



# WELCOME Legionnaires

## and Members of the Women's Auxiliary

### Medford "The Pear City" Is Glad to Have You As Her Guests



Legion's Welcoming Edition

# MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

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## JUVENILE DRUM CORPS FEATURE OF CONVENTION

### Forty Medford Boys in Corps — Clayton Isaacs and Ralph Botts Are Instructors — Uniforms Are Clever — Boy Members Are Listed.

With the announcement last spring that Medford would be host to the American Legion Convention, an idea was born that a Junior Drum Corps composed of the youth of Medford and vicinity enlisting their fathers and brothers of the Legion would be a welcome adjunct to the entertainment of the visitors.

Doubt was expressed by many that a corps of youngsters could be whipped into shape in the short space of a few weeks, but the Palmer Music House assumed the responsibility, sponsored the corps, and set to work. Calls for aspiring drummers and buglers through the medium of radio and newspapers met with instantaneous response, and in less than a week 40 youngsters bubbling over with enthusiasm were reporting regularly for rehearsals on dummy drums and bugles. Meanwhile, a hurry-up call had been sent to the Ludwig factories for genuine American Legion drums and bugles in standard size and a few days later the equipment arrived. This was an event in the lives of all the youngsters as with sparkling eyes they viewed the bright shiny instruments. They plunged into the work of mastering the instruments with a vigor that put to shame the thought of any laziness in the American youth. Results came rapidly, and with less than a month of actual practice, the corps is touted as a wonder organization.

Ralph Botts, local musical instructor, was first secured to conduct the rehearsals, but in a short time he found he had more than his hands full, and Clayton Isaacs, manager of the Palmer Music House, was called in to take care of the youthful drummers, while Botts devoted his time to the buglers.

The problem of uniforms next arose, and another rush call was given to Mann's Department store, and nifty sea-going uniforms of red and white with delight fond parents and friends of the ambitious musicians.

Original practices were held in the city playgrounds but in recent days the streets of the east side of town have been used for drill formations patterned after the army marching formations, as both Isaacs and Botts are veterans of the World war.

So great an interest has been shown the corps that a waiting list of fifteen youngsters is already on file and the Music House expects to turn over one section of the corps to some civic organization, to sponsor another unit to be in shape for the Anniversary day celebration.

While the general opinion is that it takes months of hard work and practice to master the intricacies of drum and bugle, the first public appearance of the corps Thursday, will dispel the idea, as those who have watched the rehearsals of this organization predict that a surprise is in store for the public.

The corps has been built around two high school and two Boy Scout buglers and with Jack Isaacs as drum major and Paul MacGarvey as Scotch bass drummer these boys deserve a great deal of credit for the showing already made. The personnel of the corps includes the following well-known youths:

Drum major, Jack Dohy, bass

drum, Paul MacGarvey; bugle section, Vaughn Stone, Wendell Toller, Luciano Rodgers, Albert Gault, Levon Dunford, Roger Headley, Hille Howard, Eldon York, Elmer Evans, Robert Sherwood, Robert Greaves, Robert Vroman, Robert Parmer, Donald Nelson, James Horner, Eugene Moffat, Jerome Trill, Jack Paxton, Herbert Harper, Ralph Demuth, and Avery Bianchi.

Drum section: Theodore Schatz, Willard Croft, Dean Plappier, Robert Booth, Herbert Nelson, Robert Fiedler, Louis Nutter, Morris Sample, Jack Parrot, Sam Van Dicks, Chester Wells, Arnold Avery, Gerald Borroughs, Byron Thorne, Donald Gray, and Jack Garrett.

### GERMAN RUNNERS BEAT 4200 METER MARK

FRANKFURT, Germany—(AP)—Germany expects great things from her quartet of sprinters training for the 4200 meter relay race. This quartet has on a number of occasions shown that it can do better than the hitherto existing world record of 49.5 seconds.

The quartet is made up of the following: Helmut Koenig of Berlin; Hubert Houben of Bochum; Dr. Friedrich Wilhelm Wichmann of Frankfurt-on-Main; and Richard Corts of Berlin. All four do the 100 meters in less than 11 seconds.

Rogus River Valley—The scenic paradise of the world.

### Prominent Legionnaire Gets 'Writ-up'

The following sketch tells about a prominent member of the Medford Legion post, who was active in putting over the state convention, Col. C. G. Thomson. Mr. Lockley only made one mistake, he put a "p" in the colonel's name when none should be there.

Colonel C. G. Thomson is superintendent of the Crater Lake national park. We sat together on a bench overlooking the lake recently and he told me of his work. I have been hearing about Colonel Thomson for years, so I was glad to have an opportunity of interviewing him. Albert Rebel, publisher of the Pacific Northwest in Portland, had told me of Colonel Thomson's unusual work as superintendent of Bilibid prison, at Manila. Another friend of Colonel Thomson's told me of his being cited for his work in the Philippines, and also of having received a citation for his work in the World war. When I asked Colonel Thomson to tell me more about these citations he said:

"Let's put the soft pedal on that kind of stuff, and talk about Crater Lake park. I resigned from the army in May, 1919. My wife and I were tired of having no home life. I put in my application for appointment in national park service, but I had to wait three years before being appointed. During this



Colonel C. G. Thomson

and I had to stop school and go to work. I clerked in a store, but this did not satisfy me. I wanted to devote my life to public service. We live only once, and if we put in all our time merely in accumulating money we have wasted our life. When I was 22 years old I went to Cornell. I worked on the table, sold tickets, did janitor work and worked at anything else that turned up, to earn my way through

college. I had no time or money for social life while at college. I was one of the organizers and served as secretary and treasurer of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association. I specialized on pathology, particularly on infectious diseases that are intercommunicated between animals and men. I graduated in 1907. Just about then there was an examination for two vacancies in the sanitary service in the Philippines. I ranked second in the civil service examination and was sent to Manila and during the next seven years I traveled all over the islands studying and trying to stamp out the foot and mouth disease, rinderpest, anthrax, surra, Asiatic cholera and other such diseases. We used the constabulary in our quarantine work. In 1908 I was sent by the secretary of war to Indo-China on a special mission to investigate and report on that country as a source of meat supply in case of war. Upon my return to the Philippine Islands I helped organize a veterinary college, the first veterinary college ever organized for the Malay. In 1910 I was assigned to Mindanao province, of which General Pershing was governor. I was allowed to use troops in the work of quarantine and eventually we extended this work all over the islands. I had 2200 soldiers serving under me in this work. I served under General Pershing, General Bell and General Finston.

"In 1914, when I was 31 years old, I became a member of the staff of the governor and was appointed assistant director of prisons and was put in charge of the work of Bilibid prison at Manila, which had at that time 2500 prisoners. We had 46 penal institutions in the islands, with a total of 8500 prisoners. This prison was administered without politics and it gave me a wonderful opportunity to give the men in prison a normal outlook toward life. We introduced a large number of trades, so that the men, instead of becoming restless through being idle, learned trades so that they could become self-supporting when they came out of the prison. A man who is self-sustaining is self-respecting and is not apt to get into trouble.

"Our first work was to rebuild the men physically. After this, we tried to inspire them with pride in the quality of their work. In place of having constant punishments and restrictions, we instituted a prisoners' court. The prisoners, in all petty cases, conduct the court, select a jury and decide on the punishment. In other words, we tried to build up a sense of responsibility in the prisoners and to have them become members of a society there, so they would not feel lost when they became members of society outside the prison walls. We paid them for all work, and the man who was a good janitor got paid just as much as the man who was an expert silversmith or cabinetmaker. It was the quality of work that counted.

"Commissioners came from many other countries to examine and report on the work of the prison at Manila. My work there resulted in the republic of Panama asking me to organize their penal system and establish an agricultural colony on the Isle of Coiba. However, just about then we got into the war, and 10 days after the declaration of war I sailed from the islands to get into the service. I was detailed as captain in the remount service and served at Camp Dix, Camp Gordon and Camp Johnson. I went overseas in the early spring of 1918. I was put in command of the troops handling cavalry and artillery horses. I was stationed at Lux, behind the First army. Before long I was promoted to major and then to lieutenant colonel. In place of being able to come home, like the rest of the troops, I had to stay in France until every horse and mule had been sold. I sold one span of heavy Percherons for which the government had paid \$270, for 22,000 francs, which means about \$5000.

"My wife's maiden name was Hazel Gibbs. She and I played together as children. We were married April 30, 1914. We have two sons—Jeff, whose real name is Robert Dade, and Peter, whose name is William George. Appreciating their qualities as I do, I am rather worried because the supreme court has decided whether a child born of American parents in a colony is eligible for the presidency."



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