

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

Complete Series: Thirty-ninth Year: Daily, Fifth Year.

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SATURDAY BY THE MEDFORD PRINTING CO.

A consolidation of the Medford Mail established 1889; the Southern Oregonian, established 1902; the Democratic Times, established 1872; the Ashland Tribune, established 1896 and the Medford Tribune, established 1906.

GEORGE PUTNAM, Editor and Manager

Entered as second-class matter, November 1, 1909 at the post office at Medford, Oregon, under the act of March 3, 1879.

Official Paper of the City of Medford

Subscription Rates table with columns for One year by mail, One month by mail, Per month delivered by carrier, etc.

The Mail Tribune is on sale at the Ferry News Stand, San Francisco, Portland Hotel News Stand, Portland, Bowman News Co., Portland, Ore., W. O. Whitney, Seattle, Wash., Hotel Spokane News Stand, Spokane.

Postage Rates table with columns for 2 to 12-page paper, 13 to 24-page paper, 25 to 36-page paper.

SWORN CIRCULATION

Table showing Average Daily for various months from November 1909 to June 1910.

JULY CIRCULATION

Table showing July circulation for various days from 1 to 31.

Total Gross, Daily average, Less deduction.

Net average daily circulation 2,524

STATE OF OREGON, County of Jackson, ss:

On the 1st day of August, 1910, personally appeared before me, George Putnam, manager of the Medford Mail Tribune, who upon oath, acknowledges that the above figures are true and correct.

Notary Public for Oregon.

MEDFORD, OREGON

Metropolis of Southern Oregon and Northern California, and the fastest-growing city in Oregon. Population, 12,000. Bank deposits, \$2,750,000. \$500,000 Gravity Water system completed in July 1910 giving finest supply pure mountain water.

Sixteen miles of street being paved at a cost exceeding \$1,000,000, making a total of twenty miles of pavement.

Postoffice receipts for year ending June 30, 1910, show gain of 36 per cent.

Banner Fruit club in Oregon—Rogue River apples won sweepstakes prize and title of "Apple King of the World"

at the National Apple Show, Spokane, 1909. Rogue River pears brought highest prices in all markets of the world during the past five years.

Banner Commercial Club, enclosing 6 cents for postage of the finest commodity pamphlet ever written.

Esperanto on the Diamond

(Esperantists propose, as a means of popular education, to have the empire announce his decisions in Esperanto.)

The pitcher throws with motion grand.

The bat swings in the sun, But silence falls upon the stand

When the umpire bawls: "Urythweir jinkifg."

Again the pitcher flings the bal—

The batsman swipes anew— But who shall recognize the call

In these strange words: "Bfshdmsefl bmrld."

Once more the sphere goes speeding past—

The batsman whiffs, but gee! The sound that greats the concourse vast

Is simply this: "Cyngh wacmg"

The Esperantist 'scaped the mob, But 'twas a narrow spueeze, And the umpire now upon the job

Is talking baseballese. —Arthur Chapman, in the Denver Republican.

All those who feel in duty bound to grieve over the news that American "society" women are being snubbed in England will please rise to be counted.

The high cost of living may prove somewhat of a blessing, after all. One man claims to have discovered that the English sparrow is good to eat.

Enumerators are still at work in Alaska. Why not let the Guggenheims take Alaska's census? There are taking everything else up there.

After all that has been said about that dramatic wireless chase, it is futile to hope that we will escape dramatization of Doc Crippen.

Spain never seems to get out of one trouble until she gets into another one.

Wireless telegraphy is the Sherlock Holmes of this age.

Straw hats 50 cents, but the 1909 model looks good to some of us.

It will be difficult to make a fool-proof automobile.

POLITICAL POWER OF BUSINESS.

BUSINESS and politics and their relation are touched upon by Lincoln Steffens in a series of articles entitled, "It—An Exposition of the Sovereign Political Power of Organized Business," beginning in the September Everybody's Magazine. It is almost superfluous to say that the "It" is J. Pierpont Morgan, of whom he says: "If Mr. Morgan merges in his person the mergers of mergers, he personifies the national organization of American business: Business, to which there is reason to believe a business people pay more loyal allegiance than they do to their political establishment. And, if that is true, if this man represents the financial power which controls the railroads and other public service corporations; the trusts, banks, insurance companies, trust companies and other special interests, he represents those powers which—even before they were united—supported, defended and controlled political parties and bosses, and, therefore, rivaled the power of mayors and councils, governors and legislatures, the president and the congress of the United States. In other words, if this Wall street rumor is true; if Mr. Morgan is supreme there; if he is the boss of the bosses in Wall street who boss the business bosses back of the political bosses all over the United States, then J. Pierpont Morgan is the boss of the United States."

Discussing business in politics, Mr. Steffens says: "Business men are showing a disposition to acknowledge and meet their obligations. Touched by the spirit which is moving so deeply the rest of mankind, they are going in for political and some other reforms. But they are going in wrong. They come before us talking and acting as if, O cursed spite, they thought that they were born to set us right. Their theory of reform for our commercialized politics is business: business administration by business men of public business. They say, and they seem to think, that business is better than politics; that business methods would be an improvement upon political methods; that the management of 'private' business corporations, like life insurance, railroads, the sugar trust, the Metropolitan Street railway, etc., etc., is upon a higher plane than, for example, the Tammany administration of New York or the labor government of San Francisco. In spite of all the revelations (in politics and in business, and in the copartnership of these two pals) of graft, corruption, faithlessness and incompetence, business men continue serenely to regard the business man, as such, as less selfish, more trustworthy and much more efficient than the politician, as such, or, indeed, than any other sort of man. But as a matter of hard, cold, criminal record, the business man's view of himself and of business is a bottomless conceit.

"Business is nearer the cause than it is to the cure of politics. Business men are more often the 'carriers' of the infection than they are of the remedies for corruption. "No? "Wherever and whenever I have shadowed a corrupt politician to the end of his crooked trail, I have been brought to the back door of some corrupting business man. Whenever any of us have watched anybody anywhere strike and follow faithfully and fearlessly the course of our so-called political corruption, we have seen the amazed investigator led by the evidence (and by the cries of hurt business) beyond the 'bad' politician to the 'good' business man, out of politics into business. And wherever a reform movement has gone 'too far' 'higher up' toward the springs of the stream of pollution, business and business men have massed their sordid forces in the center of the opposition."

IT SPOILS THE GRAFT.

THE average politician has no principles, except those of the grab bag. Expediency takes the place of sincerity in his makeup. He veers like a weather-cock in the breeze of popular opinion to land a seat at the pie-counter. He is courageous only in battling to maintain his graft. A few years ago politicians assisted in fastening the direct primary law upon Oregon. This they did because it was popular. They were not far-sighted enough to realize what it meant—their own undoing. Nearly all those politicians who now oppose the direct primary, secretly or openly, were shouting for it a few years ago. A majority of the legislative candidates now refusing to accept Statement One signed it a few years ago. The principle remains the same. If they are sincere now in opposing Statement One they were insincere then in championing it—played hypocrite to secure office. But a majority of the politicians are sincere in their present opposition, simply because Statement One takes away from legislators the right to sell their votes for United States senator. It spoils the graft. Anyone favoring popular election of senators must favor Statement One, which accomplishes it. Those who oppose Statement One oppose popular election of senators, and if they talk otherwise are playing the part of hypocrites. Those who oppose Statement One, at heart oppose all direct legislation, the initiative and referendum, the re-

call, the direct primary. If they don't announce it, it is because they haven't the courage. The attack upon Statement One—"the war to the knife and the knife to the hilt"—promised by the Oregonian on behalf of the assembly, is simply the opening wedge to undo all direct legislation.

The main issue before the voters of Oregon is whether they will abdicate their rights and turn their power over to an oligarchy of reactionary politicians, financed by corporations, making themselves the servants and their officials the masters, or whether they will maintain their rights and keep themselves masters of their public servants.

Assemblyism is to Oregon what Cannonism and Aldrichism and stand-pattism are to the nation at large—the one is trying to butt in while the other is being kicked out—and the butter-in should be made to walk the same plank with the other Republican Jonahs.

INSURGENCY---A POLITICAL UPHEAVAL

(From the Portland Spectator.) The Spectator once said the insurgent movement was nothing but an ineffective kick and a loud noise, which definition met with some favor. We are wrong; the insurgent movement looks like a new party. A third party is necessary. The people long ago ceased to trust the Democracy; they are becoming suspicious of the Republican party. Insurgency is not merely a kick; it is a protest; not a mere noise, but a detonation, which means that every time you hear it you know something has happened.

The stand-pat, sit-tight and hold-fast politicians will do well to investigate the insurgent movement; it might distress them if they awake some morning and found nothing on which they could stand pat or sit tight or hold fast.

That was said in these columns three weeks ago; it may be worth the politicians' while to re-read it. Insurgency is spreading. New York, Ohio, Kansas, Iowa and California are insurgent; Miles Poindexter will carry Washington. The movement is a protest against high tariff that enriches the special privilege holder

and confers no benefit on the consumer, which is Aldrichism; against the powers that refuse to enact progressive legislation themselves and will not permit others to enact it, which is supposed to be Cannonism; against leaders who, having come to the end of their road, can lead no farther and are idly marking time, which is called stand-pattism. The people desire change, action, excitement; they think they can get this through insurgency. Very likely they can; at any rate, they will try.

We are on the eve of a great political upheaval, and we believe it will be good for the country. Some time ago the Spectator thought the signs—public suspicion of party leaders, chafing at bureaucratic extravagance, dissatisfaction with tariff fixing—meant Democratic success. We now believe the signs point to a reorganization of the Republican party—with the continued success of that party—on the basis of a modification of its principles, which will inure to the safeguarding of the interests of the people rather than to the defence of infant industries, which have grown so great that they need curbing rather than protection.

HOW ONE YOUNG MAN MADE GOOD

(From the Portland Oregonian.)

Oswald West, formerly state land agent and now a member of the railroad commission by virtue of appointment by the governor, is recognized all over the state as a young man who has "made good" in public service. This recognition he has attained by the aggressive spirit he displays in taking up any work that may be assigned to him. Where many others in official position would have been content to let affairs drift along in well-worn ruts and in accordance with out-of-date customs, he has been prompt and persistent in efforts to establish a better order of things. Because he found practices in force were not the slightest reason why he should continue them. If they were good, very well; but if not good, they must make way for the better. Whether the desirable thing can be done he seldom, if ever, stops to inquire. He proceeds upon the theory that a thing can't be done without trying, and he makes the effort. Everybody told him he couldn't secure convictions in the state land fraud cases, and he didn't, but he made a try at it and at least brought to light

the facts as to the manner in which the state lands had been purchased. The only reason he didn't secure convictions was that the criminal laws did not cover the violations of the land laws. His aggressiveness disclosed the laxity of the criminal laws.

West is an aggressive member of the railroad commission. He does not worry himself over the question whether the commission has the power to take proposed action for the benefit of patrons of a railroad. If it is something that ought to be done, he believes in doing it, and letting the other fellow do the worrying. Legal objections have no terror for him. If shippers make a complaint he believes in trying it on the merits first, leaving the railroads to raise the question of law if it be found that a cause for complaint existed. There are scores of young men in official positions in Oregon—city, county and state offices—who could win recognition as West has if they were willing to undertake reforms which they admit should be inaugurated, but which they hesitate to attempt because they doubt whether anything can be done.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Candidates Should State Position on Public Questions.

To the Editor: As the time again approaches when political aspirants for official positions will be asking the support of the public by way of support at the primaries, it is pertinent that the public be furnished with the aspirants' position on the leading questions of the day. Such declarations become necessary on the part of our legislative candidates to the end that the will of the public may be carried out. The present campaign is as much a campaign of issues as it is of men, and while we should send able men to the legislature, we should know that their ability will be exerted to support or advance the policies of their constituency.

No man is large enough for the legislature that does not have fixed ideas upon the leading questions of the day. Neither is he large enough if he has fixed ideas and lacks the stamina to declare them. Therefore, it is incumbent upon the aspirants in making their announcements as such, that they at the same time declare their position. The public is entitled to know how they stand on the questions of "direct primary," of "Statement No. One" and on the "Corrupt Practices Act," and will appreciate an open declaration from all

COAST STEAMER BURNS: EFFORTS TO SAVE HER FAIL

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22.

Seething with flames, the steamer F. A. Kilburn is adrift in San Francisco bay today. Fireboats are lying close to the burning vessel, playing powerful streams of water on her from all sides. She will probably be a total loss. The Kilburn, which plied between San Francisco and Humboldt bay ports, came into this harbor at the end of the week. She landed her passengers in San Francisco and then went to the long wharf at Oakland to discharge cargo. Fire broke out early today. So sudden was the blaze that the few men on board the Kilburn were forced to flee for their lives after cutting the burning steamer from the wharf. Fire tugs were called and hurried to the distressed vessel.

The Kilburn was owned by the Charles P. Doe company and sailed under the flag of the North Pacific Steamship company. The loss is estimated at \$175,000, the value of the boat, and \$15,000 additional, the value of her 800,000 feet of shingles cargo.

If your advertising is so unimportant that it makes people suppose your store to be unimportant—work hard to correct the impression.

upon these questions at the time of making their announcement.

C. E. WHISLER.

John Purroy Mitchel, Young Acting Mayor of New York City.



John Purroy Mitchel, New York's acting mayor, thirty-one years old, is a tall, lean, ascetic looking man who has no great respect for traditions, custom or political leaders. He was born in Fordham, N. Y., of Irish-Scottish ancestry and comes from a family that has been prominent in New York politics. He is married and lives at 305 West Ninety-seventh street. The acting mayor was born July 19, 1879. When twelve years old he entered St. John's college, Fordham, and in 1895 went to Columbia. During his sophomore year he gained repute as a debater. He was graduated in 1899 and in 1901 received a diploma from the New York Law school. He was admitted to the bar in that year. Up to three years ago, when Mr. Ellison, corporation counsel, selected him as special assistant to prosecute the charges against Borough President Ahern, he was practically unknown to the public. Following the investigation Governor Hughes removed Mr. Ahern. Mr. Mitchel did not stop there. He was instrumental in the removal of Borough President Haffen of the Bronx. Mayor McCellan made him commissioner of accounts April 22, 1907. Mitchel investigated the water department, the night court, the department of taxes and assessments, the department of education, the police department training farm, the bureau of licenses, the water register's office and the accounts of the board of city record and the municipal courts.

MRS. PUTNAM'S SISTER CROSSES GREAT DIVIDE

A telegram announces the death Saturday evening of Mrs. Sarah E. Burnham, sister of Mrs. Mary M. Putnam of Medford, at the Roosevelt hospital, Berkeley, Cal., as the result of an operation performed the week previous, from which she never recovered. Mrs. Burnham was a native of Vermont, aged 72 years. She had been in poor health for a number of years and was operated upon in the hope of prolonging her life. She was the widow of Leavitt Burn-

ham, for many years general land commissioner of the Union Pacific railroad, with headquarters at Omaha. She is survived by two sons, Carl B. Burnham and Wilbur D. Burnham, who are in business at Berkeley, and by a daughter, Margaret Burnham. Mrs. Putnam left for Berkeley a week ago and remains for the funeral. If there's a good store in this city that's not well advertised, it deserves to have a more progressive management.

TURN EXPENSE INTO INVESTMENT

If it's merely a question of what you can "get along with," use an ordinary paper for your business stationery. If, however, you are seeking to turn expense into investment, use

OLD HAMPSHIRE BOND "Look for the Water Mark"

The added influence given your messages by the clean, crisp sheets will wipe out the expense item and leave a balance on the other side.

A little journey into the workings of your own mind will strengthen our argument. To help, ask us for a specimen book of the paper showing interheads and other business forms, printed, lithographed and engraved on the white and fourteen colors of Otto Harsman Bond. It's worth having.

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