

FUTURE PROGRAM BOYS' DRUM CORPS TOLD BY ISAACS

Clayton Isaacs, to whom much credit is due for organizing the first boy's drum corps in southern Oregon, yesterday afternoon outlined the future program of the corps and also in regard to the playing of other instruments. In part he said as follows: "We have received so many compliments on the performance of the Junior drum and bugle corps that we wish to take this opportunity to thank each and all of you. We are proud of these boys and are very glad if we have helped them along in playing as well as enjoying music. There is no question but within a few months many new faces will be added to the corps. On next Tuesday evening anyone interested can enlist. Call at the Palmer House or at the playgrounds next Thursday. We can use both drummers and buglers, no experience necessary. "Arrangements are now completed with three Medford instructors in band and orchestra instruments, to offer anyone the use of an instrument until they learn to play well enough, that our advice regarding their development may be well founded. Many youngsters have some talent that in this way may be brought out without any investment on the part of the parents. Naturally we want to sell the instruments but not to someone who will not learn to play; we want you satisfied, we want your boy or girl to play some musical instrument. We make the start and you take no chances. This includes violins, banjos, mandolins, guitars as well as the band instruments, cornet, trombone, alto horns, saxophones, drums; you merely select the instrument, we do the rest. When you learn to play is soon enough to talk about selling you an instrument. Come in and talk this over, we will go over every detail. At the present time we are offering free lessons on pianos; it may be necessary to limit the number of pupils unless we can secure special studios. Our program for this year calls for free instruction in music until you know about how well you like to play. It is one form of advertising and we think it will bring results larger than anything obtained before. Will you give it a trial? Phone, call or write Palmer House for details of this offer."

ADDRESS OF MR. HOOVER (Continued from Page One)

failed to protect him from the beating rays of a sunburn's sun, shining down on a big fragment in which there was not even the slightest trace of a cloud. Again the crowd put its stamp of approval upon the speaker's promise to conduct an honest campaign with every penny accounted for publicly, and to use words to convey his meaning, not to conceal. Hoover hesitated only briefly before continuing his reading in a strong, clear voice. He made no gestures and for the most part kept his eyes on the printed pages before him. Mrs. Hoover, who sat directly behind him, followed the reading very closely, as did young Allan Hoover. The nominee's wife, who is in mourning for her father, wore a black crepe de chine dress with a small cloth hat and a narrow black neckband. After listening to the first part of Hoover's exposition of the farm situation in practical silence, the crowd applauded his declaration that he would use the influence of his office to give the farmers the full benefit of the historic republican tariff policy. This was the first phase of his farm relief program. The second, that for cheaper water transportation through water outlets to the Atlantic from the great lakes and the Gulf of Mexico via the Mississippi, received only scattering applause. The third proposition for federal aid to farmer-owned and

farmer controlled corporations to take care of crop surpluses was received with the greatest enthusiasm. Emphasizing his remarks only by the occasional thumping of the four fingers of his right hand alternately on the board holding the copy of his address, Hoover followed his text rather closely, but occasionally transposed a sentence or changed a word without affecting the meaning. When he reached the prohibitory section of his speech, the nominee paused. "I do not favor the repeal of the Eighteenth amendment," he said, speaking slowly and emphatically. A wave of applause greeted that declaration and another rolled around the stadium with his declaration that the "social and economic" experiment of prohibition must be "worked out constructively."

Again the crowd roared its approval at his declaration that crime and disobedience to law "cannot be permitted to break down the constitution of the United States. Equal approbation was given to the declaration that modification is nullification and that the republican party denies the right of anyone to seek to destroy the purposes of the constitution by instruction. Hoover's declaration for religious tolerance twice was interrupted by haterailing of the thousands gathered within a short distance of the speaker stand. Another note of approval went up in response to his declaration for honesty in government. The line of the nominee's foreign policy for the peace of the world, but with the assistance of a navy adequate to national defense also struck a responsive chord as did his preaching on the doctrine of equal opportunity for all, irrespective of faith or color, whether native or foreign born, rich or poor. As the nominee in his prerogative paid tribute to President Coolidge there was another outburst of applause. The republican nominee concluded speaking at exactly 5:19 o'clock after speaking for one hour and five minutes. Senator Moses was the first to rush forward and congratulate him and others crowded up as the massed hands broke into the strains of "Hail Columbia."

With the music and cheers dimming in his ears, the republican standard bearer left the stand with Mrs. Hoover and their son Allan. He walked to the crowd in greeting as he descended the steps to his waiting automobile and responded to the cheers and flag waving as his machine whirled around the corner of the stands and disappeared through the tunnel leading to a nearby roadway.

Our problems of the past seven years have been problems of reconstruction; our problems of the future are problems of construction. They are problems of progress. New and gigantic forces have come into our national life. The World War released ideas of government in conflict with our principles. We have argued to financial and physical power among nations. Science has given us new tools and a thousand inventions. Through them have come to each of us wider relationships, more neighbors, more leisure, broader vision, higher ambitions, greater problems. To insure that these tools shall not be used to hurt liberty has brought a vast array of questions in government. Our party platform deals mainly with economic problems, but one nation is not an agglomeration of railroads, of ships, of factories, of dynamo, or statistics. It is a nation of homes, a nation of men, of women, of children. Every

man has a right to ask of us whether the United States is a better place for him, his wife and his children to live in, because the republican party has conducted the government for nearly eight years, very woman has a right to ask whether her life, her home, her man's job, her hopes, her happiness, will be better assured by the continuance of the republican party in power. I propose to discuss the questions before me in that light. With this occasion we inaugurate the campaign. It shall be an honest campaign, every penny will be publicly accounted for. It shall be a true campaign. We shall use words to convey our meaning, not to hide it. The Welfare of Children Most of all, I like to remember what this progress has meant to America's children. The portal of their opportunity has been ever widening. While our population has grown but 3 per cent we have increased by 41 per cent the number of children in our grade schools and by 75 per cent the number in our institutions of higher learning. With all our spending we have doubled savings deposits in our banks and building and loan associations. We have nearly doubled the life insurance. Nor have our people been selfish. They have met with a full hand the most sacred obligation of man—charity. The gifts of America to churches, to hospitals, and institutions for the care of the afflicted, and to relief from great disasters, have surpassed by hundreds of millions

High Lights of Hoover Address

Mr. Hoover's speech in part follows: You bring, Mr. Chairman, formal notice of my nomination by the republican party to the presidency of the United States. I accept. It is a great honor to be chosen for leadership in that party which has so largely made the history of our country in these last 70 years. Mr. Chairman, you and your associates have in four days traveled 3000 miles across the continent to bring me this notice. I am reminded that in order to notify George Washington of his election, Charles Thompson, secretary of congress, spent seven days on horseback to deliver that important intelligence 230 miles from New York to Mount Vernon. In another way, too, this occasion illuminates the mid-ages of progress. By the magic of the radio this nomination was heard by millions of our fellow citizens, not seven days after its occurrence nor one day, nor even one minute. They were to all intents and purposes present in the hall, participants in the proceedings. Today these same millions have heard your voice and now are hearing

Round One: Back Seat Driver Wins



THE eternal question "Who's Driving This Car?" has been answered in the back seat of this Sedan devised by an enterprising Dodge Brothers dealer. The man in front hasn't a chance. He's given up for the simple reason that the brake and clutch pedals, gears and steering wheel have been transferred to the rear where the girl is taking no orders. She even has the starting button, ignition switch and horn of this Dodge Standard Six at her command.

any totals for any similar period in all human records. Poverty May Be Abolished One of the oldest and perhaps the noblest of human aspirations has been the abolition of poverty. By poverty I mean the grinding, unendurable, cold, and ignorant and fear of old age of those who have the will to work. We in America today are nearer to the final triumph over poverty than ever before in the history of any land. The postwar is vanishing from among us. We have not yet reached the goal but given a chance to go forward with the policies of the last eight years, and we shall soon with the help of God be in sight of the day when poverty will be banished from this nation. There is no guarantee against poverty equal to a job for every man. That is the primary purpose of the economic policies we advocate. I especially rejoice in the effect of our increased national efficiency upon the improvement of the American home. That is the sanctuary of our dearest ideals, the source of the spiritual energy of our people. The bettered home surroundings, the expanded school playgrounds, and the enlarged leisure which have come with our economic progress have brought to the average family a fuller life, a wider outlook, a stirred imagination, and a lift in aspirations. The Remedy for Farm Problem In my mind most agricultural discussions go wrong because of two false premises. The first is that agriculture is one industry. It is a dozen distinct industries incompatible of the same organiza-

tion. The second false premise is that rehabilitation will be complete when it has reached a point which will pay war. Agriculture was not upon a satisfactory basis before the war. The abandoned farms of the northeast bear their own testimony. Generally there was but little profit in midwest agriculture for many years except that derived from the slow increases in land values. Even if now important to the great advance in standards of living of all occupations since the war. Some branches of agriculture have greatly recovered, but taken as a whole it is not keeping pace with the onward march in other industries. There are many causes for failure of agriculture to suit its full share of national prosperity. The after-war deflation of prices not only brought great direct losses to the farmer but he was often left indebted in inflated dollars to be paid in deflated dollars. Prices are often demoralized through shifts in our markets during the largest seasons. Local taxes have been increased to provide the improved roads and schools. The tariff on some products is proving inadequate to protect him from imports from abroad. The prices in transportation rates since the war has greatly affected the price which he receives for his products, over six million farmers, in times of surplus engage in destructive competition with one another in the sale of their product, often depressing prices below those levels that could be maintained. Pleads for Religious Tolerance I have said that the problems before us are more than economic.

that in a much greater degree they are moral and spiritual. I hold the government must inspire confidence, responsibilities which affect the moral and spiritual welfare of our people. The participation of women in politics means a keener evaluation of the importance of these questions. It means higher political standards. One-half of our citizens fail to exercise the responsibilities of the ballot box. I would wish that the women of our country could embrace this problem in citizenship as peculiarly their own. If they could apply their higher sense of service and responsibility, their freshness of enthusiasm, their capacity for organization to this problem, it would become as it should become, an issue of patriotic fervor. The whole plane of political life would be lifted, the foundations of democracy made more secure. In this land, dedicated to tolerance, we still find outbreaks of intolerance. I come of Quaker stock. My ancestors were persecuted for their beliefs. Here they sought and found religious freedom. By blood and conviction I stand for religious tolerance both in act and in spirit. The glory of our American ideals is the right of every man to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. In the past years there has been corruption participated in by individual officials and members of both political parties in national, state and municipal affairs. Too often this corruption has been viewed with indifference by a great number of our people. It

the elemental requirement that government must inspire confidence is even doubted. Moral integrity in government, whether national, state, or municipal is a double wrong. Government in the United States is not only upon the consent of the governed but upon the conscience of the nation. Government weakens the moment that its integrity is even doubted. Moral integrity with government is a blighting stain upon private integrity. There must be no place for cynicism in the creed of America.

SALLEM, Ore., Aug. 11.—(AP)—A military funeral will be held here Monday for Harold T. McIntyre of the naval air service, who was killed Tuesday, when his plane fell into San Diego bay. A squad from local companies of the Oregon National Guard will perform the military rites. The funeral service will be held in the Methodist church, with Rev. D. S. Johnson officiating. GRANTS PASS, Ore., Aug. 11.—(AP)—Richard Ellis, 9, son of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Ellis, of Walla Walla, Wash., was fatally injured yesterday afternoon in an automobile accident on the Pacific highway, 35 miles north of Grants Pass.

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