

BOSSY GILLIS CANDIDATE FOR STATE LEGISLATURE



The Salem, Mass., jail (below) is now headquarters of Mayor Andrew J. Gillis (inset), the red-haired ex-gov. of Newburyport. Gillis, who has long sought to open a gasoline station, pleaded guilty to running without a permit and was sentenced to 60 days' hard labor and fined \$545. He is shown (right) demonstrating how he can wield an axe. He was photographed about the time he was summoned to court for cutting down shade trees to make way for his station.

Pictorial History of Tammany



1. Domination over blackballing of trade defeated Tammany decisively in 1884.



2. This made Theodore Roosevelt Police Commissioner and Law was restored.



3. Crocker returned from his estate in England to power again in 1897.



4. Spoils then were colossal with city enlarged and mayor's term doubled.

one of the fruits of his differences with previous city administrations. After a clean victory at the polls, "Bossy" at once became Newburyport's best-known mayor. The fact that he had bounced a solid fist off the chin of a politician mayor, his forthrightly and generally colorful temperament attracted ever-widening interest.

At a meeting of the retail trade committee of the local chamber of commerce yesterday afternoon, November 5, was named as the date on which all Medford merchants and manufacturers are requested to meet with the committee to discuss plans for the Buy-at-Home week to be held from November 19 to 24, when only home products will be featured by local establishments.

LION CLUB RADIO PROGRAM ON AIR TOMORROW NIGHT

A Lions club radio program, with an interesting group of feature numbers, will be broadcast over KMED, the Mail Tribune-Virgin station tomorrow night from eight to nine o'clock. Earl Davis and Len Collier will present an original skit, supported by a Lions chorus in songs and specialty numbers. The purpose of the broadcast will be to advertise the Moroni Olson play, "Expressing Willie" which will be presented at the Criterion theater, November 12.

Capacity Houses for Singing Fool

"The Singing Fool," Al Jolson's second Vitaphone picture, is drawing capacity houses at Hunt's Criterion this week. This story of the loves and losses of a singing waiter is even more universally appealing than Al's other ones. He sings some wonderful new songs—in his old ingratiating soft-in-the-voice way; he talks, too—and other members of the cast have their turn at words—and there is a marvelous interpretive symphonic accompaniment.

Frank's Comedians Thursday Night

"Know Your Onions" will be the play at the new Playhouse, starting Thursday night. It is a three-act comedy with an entirely new theme, and different in construction to the usual play. Mason Wellington returns to the Franks Comedians cast in this play, which is the second play to be presented for the season of newer and better plays.

No Vaudeville Performance Tonight

On account of the demand of Medford show goes to see and hear Al Jolson in his latest vaudeville special "The Singing Fool" it became necessary for Manager Geo. Hunt to play this picture for a six days run at Hunt's Criterion this week, which necessitated canceling the regular Wednesday vaudeville. Mr. Hunt expresses his

Belle Bennett at State Theatre

"The Devil's Skipper" will be seen for the last time today at the State theater. Belle Bennett, who plays the title role of this story suggested by the Jack London story, "Demetrious Contos," seen in her greatest screen role, Montagu Love plays opposite Miss Bennett and the supporting cast in-

Harley Evans Performance Tonight

Harley Evans has purchased a house on Hunt street from Hamilton Patton. Another deal wherein a residence was sold was completed this month when W. F. Page bought a place at 416 Haven street which was owned by J. L. Woodcock.

Madra Improvements made at plant of Tam-A-Lum Lumber company.

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JUDICIAL "DISTORTION"

A man who writes under the name of "Republican Central Committee," and whose political shadow is said to fall across most official acts of the county, in a paid advertisement of October 30, 1928, attempts to malign the Better Government League and to bring lawyers into disrepute, writes: "This committee has asked Judge Thomas for information in reference to most of the important charges. This advertisement will be followed by others." We assume, therefore, that the facts are either written or supplied by Judge Thomas? Under a heading, "Cold, Calculated Distortion," they make several explanations and we will take them up in their order.

1. Replying to the first alleged fact. Judge Thomas states that Judge Leavitt of Clatsop County was called in because of an affidavit of prejudice filed by E. E. Kelly. The record shows that this was a case in which S. S. Bullis was one of the parties, and that Judge Thomas had, for a number of years, been attorney for Bullis, and therefore should have been disqualified without the necessity of any affidavit, as it would have been manifestly improper for a judge to sit in the case of one of his clients.

2. JUDGE EVANS OF PORTLAND. He was not brought here on account of an affidavit of prejudice. In January, 1926, there was a lawsuit pending between two factions of an Ashland church. It looked like it might do Judge Thomas some harm politically, and he got Judge Evans to come down; when he opened the case he explained to the court room full of these church people that he had wanted to try the case; but that a newspaper reporter, commenting of some ruling that he had made in the case, had written it as though Judge Thomas might have an opinion, and he was afraid somebody might suspicion him of leaning towards one side or the other; hence he called in Judge Evans. He said that he could do one of two things—first, punish the reporter for contempt (which had not been committed), or second, make the state the great expense of calling in a judge from Portland, which he had done rather than to have them think that he was biased. In the middle of this talk he demanded that defendant, Dr. Sweeney, plead guilty or not guilty. He was told by Sweeney's attorneys, of whom George Roberts was one, that they had had an understanding with him that he would call in another judge to try the Sweeney case. Notwithstanding that Sweeney was pleading for an impartial judge, and notwithstanding that Judge Thomas was getting out of the church case because he wanted to appear fair, he denied Sweeney's application for a change of judges, although his ill will towards Sweeney dated from a previous warm campaign and other political matters. But the contestants in the church case settled their differences in court in a remarkably kindly, good natured way, which ended up with devotional services in the court room. Due to the good offices of Judge Evans, the bitterness, if any did exist, faded away. Considering Judge Thomas' concern for his political future,—how he must have regretted that he did not continue with the church case. Judge Evans was here other times: The Chief Justice would not have sent Judge Thomas to Portland if he had had anything to do here. It is a rule of the Supreme Court not to take a judge from his own work. Some of the political judges like to be sent away from home and have others take their places.

3. This is the same Sweeney case. Judge Thomas in his explanation gives the impression that A. E. Reames made an affidavit of prejudice against Judge Thomas, and that this resulted in a new judge. This is not true. On January 19, 1926, the day mentioned of the meeting of the church people in court, George Roberts and A. E. Reames, representing Sweeney, filed Sweeney's affidavit, but only after endeavoring for two hours to persuade Judge Thomas that he should not sit in judgment against one who believed would be unfair to him. Judge Thomas on that day that the affidavit was filed, denied Sweeney's motion for another judge. Afterwards Judge Thomas, in order to get rid of a political situation, disqualified himself to try Sweeney, and had the Chief Justice name another judge. The Chief Justice named Judge McMahan of Salem. Judge Thomas tele-

phoned the Chief Justice at Salem that an affidavit of prejudice had been filed against McMahan. This was not true. None had been filed. The telephone caused the Chief Justice to believe that the defendant, Sweeney, had objected to Judge McMahan and that caused the Chief Justice to appoint Judge Bagley, whom Judge Thomas named in this explanation of his. Four days after Judge McMahan was filed. It was filed out of the District Attorney's office and contained the statement that McMahan was prejudiced against the State of Oregon. We charge that this was inspired by Judge Thomas. Subsequently, Judge Thomas put an order on the Journal dismissing the indictment against Sweeney. He knew the case was out of his hands and that the order was ineffective, and would leave Dr. Sweeney forever under indictment. As Judge Thomas was not getting any place with his prosecution of Sweeney, and no prosecution could be forced after Judge Thomas had entered the void order, Judge Bagley dismissed the case.

4. These so-called facts furnished by Judge Thomas contain the following: "He (Judge Hamilton) has never presided in this district since Judge Thomas was elected, although Judge Thomas has held court at Roseburg." This statement is untrue and Judge Thomas must know that he is mistaken in the statement, because of the following facts: July 30, 1926, Porter Neff, attorney for plaintiff, and advocate of Judge Thomas, filed a case entitled "Medford Irrigation District vs. Rogue River Valley Canal Company, et al," being Circuit Court file No. 3386-E. He obtained an order on that day from Judge Thomas setting a hearing for August 4. Having signed the order, Judge Thomas telephoned to Salem and had the Supreme Court send Judge Hamilton to try that case on August 4, and then Judge Thomas left. Judge Hamilton did so try the case in open court at Jacksonville. Fred N. Cummings, water master, was not only a defendant, but was a witness. Please telephone him and ask him whether Judge Hamilton sat in that case at that time.

5. His fifth explanation is that A. E. Reames filed an affidavit of prejudice against Judge Thomas in Torrey vs. Daniels. Unfortunately, this gives the wrong impression. The affidavit was that of Mr. Daniels. The statement also gives the impression that that affidavit was what caused Judge Corkins to be here. He tried numerous cases while here, and he was here numerous other times when no affidavits were filed against Thomas, and when Thomas was not sick.

6. His explanation is that Judge Skipworth was called in to try Newton C. Chaney. In his published statement wherein he attacked Mrs. Grieve, forewoman of the grand jury, Judge Thomas stated the following concerning the nine questions asked him: "I examined it and found it to be a series of questions, which, if answered by the court, would undoubtedly create the impression that I was not impartial in the investigation then under way." If he was impartial, why could he not have tried the Chaney case? Chaney didn't object; Chaney filed no affidavit of prejudice against him. Bert Anderson didn't object. Who did object?

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED

Now would the so-called Republican Central Committee that got its information from Judge Thomas, answer the following questions?

- 1. Was it any distortion of the fact to say that 11 judges from various parts of the state have presided in Judge Thomas' court on 24 different occasions?
2. Was it any distortion of the fact to say that the mileage and expenses of these judges was paid by the taxpayers?
3. Was it any distortion of the fact to say that during the 36 preceding years prior to the incumbency of Thomas that only four judges were called into this district to do the work of the presiding judge?
Comparing the records for the preceding 36 years with its call of four outside judges, against the six-year record of Judge Thomas, with 11 outside judges, we ask you which is the statement that Judge Thomas is an expensive luxury on the basis of this record, is a distortion or not.
BETTER GOVERNMENT LEAGUE.
Paid Advertisement



Another Record For RICHFIELD

FLYING the Lockheed Vega monoplane "Yankee Doodle," using Richfield Aviation Gasoline, Captain C. B. D. Collyer, round the world record holder, established a new east to west transcontinental non-stop record—shattering the Army record that has stood since 1923.

Captain Collyer, accompanied by Harry Tucker, owner of the plane, took off from Roosevelt Field, Long Island, at 4:17 p. m. Wednesday and landed at Mines Field, Los Angeles, at 2:08 p. m. Thursday—completing the third successful transcontinental flight in the history of aviation, after 24 hours and 51 minutes in the air.

Collyer's feat follows a series of record-breaking flights made by Art Goebel in the same plane, including the spectacular flight from Los Angeles to New York last August in which he established the present Coast to Coast record of 18 hours and 58 minutes and the recent Los Angeles to Cincinnati non-stop flight.

Richfield gasoline was used in all three of these flights—the same famous gasoline that captured four of the six major events in the National Air Derby, the fuel used by Captain Wilkins on his record-breaking dash over the North Pole—the fuel that has won more victories and world's records than all other gasolines combined.



Makes Life Sweeter

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