern lines. This was disputed by the witness who stated that it is not reasonable to expect the Southern Pacific would get a part of the business. Pickard thought a very small part.

The witness held that the Oregon Trunk extension would haul 10,000 cars of logs to the Klamath Shovelton mill the second year after construction, 15,000 the third year and more later. He told of the lowering of the rate on logs on the Southern Pacific last month on its line north of Kirk.

Fireworks Starts
This led to the first fireworks of the morning. Dey asked him to explain that the lowering was only an adjustment of rates brought about through the taking over of the line by the operations department of the company. But Pickard said he only quoted what he had received from tariff sheets.

"Do you mean to imply that this was done to carry favor with the Klamath mill men?" asked Dey.

"No, not at all," was the slow reply.

Much was said by Dey on a cross-examination regarding The Dalles-California highway (Fremont trail) paralleling the Oregon Trunk survey. The Southern Pacific attorney asked if the local business along the proposed extension would not be handled chiefly by auto trucks.

"We have hopes of some day competing with this auto truck business," replied the witness.

Pickard expressed the opinion that there would be a rather large local traffic in livestock built up by the extended Oregon Trunk.

Flapper Term Resented.
NEW YORK.—The Campfire girls want the name "flapper" abolished and "modern" substituted. A telegram to Colleen Moore asking her help says: "Flapper" means frivolous and "modern" means one with ambition and common sense.

TOLERANCE WILL HALT WARS (Continued from page one)

sure of public opinion is an exceedingly dangerous undertaking and precedent. This is so whatever form it might take, whether it be the purpose of influencing the executive, the legislature, or the heads of departments.

"It is for the civil authority to determine what appropriations shall be granted, what appointments shall be made, and what rules shall be adopted for the conduct of its armed forces. Whenever the military power starts dictating to the civil authority, by whatever means added, the liberties of the country are beginning to end. National defense should at all times be supported, but any form of militarism should be resisted."

Tolerance Needed.
Advocating a selective service act which would authorize broad mobilization in emergencies of all the country's resources, both persons and materials, the President declared that in time of war, power should be lodged somewhere for the stabilization of prices "as far as that might be possible in justice to the country and its defenders."

"But it will always be impossible to harmonize justice and war," he continued. "It is always possible to purchase materials with money, but patriotism can not be purchased. Unless the people are willing to defend their country because of their belief in it, because of their affection for it, and because it is representative of their home, their country can not be defended."

"If we are looking for a more complete reign of justice, a more complete supremacy of law, a more complete social harmony, we must seek it in the paths of peace. Progress in these directions under the present order of the world is not likely to be made except during a state of domestic and international tranquility. One of the great questions before the nations today is how to promote such tranquility."

Declaring that one of the most natural reactions during the war was intolerance, the necessity for a common purpose and a united intellectual front becoming paramount, Mr. Coolidge said that when the need for such solidarity is past there should be a "quick and generous readiness to revert to the old and normal habits of thought."

For Selective Service.
"There should be an intellectual demobilization," he declared. "Progress depends very largely on the encouragement of variety. What ever tends to standardize the community, to establish fixed and rigid modes of thought, tends to fossilize society. If we all believed the same thing and thought the same thoughts and applied the same valuations to all the occurrences about us, we should reach a state of equilibrium closely akin to an intellectual and spiritual paralysis. It is the ferment of ideas, the clash of disagreeing judgments, the privilege of the individual to develop his own thoughts and shape his own character that makes progress possible."

"In this period of after-war rigidity, suspicion, and intolerance our own country has not been exempt from unfortunate experiences. Thanks to our comparative isolation, we have known less of the international frictions and rivalries than some other countries less fortunately situated. But among some of the varying racial, religious, and social groups of our people there have been manifestations of an intolerance of opinion, a narrowness of outlook, a fixity of judgment, against which we may well be warned."

Religious Freedom.
"It is not easy to conceive of anything that would be more unfortunate in a community based upon the ideals of which Americans boast than any considerable development of intolerance as regards religion. To a great extent this country owes its beginnings to the determination of our hardy ancestors to maintain complete freedom in religion. Instead of a state church we have decreed that every citizen shall be free to follow the dictates of his own conscience as to his religious beliefs and affiliations. Under that guaranty we have erected a system which certainly is justified by its fruits. Under no other could we have dared to invite the peoples of all countries and creeds to come here and unite with us in creating the state of which we are all citizens."

SICK WOMEN SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED

Letters Like This Prove the Reliability of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Turtle Lake, Wisconsin.—"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for weakness, backache and nervousness. I had these troubles for years and had taken other medicines for them, but I have found no medicine so good as the Vegetable Compound and I recommend it to my friends who have troubles similar to mine. I saw it advertised and thought I would try it and it has helped me in all my troubles. I have had six children and I have taken the Lydia E. Pinkham Vegetable Compound before each one was born, for weakness, vomiting, poor appetite and backache, and again after childbirth because of dizzy headaches. It is a good medicine for it always helps me. I have also taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills for the last eight years for constipation."—Mrs. MABEL LA POINT, R. F. D. No. 1, Turtle Lake, Wisconsin.

In a recent canvass, 38 out of every 100 women say they were benefited by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



having accepted their great and varied contributions to the building of the nation. It is for us to maintain in all good faith those liberal institutions and traditions which have been so productive of good. The bringing together of all these different national, racial, religious, and cultural elements has made our country a kind of composite of the rest of the world, and we can render no greater service than by demonstrating the possibility of harmonious co-operation among so many various groups. Every one of them has something characteristic and significant of great value to cast into the common fund of our material, intellectual and spiritual resources.

"If we are to have the harmony and tranquility that union of spirit which is the foundation of real national genius and national progress, we must all realize that there are true Americans who did not happen to be born in our section of the country, who do not attend our place of religious worship, who are not of our racial stock, or who are not proficient in our language. If we are to create on this continent a free republic and an enlightened civilization that will be capable of reflecting the true greatness and glory of mankind, it will be necessary to regard these differences as accidental and unessential. We shall have to look beyond the outward manifestations of race and creed. Divine providence has not bestowed upon any race a monopoly of patriotism and character."

Forget Race Hatreds.
"The same principle that it is necessary to apply to the attitude of mind among the different nations, during the war we were required not only to put a strong emphasis on everything that appealed to our own national pride, but an equally strong emphasis on that which tended to disparage other peoples. There was an intensive cultivation of animosities and hatreds and enmities, together with a blind appeal to force, that took possession of substantially all the peoples of the earth. Of course, these ministered to the war spirit. They supplied the incentive for destruction, the motive for conquest."

"But in time of peace these sentiments are not helps but hindrances; they are not constructive. The generally expressed desire of 'America first' can not be criticized. It is a perfectly correct aspiration for our people to cherish. But the problem which we have to solve is how to make America first. It can not be done by the cultivation of national bigotry, arrogance, or selfishness. Hatreds, jealousies and suspicions will not be productive of any benefits in this direction."

"Here again we must apply the rule of tolerance. Because there are other peoples whose ways are not our ways, and whose thoughts are not our thoughts, we are not warranted in drawing the conclusion that they are adding nothing to the sum of civilization. We can make little contribution to the welfare of humanity on the theory that we are a superior people and all others are an inferior people. We do not need to be too loud in the assertion of our own righteousness."

"It is true that we live under most favorable circumstances. But before we come to the final and irrevocable decision that we are better than everybody else we need to consider what we might do if we had their provocations and their difficulties. We are not likely to improve our own condition to help humanity very much until we come to the sympathetic understanding that human nature is about the same everywhere that it is rather evenly distributed over the surface of the earth, and that we are all united in a common brotherhood."

"We can only make America first in the true sense which that means by cultivating a spirit of friendship and good will, by the exercise of an intensive cultivation of patience and forbearance, by being 'plenteous in mercy' and through progress at home and helpfulness abroad standing as an example of real service to humanity."

REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE Farmers & Fruitgrowers Bank

At Medford, in the State of Oregon at close of business September 28, 1925.

RESOURCES	
1. Loans and discounts, including reissues shown in items 29 and 30, if any	\$244,639.52
2. Overdrafts secured and unsecured	None
3. U. S. government securities owned, including those shown in items 39 and 40, if any	43,513.24
4. Other bonds, warrants and securities, including foreign government, state, municipal, corporation, etc., including those shown in items 41 and 42, if any	8,227.22
5. Stocks, securities, claims, liens, judgments, etc.	9,661.50
6. Banking house, None; furniture and fixtures	5,294.56
7. (a) Cash on hand in vault and due from banks, bankers and trust companies designated and approved reserve agents of this bank	196,779.58
8. Exchanges for clearing house and items on other banks in the same city or town as reporting bank	11,347.56
9. Checks on banks outside city or town of reporting bank and other cash items	2,221.80
Total cash and due from banks, items 8, 9, 10 and 11	\$120,564.95
Total	\$421,601.80
LIABILITIES	
12. Capital stock paid in	\$ 5,000.00
13. Surplus fund	10,000.00
14. (a) Undivided profits	\$ 18,380.24
(b) Less current expenses, interest and taxes paid	12,199.93
15. Demand certificates of deposit outstanding	3,240.28
16. Dividends unpaid	260.09
17. Demand Deposits, other than banks, subject to reserve:	
21. Individual deposits subject to check, including deposits due the State of Oregon, county, cities or other public funds	247,989.83
22. Demand certificates of deposit outstanding	4,352.12
23. Cashier's checks of this bank outstanding payable on demand	712.33
24. Certified checks outstanding	105.39
Total of demand deposits, other than bank deposits, subject to reserve, items 21, 22, 23, 24	\$253,159.67
18. Time and Savings Deposits, subject to reserve and payable on demand or subject to notice:	
25. Time certificates of deposit outstanding	77,482.74
26. Savings deposits, payable subject to notice	39,975.87
Total of time and savings deposits payable on demand or subject to notice, items 25 and 26	\$107,458.61
19. Bills payable with federal reserve bank or with other banks or trust companies	None
20. Liabilities other than above, if any, Contingent fund	4,284.79
Total	\$421,601.80

State of Oregon, County of Jackson, ss.
I, F. E. Wahl, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. E. WAHL, Cashier.
MYRTLE W. BLAKELLEY, Notary Public.
My commission expires January 8, 1926.
CORRECT—Attest: G. W. Newbury, C. E. Gates, Delroy Getchell, Directors.

Two-Pant Suits

Exceptional values in men's and young men's two-pant suits now on display.

We are showing a large range of men's two-pant suits. All sizes \$30.00 to \$37.50.

Young men's \$22.50 to \$30.00

Michael-Stern and Hirsch Wickwire Suits

\$40.00 to \$55.00

New Fall Hats

All colors and materials in new Fall Hats. The latest shapes to choose from \$4.00 to \$15.00.

Felts, Velours and Beavers

Men's Overcoats

\$18.50 to \$40.00

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18--Wednesday Specials--18

See Big Display in Windows of These Items

BARGAIN 1—\$20.00 COATS \$11.15
Women's new Winter Coats; lined throughout; sport and dressy styles; have big fur collars. Real \$20.00 values. Anniversary sale price, each **\$11.15**

BARGAIN 2 \$12.00 Dresses \$6.15
New Silk, Wool and Jersey Dresses; all new styles. Good colors. All sizes. Real \$12.00 values. Anniversary sale price, each **\$6.15**

BARGAIN 3 \$25.00 Coats \$16.15
Women's new Winter Coats; made of all wool Bolivia Cloth; lined throughout; have good quality fur collars. Real \$25.00 values. Anniversary sale price, each **\$16.15**

BARGAIN 4—\$2.60 BLANKETS \$1.95
66x80 Cotton Sheet Blankets in tan and grey; with pink or blue borders. Regular price \$2.60. Anniversary sale price, pair **\$1.95**

BARGAIN 5 75c Robing 45c
27-inch fleece for Bath Robes in rose, navy, lavender and grey. Regular price 75c. Anniversary sale price, yard **45c**

BARGAIN 6 35c Curtain Net 29c
36-inch Marquissette, Swiss and Figured Nets in ecru, white and cream. Regular price 35c. Anniversary sale price, yard **29c**

BARGAIN 7—\$4.48 COATING \$1.15
54-inch all wool Coating in brown, blue, green and pansy Broadcloth and Suede Tex; also tan and grey plaids. Just the thing for the woman who makes her own coats. Values up to \$4.48. Anniversary sale price, yard **\$1.15**

BARGAIN 8 \$2.00 Silk \$1.75
40-inch Crepe de Chene in all shades. Good heavy quality. Regular price \$2.00. Anniversary sale price, yard **\$1.75**

BARGAIN 9 59c Charmeuse 45c
Plain and striped Charmeuse in all shades. Regular price 59c. Anniversary sale price, yard **45c**

BARGAIN 10—\$1.75 UNDERWEAR \$1.39
Women's fleeced lined Union Suits, Princess brand, sleeveless, elbow and long sleeves, ankle and long length, high and low neck. Regular price \$1.75. Anniversary sale price, suit **\$1.39**

BARGAIN 11 \$1.75 Hosiery \$1.39
Kayser's pure dye full-fashioned Silk Hose, slipper heel. Regular price \$1.75. For one day only. Tomorrow, **\$1.39** pair

BARGAIN 12 50c Shampoo 39c
Palm Olive Shampoo brings out the natural beauty of the hair. Regular price 50c. Anniversary **39c** sale price

BARGAIN 13—\$1.00 UNDERWEAR 85c
Kayser's Knit Union Suits, medium weight, bodice and built-up tops, with tight and loose knee. Regular price \$1.00. Anniversary **85c** sale price, suit

BARGAIN 14 25c Shampoo 19c
Wildroot Coconut Oil Shampoo; Used by those who wish the best. Regular price 25c. Anniversary **19c**

BARGAIN 15 75c Aprons 50c
Women's Gum Rubber Aprons; plain and fancy styles; all colors. Regular price 75c. Anniversary sale price, each **50c**

BARGAIN 16—\$7.00 UMBRELLAS \$2.95
Women's Umbrellas in a fine line of colors. Rain proof, all good handles. Regular price up to \$7.00. Anniversary **\$2.95** sale price, each

BARGAIN 17 69c Handkerchiefs 50c
Women's fine grade Handkerchiefs; all linen, in white and colors. Real 69c values. Anniversary **50c** sale price, each

BARGAIN 18 \$2.95 Dress Goods \$2.69
54-inch all wool Serge in brown, blue and black. Regular price \$2.95. Anniversary sale **\$2.69** price, yard

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