

# THE MEDFORD MAIL

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## Republican Ticket.

Election June 1, 1908.

- For United States Senator: H. M. CAKE.
- For Representative in Congress: WILLIS C. HAWLEY.
- For Food and Dairy Commissioner: J. W. BAILEY.
- For Supreme Judge: ROBERT S. BEAN.
- For Railroad Commissioner: T. K. CAMPBELL.
- For Prosecuting Attorney, Jackson and Josephine Counties: B. F. MULKEY.
- For Joint Representative, Jackson and Douglas Counties: J. A. BUCHANAN.
- For Representatives: J. L. HAMMERSLY, H. D. KUBLL.
- For County Judge: G. W. DUNN.
- For County Commissioner: JAMES OWENS.
- For County Sheriff: D. H. JACKSON.
- For County Clerk: W. R. COLEMAN.
- For County Recorder: R. T. BURNETT.
- For County Assessor: W. T. GRIEVE.
- For County Treasurer: J. M. CROEMILLER.
- For County School Superintendant: J. PERCY WELLS.
- For County Coroner: A. E. KELLOGG.
- For County Surveyor: F. A. GRIESE.

Much has been said about roads and bridges during the present campaign, and the attitude of the "reform" candidate for county judge has been so frequently quoted on the subject, that a little delving into the not distant past may not be out of place. For eight years J. R. Neil was county judge of Jackson county, from 1888 to 1896. During that time the roads of Jackson county were in such condition that it was almost impossible to travel over them at certain seasons of the year. People living in what is known as the "stinky" region either stayed at home or seized the psychological moment made an absolutely necessary trip to town by means of a "stinky ferryboat," i. e. a cart made of the hind wheels of a wagon with a pole inserted and drawn by the strongest pair of horses on the ranch. Then people just "worked the roads" in the good, old-fashioned way. There was no money expended upon them in an endeavor to remedy the main difficulty nor to improve the main arteries of traffic. The roads between the principal towns of the valley were then worse than they are in the worst outside districts today. That famous Central F. & N. bridge was built under the administration of J. R. Neil and we have the authority of Mr. Hartman, an expert bridge builder, that it is just as safe today as it ever was. There might be some question as to whether the bridge ever was good and safe, but that has not to do with the issue at hand. In the halcyon days of the Neil administration county warrants were six years in arrears and we're bringing 90 cents and less on the dollar. Few public improvements were made, but the warrants still went down. A

## The Cost is Small, The Benefit Large

The matter of Absolute Protection for your valuables is so important that you cannot well afford to overlook it. Although the cost of renting a Safe Deposit Box in the Fire and Burglar Proof Vault of the Jackson County Bank is very moderate, the benefit is large, assuring absolute security

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G. R. LINDLEY, Cashier

"present ownership" book was made, but after it was finished it would have taken an expert to tell anything about it. Also in this administration was laid the foundation of a law suit that cost the county over \$12,000. That Judge Neil was personally responsible for these conditions is not charged, but he was at that time at the head of county affairs and it is the measure of man's ability that matters over which he has control should run smoothly and to the best advantage of his employers. Since Mr. Neil retired from office county warrants have risen to a premium, they have been all called in up to February, 1907. The main roads of the county have been repaired so that it is possible to travel over them at all seasons of the year with a reasonable assurance that one will arrive at his destination, with vehicle, harness and temper intact. The roads are not boulevards, it is true, but they are better than they were. With a county as large as Jackson, settling up as rapidly as it is, it is a pretty hard matter to keep up with the many needed improvements.

There is one amendment that will come up in June that should be voted down and that by an overwhelming majority. It is the one known as the Reddy amendment and its object is to permit municipal corporations to establish what might be called separate governments for themselves. That is, under the provisions of this amendment a city or town is a law unto itself in regard to the regulation of saloons, gambling and all forms of vice. If carried it will permit cities to run "wide-open" in direct violation of the state law, and in contravention of good morals. It is the most vicious piece of legislation ever submitted to the people and could only be passed in a general election when so many issues will be presented, and where the true purpose of the measure would not be generally understood, or overlooked by the voter. No legislature would have nerve enough to place itself on record by passing such a bill, but the secret ballot of a general election may be made to cover a multitude of sins. The constitutionality of the measure is very doubtful also. It is manifestly class legislation, inasmuch as it extends special privileges to one community which it withholds from another. Vote NO on the Reddy Amendment.

Why any republican should allow factional feeling or personal prejudice to influence him in his vote on United States senator is difficult to

understand. The result of the June election will be far-reaching—six years in fact. And those voters who believe in the principles of the republican party should never even dream of casting their vote for any other than the republican nominee for United States senator. Because George Chamberlain is an able man, because he has made a reasonably good record as governor and because he is a good fellow is no reason why a republican should support him for the senate. Remember that this election means six years. Six years when half of Oregon's representation in the senate will be on the "wrong side of the house." Six years, which are likely to bring about many changes, during which one vote might turn the scale. In ability, Mr. Cake ranks with his opponent. In politics, from a republican standpoint, he is far ahead. It will be only personal prejudice or deliberate treachery that will defeat him in June. Do not be a party to either.

Aug. D. Singler, Republican candidate for constable, is making an aggressive campaign. Mr. Singler is a live, energetic citizen and would be a good official.

New York, May 18.—W. W. Russell, American minister to Venezuela, arrived here today on the steamer Caracas. Mr. Russell was accompanied by his family. He said little information was obtainable at Caracas regarding conditions at La Guayra, which is under close quarantine as a result of an outbreak of bubonic plague.

Reports of serious differences between President Castro, of Venezuela, and Minister Russell were denied by Mr. Russell. The minister said that while it was true that he and President Castro were not in perfect accord on all subjects, there had been nothing in the nature of serious trouble in their relations.

Funds in Closed Bank. Pittsburgh, May 18.—The closing of the Allegheny National Bank this morning by the Controller of Currency was the direct cause of the failure this morning of Carothers & Co. The city of Pittsburgh finds itself confronted with the possibility of being forced to issue bonds to raise money to meet current expenses. The suspension of the bank leaves the city with practically no immediately available funds. While Cashier Montgomery's pecuniations are officially placed at \$594,000, it is said the bank's shortage is close to \$2,000,000.

## ANTI-SALOON.

Edited by the Jackson County Anti-Saloon Central Committee.

Local option a good business proposition.

President John Wortman, of the First National Bank of Medfordville, Oregon, in writing to a prominent citizen of this city has the following to say in reference to the closing of the saloons at his home city and the good results obtained from local option.

"Referring to your inquiry of April 4th as to the effect of Local Option on the business interests of this place, I may say that my reply is not that of a church member nor a prohibitionist. I am neither. In this letter my view of the matter is from a financial standpoint—not moral or ethical.

"Two years ago when the question was before our county of retaining the saloons or of closing them I used my influence and cast my ballot in favor of the saloons, believing that by so doing the best interests of the community in a business way would be conserved. I greatly regretted the result of that election by which the saloons were closed. I expected a period of depression and possibly of disaster.

"But now after almost two years without saloons my fears have not been realized—not in the slightest degree. The only interests to suffer have been the saloons themselves. All other interests have prospered. All the buildings formerly occupied by saloons have now other lines of business. Every business building vacant two years ago is now occupied. There is not a vacant store building on our main business street. More business is being done than formerly. Credit is less frequently asked, and where credit is given there is less difficulty in making collections. Deposits in our banks have increased greatly. The panic last fall was not seriously felt here.

"It is needless to add that merely a business proposition if for no better reason I shall from now on work and vote just as heartily to keep out saloons as I formerly worked to retain them.

"Yours very truly,

"Jno. Wortman."

The Army Canteen.

No one is more thoroughly familiar with the evils of the "Army Canteen" than Brig. Gen. A. S. Daggett, here from the Potomac to Peeking, who writes us as follows: The canteen was first established

at Vancouver Barracks, then Washington Territory, in 1862, or there about. Its object was to keep the enlisted men away from the outside saloons by furnishing them with a place of resort in the garrison. A room was fitted up with things necessary for innocent amusements and lunch counters attached thereto. The ladies of the garrison made the room attractive, as only our charming army ladies know how to do. It was well patronized the very first evening. The number of soldiers visiting it increased till it became necessary to add another room. Beer, nor any other intoxicant, was allowed in it. The hard drinkers would go their way to the saloons. It made a sharp dividing line between the good and the bad, the former largely in the majority. It was tried as an experiment. It was a success from the beginning, and without the sale of beer.

This should be noted. When, subsequently, beer was introduced, it was sold in a separate room when practicable. The beer room then became the main attraction, the other rooms being less and less patronized, until in some cases they were practically abandoned. What was the effect? The beerless canteen gave the better class of men, the majority, an opportunity to spend their leisure time in a moral and elevating surroundings. They were being educated by these influences. Good habits were being formed and confirmed, young men would be discharged and go to their homes with as good habits as when they enlisted, and strengthened by valuable experience. With the beer canteen, the temptation to drink was constantly before them. Pressure, as I was informed, was brought to bear on the total abstainers, which none but the strongest could resist. Nine tenths yielded, and were discharged with the beer habit fastened upon them. Beer did not keep the hard drinker in the garrison, he went to outside saloons for stronger drink. What was the final result? Simply this: The beer canteen made the total abstainer a moderate drinker, the moderate drinker a hard drinker, and then sent them all to the outside saloons. Is this the result? No, I have seen it. Many others have seen the same. And this is just what common sense teaches.

This institution was called canteen till February 8, 1892, when the name was changed to "post exchange," but the beer or saloon room retained the name canteen. When the canteen was abolished, February 2, 1901, only the canteen or beer room was abolished.

The post exchange remained and does to this day. It has a fine building at many posts, gymnasium, reading room and library, lunch counter, and store for general merchandise. It is the soldiers' club.

In November, 1899, I was stationed at Hacoar, Philippines Islands. The troops had not been paid in many months. The post exchange officer made great preparation for pay-day by stocking the canteen with loads of beer. Pay-day came. The men patronized the canteen till loaded with beer, then went to vino dens for something stronger. A large percentage of the men became drunk. An attack was threatened in consequence of the condition of our men. The commanding officer wired to the division commander the condition of affairs, asking for sober troops. They came as fast as the steamer could bring them. I don't not the arrival of these fresh troops prevented an attack which might have been disastrous, just on account of the condition of our men. The canteen did not in this case keep men away from the vino dens and saloons. It did not at sorts Omaha, Neb., Porter, N. Y., Assiniboine, Missoula and Coeur, Montana, Logan, Col., Still, Oklahoma, and Huachuca, Arizona. I served at all these posts, and others.

It is said saloons will spring up near army posts where there is no canteen. So they will, and as many, if not more where there is a canteen. There were more saloons on Fort and One half street, within three squares of Washington Barracks, D. C., says Mayor Sylvester, superintendent of police of District of Columbia, when the canteen was established than when it was abolished. The same applies to Fort Myer, Virginia. The fact is, the canteen is a feeder of the saloons by creating and strengthening the beer habit, and thus sending men out for stronger drink.

Several officers and other persons who have had no experience with the canteen in the regular army in time of peace, have written in favor of it. It is but fair to the public that they should know how little opportunity some of these have had to inform themselves on the subject. General Grant and Funston were not in the regular army during the existence of the canteen. Neither of them knew anything about the effects of the canteen in the regular army in time of peace, by personal experience or observation. Service in the volunteers in time of war is of no avail for this purpose.

Capt. U. T. Merrill wrote for the "Outlook" an article favoring the canteen. I find the captain entered the regular army in September, 1898. He could not have seen a canteen in time of peace.

Col. Chubb and Mayor Seaman wrote articles three or four years ago favoring the canteen, which were published in the North American Review. The former resigned from the army about forty years ago. The latter was never in the regular army, but in the volunteer service in the Spanish-American war. And yet the general public supposes all these persons to be surcharged with knowledge of the canteen by personal experience and observation. "Who is this that darkens counsel by words without knowledge?"

I have received letters and verbal messages from officers, from chaplain to colonel, approving my position on the canteen, but nearly always with the restriction, "confidential."

The following general officers of the army were opposed to the canteen: Generals Miles, Howard, Shafter, Henry, Ludlow, Carlin, Anson Mills, Wessels, Wint, Kimball, Ray, Chanse, and Joe Wheeler. All these

were in the regular army during the existence of the canteen, except General Wheeler.

But there is a simple remedy for this whole matter. If the Washington authorities will say to the army, officers and enlisted men, that other things being equal, all selective appointments and important and desirable details shall be given by preference to the total abstainer, the army will be revolutionized and made more efficient.

State of Oregon  
County of Lane  
D. A. Farrington being first duly sworn says:

I am and since the 9th day of March, 1895, have been City Marshal of the city of Eugene, Lane county, Oregon. That prior to the first of July, 1900, the sale of intoxicating liquors was licensed in said city, and since that date there has been prohibition under local option.

I am told that more arrests for drunkenness have been made since local option went into effect in Lane county, than formerly is being used as an argument that there is more liquor sold and more intoxications in the city than formerly. As a matter of fact, I am sure that in comparison with former times, there has been, under local option, very little liquor sold within the city of Eugene, and there has been very much less intoxication than before.

The records show seventy arrests for drunkenness for the year prior to local option and forty during the first year under local option and it must be understood that now, whenever a person is arrested for being intoxicated he is formally complained of and his case becomes a matter of record, whereas under license a very few of those arrested for intoxication, were ever tried for that offense, simply being turned loose the following morning. I distinctly recollect that on one occasion, under license, fifteen men were turned loose the morning following the day of arrests for drunkenness. Today, Eugene is one of the most orderly and law abiding places in the country.

E. A. Farrington.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of May, 1908.

Jesse G. Wells, Notary Public, State of Oregon

Campaign Rally.

"The workers of the world" are uniting.

Socialist nominees for representative to the state legislature:

Dr. D. M. Brower of Ashland and Raphael Messner of Gold Hill, will speak on the issues of the day, viz., "Socialism, Prohibition, vs. Shall the Saloons Be Abolished?"

Medford, Saturday, May 22, Opera House, 8 p. m.; Woodville, Sunday, May 24, 2 p. m.; Gold Hill, May 24, Opera hall, 8 p. m.; Central Point, Monday, May 25, 8 p. m.; Jacksonville, Tuesday, May 26, at courthouse, 8 p. m.; Talent, May 28, 8 p. m.; Ashland, May 29, Chautauqua building, 8 p. m.; Eagle Point, May 30, 8 p. m.

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W. T. GRIEVE,  
of Prospect  
Republican Nominee

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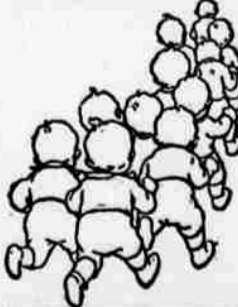
Ladies' \$2.50 Vics and Calf shoes, \$1.49. Any size, medium and heavy soles. Blucher cuts. You will miss a snap if you pass these by.

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