MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

Daily, Sunday, Weekly
Published by the
MEDFORD PRINTING CO.
25-27-29 N. Fir St. Phone 75

ROBERT W. RUHL, Editor
S. SUMPTER SMITH, Manager
An Independent Newspaper

Entered as second class matter at Medford, Oregon, under Act of March 8, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
By Mail—In Advance:
Daily, with Sunday, year..........$7.50
Daily, with Sunday, month.......... .75
Daily, without Sunday, year........ 6.50
Daily, without Sunday, month....... .65
Weekly Mail Tribune, one year...... 2.00
Sunday, one year................... 2.00
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Sworn daily average circulation for six months ending April 1, 1928, 4532.

Advertising Representatives
M. C. MOGENSEN & COMPANY
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Smudge Smoke

Slate Johnson, who called at this sanctum one hot afternoon in August, 1926, said Thurs. eve. that he thought he had finally cooled off.

The business boys who are not too proud to sweep, are out every morn maneuvering the debris into neat piles, after which they get the dustpan. Many awnings still droop dangerously.

Cherries are now at their best, and there is enough for everybody, and the woodpeckers, who take one bite and hop off for another tree.

Excellent opportunities for front-page wrecks on the Specific Dieway were disregarded by our speed pilots on the 4th.

C. Wig Ashpole and John Orth scooted over to Chiloquin Wed. for a little recreation and a lot of dust.

Your corr. called Bobbie Sherwood "Willie" one day last week. We are sorry, Willie.

G. Wash. Maddox, the shinologist, went to KF. last week and some pranksters heaved him into the bastile. Failing to kick out, Mistah Maddox resigned himself to fate, and was liberated.

Torrid days to put sugar in the Bose and Bartletts are needed by the horticulturists.

G. Newbury, a lawyer, tried to tickle C. C. Lemmon at Crater Lake recently, and caught a Tartar, and nearly had an arm tore loose. Mr. Newbury is too old for such playfulness, and hereafter will probably know who he is tickling. The finale tickled a lot of folks, who felt sorry for Gus. Mr. Lemmon, when questioned, said: "It is ticklish business."

Vic Burrell quit haying Fri pm. just when it got nice and warm to tend to co. biz.

A horse was loose on West Main street the fore part of the week and met the autoes at their own game of running into something.

There are only two pair of puttees left, and they are on the persons of C. Gottlieb and B. Anderson. Right after the war the well-dressed male did not give a whoop whether he had anything on or not, as long as his puttees were shined.

The womenfolks are all busy making jelly and canning apricots.

Editors of the state visited Crater Lake, and the first wave of poems thereon have rolled in.

Brisbane's Today

(Continued from Page One)

speakers. Talking over the radio is unlike other talking. Things you can say face to face effectively are not effective over the radio.

Vituperation, denunciation of the opponents that made up old-fashioned spellbinding are not only useless but harmful in radio talking.

The Pennsylvania Railroad orders $15,000,000 of steel passenger cars. The wooden car is to disappear from the Pennsylvania system.

General Atterbury, of the Pennsylvania, is to be congratulated. The wooden car is dangerous, the people are willing to pay for safety and should have it.

The British Imperial conference will recommend a great merger of British cable and wireless companies. Wireless menaces the cable's prosperity and usefulness. The British have found it possible for the government to own and operate telegraphs and telephones.

We can't do that here. But news from England may stir up cable and wireless combinations in this country. When it comes to mergers the United States can compete with anybody.

Lumber Industry Better Than It Has Been for 5 Years

NEW YORK, July 7.—(P)—The lumber movement in the first half of 1928 showed a more favorable relationship between supply and demand than existed at any time in the last five years and the trade appears to be sanguine regarding the last half of the year, says the National Lumber Manufacturers association.

The market for the week ended June 30, continued at the high level of earlier in the year. Unfilled orders of 779 southern pine and west coast mills were 712,472,447 feet against 732,[illegible] feet for 247 mills the week before.

IS THE TARIFF AN ISSUE?

DR. WORK, campaign manager for Secretary Hoover, claims the issue in the campaign will not be Prohibition or Religion, out the protective tariff.

We wonder if Mr. Work has read the Democratic platform. If he has he must agree that the Democratic party is no longer for free trade or a tariff for revenue only. In fact, the 1928 platform absolutely removes the protective tariff as an issue, and places the two parties upon practically the same basis.

Here is what the Democratic platform says:

> Actual difference between the cost of production at home and abroad with adequate safeguard for the wage of the American laborer, must be the extreme measure of every tariff rate.

Remove the one word "extreme" and the two tariff planks of the two major parties could be transposed, without the slightest embarrassment to either organization.

Here is the policy of the Republican party toward the tariff.

> The tariff duty must cover the actual differences in the cost of production in the United States and the principal competing countries of the world.

"Actual differences." The two parties even use the same words.

How does Secretary Work figure out a supreme issue, when the two parties take a stand that is, practically speaking, identical?

The answer is he doesn't. The former Secretary of the Interior knows, as everyone else knows, that, whether we like it or not, Prohibition is to be the main issue in this campaign, and religion is going to be a tremendous factor, even though it has no right to be.

His tariff talk is merely a futile eattempt to avoid the inevitable. It would have been more sensible to have stressed foreign affairs, scientific business administration, even genuine farm relief, for here actual divisions between the two parties exist.

• • •

But one might as well attempt to get people interested in secession or free silver as in the protective tariff. While there are individual exceptions, the members of the Democratic party as a whole are as much opposed to rree trade, or a tariff for revenue only, as the members of the Republican party. With the industrialization of the South and the creation of a flexible tariff board, the tariff ceased to be an issue in this country.

The amusing ostrich policy is so well established in practical politics, however, that this is no reason why Mr. Work should not declare the tariff paramount, and continue to disregard prohibition. Reality has no place in the traditions of political strategy and tactics. Its corner stone is a paraphrase of Lincoln's dictum: "You CAN fool all the people some of the time."

QUILL POINTS

Americanism: Urging people to save their money; trying to think up a new style to make them spend it.

Science takes credit for lowering the infant mortality rate, but the townward trend leaves fewer children in the vicinity of green peaches.

College education helps. A .400 hitter trained on a sandlot can't think in big figures when shown a dotted line.

Some widows live comfortably on a dead husband's insurance, and some take the advice of his friends.

Some parents are well trained, and others persist in giving timid advice to the youngster who is driving.

It's all right to say you golfed yesterday. Perhaps farming would be pleasanter if a man could say he muled and things like that.

Our government changes too often. We're always getting a new Secretary of State about the time the old one learns to compose a snappy note in Spanish.

Still, the old-fashioned youngsters might have been rather wild except for the fact that one can't do much with 50 cents a week.

England hopes to be free of debt in 50 years. But wars, Alas! are like cars. There's always a new model before the old one is paid for.

Correct this sentence: "I can look through a household magazine," said she, "without seeing another thing I want for my kitchen."

Press Comment

THE EIGHTH WONDER

Crater Lake is frequently and rightly termed the eighth wonder of the world. It lies, serene and pure, in the heart of the Cascades, an amazing thing, viewed and admired by tens of thousands of people annually. The beauty of its marvelous blue beggars description. A thousand feet below the rim it sparkles in the summer sunshine, alluring and bewildering.

Several years ago a Portland boy just out of the university was permitted by his parents, who could well afford it, a long holiday abroad. In his travels he fell in with a German, who had traveled widely, and they had so much in common that they proceeded along together and finally reached Berlin. There the young Oregonian found his companion to be a man of prominence and of material substance, and attended, by invitation, a banquet given in honor of a merchant prince of the city. After the preliminaly toasts the guest of honor made a happy speech and concluded his remarks by observing that of all the beautiful places he had seen in his trip around the world, Crater Lake, Oregon, in the United States of America, was the most wonderful. He turned to the lad from Portland and asked him to tell the guests more about Crater lake.

Relating the incident after his return, the Oregonian said that to his shame he had to confess that he had never been there. He visited Crater Lake, however, that year and has become familiar with the gorgeous spectacle, which every patriotic citizen of this state should see time and again to capture the imagination of nature lovers in a great commonwealth to which nature has been kind.—(Oregon City Enterprise.)

E. H. Best, World war veteran, crippled in the ankle from gunfire at Belleau Wood, has been sentenced to jail for five months for his attempts to occupy a piece of land on the headwaters of the North Umpqua.

The tale has been told and retold in the news of how, with his wife and others, he located on the land, was ordered off by the forest service, how he refused to go, was arrested, tried and sent to jail, how he was subsequently found on the land, was rearrested, brought to trial in Portland and sent to jail for contempt of court.

Undoubtedly the sentence was in accordance with the law, the forest rules and the testimony. With the court proceedings and results, the Journal finds no fault.

But what about the law and the regulations? Best is a crippled veteran. The night of June 2, 1918 he was a private in the United States marines on Triangle Farm, near Bauresches, France. That night, attacked by the famous Prussian Guard, the French broke and fled rearward through the American lines, throwing away their guns as they ran. The Americans met the Prussian advance, annihilated the First and Second guards, met and drove back the Fourth and Fifth, and fought their way on to Belleau Wood.

The story of Belleau Wood is well remembered history. There, the company of 250 men in which Best served was cut to pieces by machine gun fire. It was refilled and again cut by casualties to only 27, Best being among the survivors. Of 12 men sent to the rear for food and water, all but two went down in a gas attack and by the explosion of shells. Best was wounded in the ankle, in which he wears a silver plate.

In the matter of trying to get a piece of land on the upper Umpqua, Best was wrong in his disregard of public authority. But what are the laws and what the regulations when a crippled veteran of the World war cannot get a piece of land on the upper Umpqua when a great power company can get power sites on the upper Umpqua?

August 15, 1927, the California-Oregon Power company was given by the federal power commission a permit for a reconnaissance of 64 miles of North Umpqua between Little and Lake rivers and to make explorations to ascertain what would be a comprehensive power development. Similar privilege is given in the same permit as to Clearwater river, a tributary of the North Umpqua. No construction can be undertaken in the three-year limit of the permit, but application for license authorizing construction must be made at the expiration of the time limit.

That is to say, a powerful power company, known as the Byllesby interests, Chicago, has 64 miles of the North Umpqua, with its wonderful power sites, sewed up for its future use, but under our laws and regulations, a gassed and scarred ex-service man cannot get a strip of land on the North Umpqua.

Has it come to pass that in America we are operating on the Hamilton claim that governments are made strong in proportion as they are made profitable to the powerful?

Sixty-four miles of power sites on the upper Umpqua for the mighty Byllesby power corporation, but no patch of land for a soldier!—(Portland Journal.)

TO NOTIFY HOOVER

(Continued from Page One)

purpose of presenting his respects and of discussing phases of the political situation.

Hoover was represented here as undesirous of embarrassing the president in any way by his activities as republican presidential candidate. He was said, however, to be willing to continue in his present capacity if Mr. Coolidge should wish to retain him in the cabinet.

Resounding Precaution

RALEIGH, N. C.—When the locksmith shop of the late T. F. Brockwell burned, firemen were alarmed by a series of explosions. "Oh," explained Phillip Brockwell, a son, "father put firecrackers in the walls and floor so, if the store caught fire while he was asleep the explosions would wake him."

PORTLAND, Ore., July 7.—(P)—The hearing on the proposed new franchise for the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph company will be continued here at 2 p. m. Tuesday. All day yesterday the city council and legal representatives of the telephone company argued over provisions of the agreement.

HILLSBORO.—Construction under way for $175,000 high school.

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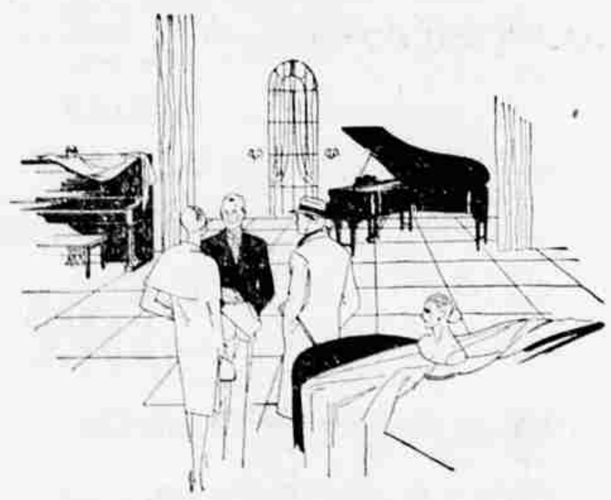

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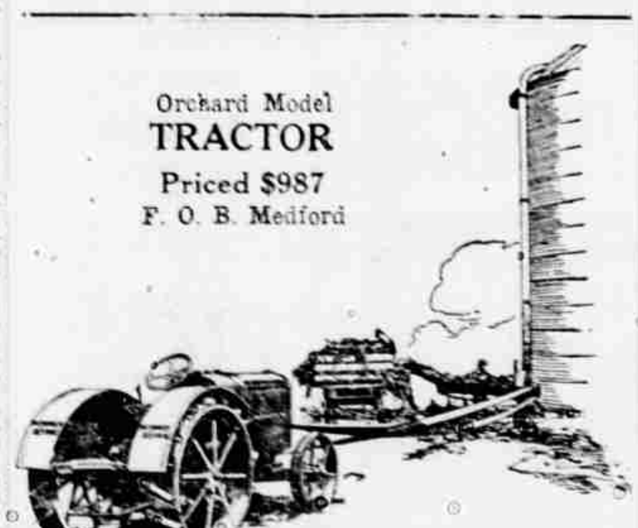

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