MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

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

A consolidation of the Medford Mail, established 1889; the Southern Oregonian, established 1903; the Deomcratic Times, established 1872; the Ashland Tribune, established 1906, 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

One year by mail	$5.00
One month by mail	.50
Permonth delivered by carrier in Medford, Ashland, Jacksonville and Central Point	.50
Sunday only, by mail, per year	2.00
Weekly, per year	1.50

Full Leased Wire United Press Dispatches.

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.

2 to 12-page paper	1c
13 to 24-page paper	2c
24 to 36-page paper	3c

SWORN CIRCULATION.

Average daily for—

November, 1908	1,700
December, 1909	1,842
January, 1910	2,122
March, 1910	2,303
April, 1910	2,301
May, 1910	2,450
June, 1910	2,502
July, 1910	2,524
August, 1910	2,527

September Circulation.

1	2475	16	2525
2	2475	18	2575
4	2525	19	2575
5	2475	20	2575
6	2475	21	2575
7	2475	22	2575
8	2475	23	2575
9	2475	25	2650
11	2500	26	2650
12	2475	27	2675
13	2475	28	2700
14	2450	29	2710
15	2525	30	2710

Total 66,245
Average daily 2,551

STATE OF OREGON, County of Jackson, ss:

On the 1st day of October, 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.

H. N. YOCKEY,
(Seal) Notary Public for Oregon.

MEDFORD, OREGON.

Metropolis of Southern Oregon and Northern California, and the fastest-growing city in Oregon.

Population, 1910, 9,000.

Bank deposits $2,750,000.

Five hundred thousand dollar 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 a gain of 36 per cent.

Banner fruit city 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.

Write Commercial Club, enclosing 6 cents for postage of the finest community pamphlet ever written.

SCHOOL MEN ARE IN SESSION

Nearly Every School Board in Jackson County Represented at Meeting Called by School Superinteendent —Many topics Discussed.

Representatives from nearly every school board in Jackson county met Monday morning in this city at a call from the county school superintendent for a convention of the school officials of the county.

L. R. Alderman of Eugene spoke on the question of the high school fund, a measure intended to provide high school instruction in rural districts and to eliminate the necessity of either sending the boys and girls away for education above the grade schools or the moving of the family to where the school was located. The plan had been found to work well in Lane and Linn counties and the cost was not great.

One-half of one mill is estimated to be the necessary assessment for Jackson county.

Following the program of topics suggested for discussion this afternoon:

1.—County high school fund.

2—Purchase of school supplies—how and what to purchase.

3—Schoolhouse building—(a) The negotiable interest-bearing warrant plan of raising funds. (b) Schoolhouse plans and specifications.

4—Employment of teachers and teachers' salaries.

5—Normal schools and training of teachers.

6—Rural school supervision.

7—School sanitation.

Other topics may be suggested by anyone desiring to do so.

CHARGES AGAINST CONDUCTOR DROPPED

On the instruction of District Attorney Mulkey the charge against Conductor Silsby of the Pacific & Eastern railway in relation to the death of Walter Gardner was dismissed.

Mrs. Gardner, who was alleged to have initiated the prosecution, disclaimed any such intention.

NOTICE.

All members of Olive Rebekahs, lodge, No. 28, are requested to be present Tuesday evening, October 18. The regular lodge meeting will be followed by a banquet. Come and enjoy a good social evening.

PORTLAND OFF FOR SOUTH ONE GAME IN LEAD

Both Games of Double Header Is Lost to Los Angeles Sunday—Oakland Wins One and Loses One—Oakland and San Francisco Play Today.

By losing both games in Sunday's double header after winning nine straight shut-out games, Portland is traveling south today to mix it away from home. Although at the one game to the good and who knows what will happen down south.

Yesteerday's Results.

Angeles.

Oakland 5; San Francisco, 3.

San Francisco, 2; Oakland, 0; (11 innings.)

Los Angeles, 3; Portland, 2.

Los Angeles, 1; Portland, 0.

Sacramento, 2; Vernon, 1.

Vernon, 2; Sacramento, 0.

Games Today.

San Francisco at Oakland.

Vernon and Sacramento at Los Angeles.

Standing of the Clubs.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Pct
Portland	102	78	.567
Oakland	111	87	.561
San Francisco	103	95	520
Vernon	99	98	.503
Los Angeles	96	107	.473
Sacramento	72	110	.375

HOOD RIVER TO MAKE TWO CARLOAD EXHIBITS

SPOKANE, Wash., Oct. 17—Growers in the famed Hood River district in Oregon will have comprehensive exhibits at the third National Apple show in Spokane, November 14 to 19, the displays including a car of Spitzenburg and a car of Yellow Newtown, also entries in the various contests on Arkansas Black, Baldwin, Ortley, Yellow Newtown and Spitzenburg. Much interest centers in the contest for the Portland Commercial club's trophy for the winner of the best 10 box display grown in Oregon.

See some of the real estate advertised today—and whether you buy or not you will have learned things that in future "shopping for real estate"

ELLEN BEACH YAW HERE TONIGHT.

INMATE OF PHOENIX JAIL DIES SUDDELY

After spending the night in a room in the Phoenix city hall, James O'Brien, as his poll tax receipt reads, was found dead Monday morning. The evening before O'Brien apepared in Phoenix and asked for directions as to how to reach the county hospital. His condition led the town marshal to take him in charge and he was placed in a room and made as comfortable as possible. He refused to accept anything either to eat or drink, and claimed to be resting easily. He was visited at different times during the night by the marshal and seemed to be in good shape. This morning, however, he was dead.

Coroner Kellogg will hold an investigation here this afternoon.

Andrew Matherson Saturday closed a deal whereby he disposed of his twenty-acre orchard tract in the Ross tract two and a half miles west of eMdford to W. C. Haynes of Seattle for $15,000.

The tract is set to three year old apples and pears and lies in one of the most desirable orchard sections of the valley.

Mr. Haynes has returned to Seattle to settle up his business affairs and intends returning here and erecting a modern home on his orchard tract.

SMITH OPENS CAMPAIGN IN M'MINNVILLE

Candidate for Congress Wires Challenge to W. C. Hawley Asking Him for a Meeting on the Stump to Discuss the Issues of the Coming Campaign.

GRANTS PASS, Oct. 17.—R. G. Smith, democratic candidate for congress from this district left Grants Pass for the north, where he will begin a whirlwind speaking campaign, opening up this evening at Mc Minnieville.

Mr. Smith will attack Hawley's record and will make a campaign on the Oregon plan of electing servants of the people.

He promises to inject a litle ginger into the campaign and the first step in this line is the sending Saturday evening of the following challenge to Mr. Hawley:

"GRANTS PASS, Ore., Oct 15, 1910.—To the Hon. Willis C Hawley, Salem, Ore.—I am billed to speak in Yamhill county for three days, commencing Monday at McMinnieville. Would be pleased to have you join me in a joint discussion there or any place you suggest. (Signed.) R. G. Smith."

Resolutions of Condolence.

Resolved, That we, the Degree of Pocahontas, have lost an esteemed and beloved member in the death of Brother Walter C. Gardener.

And be it further resolded, That we extend to our sister and family our heartfelt sympathy in their sad hour of their irreparable loss of their loving husband and father.

And be it further resolved, That we direct them to look to Kishe Manitou, the Great Spirit, in their time of sorrow and trouble for He doeth all things well.

And be it further resolved, that we cause these resolutions to be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to our city newspapers and also to the family, and our charter be draped for thirty days.

(Signed):

ELLA SHOULTS,
BELLE BENNETT,
EDITH HARRINGTON,
Committee.

BEST FOR OREGONIANS

Oregon Life

The Only Company "Exclusively Oregon"

Discriminating Buyers Give Us Preference. THEY KNOW the Why and Wherefore

We do a Larger Business in Oregon than Any Other Life Insurance Company.

Home Office, Corbett Building, Portland

A. L. Mills, President — **L. Samuel,** General Manager — **S. B. Cornell,** District Manager, Medford

Rose Speaks to Large Audience

Outlines His Views and Speaks on the Fallacies of Prohibition—Tells of His City's Part In the Battle and What Her Record Is In Regard to Crime and Liquor.

David S. Rose, the distinguished ex-mayor of Milwaukee, Wis., and political economist of national repute, spoke to a house that was packed to the doors Sunday night at the Medford theater on the "Fallacies of Prohibition."

The greater portion of Mayor Rose's life has been given up to the practical side of political economy. For ten years he has been the chief executive of the city of Milwaukee, a city that stands absolutely at the forefront of American cities in point of obedience to law, order and morality.

The speaker called attention to the search and seizure clause that is sought to be injected into the constitution of Oregon, whereby any constable, city marshal or other process server may upon a mere suspicion seize or search the home or effects of any citizen for intoxicants. He called attention to the disgraceful and outrageous scenes that were enacted in Alabama under a similar enactment when the suit cases and baggage of respectable women were publicly seized and searched by cheap and irresponsible minions of the law. At this point an over-zealous prohibitionist in the audience attempted to voice an approval of the law, but the big Milwaukeean smothered him in a storm of scathing oratory that made the zealot hang his head in shame and brought vociferous applause from the audience.

Mr. Rose's speech in part follows:

"The prohibtion question is much too important to be treated from a sentimental viewpoint. It not only affects social conditions, but relates closely to the industrial, commercial and business interests of the nation. The difficulty is that too many confuse prohibition with temperance. That is to say, when prohibition is mentioned they begin to think of temperance. It is not that I am opposed to temperance that I am opposed to prohibition, but it is because I am in favor of temperance that I oppose prohibtion.

Reasons for Opposition.

"I am opposed to prohibition for several reasons, which I deem sufficient. Namely, first, because prohibition in its every relation has proved to have been a complete and abject failure. That is to say, prohibition has never prohibited. Second, I am opposed to prohibition because it inspires hypocrisy, engenders bitterness, agitates communities and frequently converts friends into enemies. Third, I am opposed to prohibition because it strikes down important revenues, national, city and municipal, without returning any just consideration. Fourth, I am opposed to prohibition because it narrows the market of the farmer by shortening the demand for his product. Fifth, I am opposed to prohibition because it narrows the field of labor endeavor. Sixth, I am opposed to prohibtion because it strikes at the basic principles of institutions of our free government and destroys the right of the individual to exercise his personal liberty in respect to his natural rights.

It is an old and trite saying that experience is a wise teacher. In the ordinary affairs of life, cautious men, fair minded men and successful men do not hesitate to study the experience of others in respect to matters which they themselves are called upon to decide, and I shall ask you to go with me through a brief review of the history of prohibition in this country, in order that we may determine by the experience of those who have tried prohibition whether or not it would be a good thing for the state of Oregon.

I stated that prohibtion has never accomplished the purposes claimed for it and hoped to be secured from its practical application. Let us see whether or not that claim may be sustained by the facts.

Fifty Years Ago.

Fifty years ago in the decade from 1850 to 1860, 17 of the American states were under prohibition, namely: all of the New England states, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Virginia and North Carolina had partial prohibition. It is true that the prohibitory law of the state of Wisconsin never became operative, for the reason that it was vetoed by the governor, and it is likewise true that the prohibitory laws of the states of Indiana and Illinois were held to be unconstitutional by the supreme courts of those states. But it is further true that all of the other states I have named, after having tried prohibition in a practical manner, and in a conscientious manner, and in an intelligent manner, abandoned prohibition ad went to local option, and, mind you, by the term "local option" I do not mean county option, because there is a distinction that is as wide as the horizons.

The only exception to the statement I have made, the only state that has retained even the pretense of prohibition, is the state of Maine. I propose to tell you precisely the character of prohibition that has maintained in that state. It is true that Maine in her constitution prohibits the sale and manufacture of intoxicating beverages, but there are exceptions. First, the constitution of Maine excepts the manufacture, sale and use of cider, and every person who is at all acquainted with the character of intoxicating beverages will bear cheerful witness to the fact that hard cider is one of the most seductive as well as one of the most dangerous of our intoxicants.

Maine a Saloonkeeper.

The constitution of Maine also excepts as well all intoxicants for mechanical, medicinal and art purposes and clothes the legislature with the power to enact laws providing for the sale of intoxicants for those purposes. The legislature of Maine enacted such laws and by legislation established what is known as the state liquor agency, and Maine has now and for many years past has maintained a state liquor agency, and from this it will be seen that, notwithstanding that prohibition is written in her constitution, Maine in fact is the most colossal saloonkeeper upon the continent. The legislature also conferred power upon the cities and municipalities of the state to establish city liquor agencies, and as a result every cit in the state of Maine excepting only the city of Bangor, has its city liquor agency. In Bangor saloons are conducted as openly and as notoriously as are the saloons in any citi in the state of Oregon under license. I remember distinctly of a dispatch that went out from the city of Portland, Maine, on the 6th day of May last, and it was published in all of the newspapers of the country that employ the Associated Press service. This dispatch contained an interview with Judge Wheldon, judge of the criminal court of the city of Portland, Maine. It will be conceded that no man in that city had opportunity to become more familiar with the criminality of Portland than did the judge who presided over the criminal court. In that dispatch he stated that there were more than 400 confirmed drunkards in that city with a population of less than 60,000 who came before him regularly, and he recommended the establishment of a new kind of charitable institution. Do you know, my prohibition friends, the character of the institution that he recommended should be established for the county of Cumberland? He recommended the establishment of a drunkards' farm.

Maine has her whisky cures, and there is one at the city of Portland.

Maine People Revolt.

The people of Maine have tired of the heresy and have wearied of being referred to as men of hypocrisy and at the last state election, held on the 12th day of September, the electorate of the old prohibition state of Maine revolutionized political conditions in that state by forsaking the political party with which it has been affiliated by great majorities for many years gone by, and by electing state officers and members of the legislature constituting a majority of boeth houses of the opposite political party.

I am here to make the assertion in the light of full personal knowledge, that the result of the election in Maine had absolutely no political significance excepting in so far as the re-submitting the constitutional prohibition to a vote of the people was made a political issue. It was an uprising of the people of that state against prohibition and for a repeal of the so-called Sturgis law. By the terms of that law the governor of the state was invested with authority to appoint as many deputy sheriffs in each county as he saw fit, for the purpose of ferreting out and prosecuting violators of the prohibitory law. In the exercise of that power he had appointed a large number of deputies, and they had been extremely active and had made many arrests, but attempts to obtain conviction proved futile and resulted in immense feel bills to be paid from the public treasury.

Forsook the Old Party.

People saw the ineffectiveness of the effort, and to relieve themselves from the tax burden imposed by the Sturgis law, they forsook the party with wcich they had acted so many years, and threw their ballots to the opposing party. Now, it is an absolute certainty that the qestion of prohibition will be re-submitted to a vote of the people of the state and those who have even superficial knowledge of conditions in that state the prediction will not be at all startling when I say that when the people are given expression at the ballot box upon the question of prohibition that they will repudiate prohibtion by an overwhelming majority.

So it must be seen that the efforts to enforce prohibitory laws put forth in so many states of the federal Union—and we must remember that there were not so many states then as we have now—have resulted in failure.

Down to the year 1907 there were only three prohibitory states in the Union, namely: the states of Maine, Kansas and North Dakota. Kansas has had prohibition for 30 years. It is my privilege to represent the National Association of Manufacturers and Business Men in the capacity of general counsel, and I am familiar with the work done by that organization. It seems to me that it is sufficient to establish the fact that prohibition is not satisfactory to the people of the state of Kansas when I say that branch No. 1 of this national association is organized at the city of Topeka, the metropolitan and the capital city of the state of Kansas, with a membership of more than 700 of the voters of that state, and with a membership constantly growing. Mayor J. B. Billard of that city is the president of that branch. If prohibition were successful in Kansas it is reasonable to believe that it would be an absolute impossibility to effect an organization of that character, and that should be a sufficient answer to the claim that prohibition is a good thing for Kansas.

Within the last three years five other states have come in under prohibition.

Prohibition in South.

Oklahoma took prohibition with her constitution less than three years ago, and today a campaign is on in that state for an election to be held on the 8th day of next November involving the re-submission of the question of constitutional prohibition to a vote of the people of that state. I can say in the light of personal knowledge that prohibition in Oklahoma has been worse than a farce, and I think I may safely venture the prediction that when the election shall be held re-submission will be adopted by an overwhelming majority.

Alabama took on prohibition by legislative enactment on January 1, 1909. On the 29th day of November the people of the state of Alabama voted at the ballot box upon the question of constitutional prohibition and constitutional prohibition was defeated by a majority of 27,000. Now the nominations for state and legislative officers have been made in Alabama, and nomination is equivalent to election, and an overwhelming majority of the members of both branches of the legislature as well as the governor announce openly that they will vote at the first opportunity for a repeal of the prohibitory law in that state.

Georgia took on prohibition on the first day of January, 1907, and a governor and members of the legislature have been nominated who are openly pledged to repeal the prohibitory law of the state of Georgia when the legislature next convenes in June of next year.

Iowa's Experience.

Iowa had prohibition from 1885 to 1889. The people wearied of it and became disgusted with it, and in the year 1889 reversed the political majority that usually prevailed in the state, and elected Horace Boise to the office of governor. Under his administration there was passed what is known as the "mulct law," and under that law the state of Iowa is now bedotted with saloons throughout its length and breadth.

Many of the cities of Massachusetts had prohibition but rejected it and among them I may mention Wordester, New Bedford, Fitchburg, Fall River, Gloucester, Haverhill, Marlborough and a number of others. Many of the important cities of the state of Illinois had prohibition, and after having tried it abandoned it, and among those cities were Rockford Decatur, Dixon, Sterling, De Kalb and Effingham. In fact, every city in the states of Massachusetts and Illinois of any importance that had tried prohibition abandoned prohibition after a trial.

Prohibition in Army.

A few years ago the United States congress abolished what was known as the army canteen. The army canteen is the saloon of the army camp and the saloon of the soldier's home. The effect was to establish prohibition in those institutions, and after a test of a number of years every departmental commander of the United States army and all of the governors of the soldiers' homes without exception have recommended the re-establishment of the canteen.

I have given you the record of prohibition in the United States just as it is, and from it there is only one conclusion to be deducted, and that is prohibition has proven to be a complete failure.

In the light of this history, the prohibitionists and anti-saloonists of the state of Oregon ask for the people of this state to engrave upon its constitution a heresy that has been repudiated as often as it has been tried.

Destroying Revenue.

In support of another proposition advanced, I desire to cite the fact that the liquor traffic in the United States last year paid into the federal treasury approximately two hundred millions of dollars in revenue. Now the prohibitionists propose to destroy the business that gave that vast treasure of revenue to the nation. What do they offer as a substitute? In what manner will they make good the deficit? You know that the government has only two sources of revenue, one the internal revenue tax, which is the tax upon intoxicating beverages, cigars and tobacco and some other items, and the tariff tax. The internal revenue tax pays more than one-fifth of the total cost of carrying on the government. If that shall be stricken down, then the only alternative that will be left will be to increase the tariff tav, and against that we already have loud protests going up from every section of our common country.

Last year this business paid into the treasuries of the cities of this country eighty-six millions of dollars for license fees. I do not know how much was paid into the treasuries of the cities in the state of Oregon, but it must have amounted to a tidy sum. You will agree, as you must agree, that if our cities are deprived o fthat revenue which they have heretofore enjoyed, only one of two results may ensue. Either public improvements, and needed public improvements, must be abandoned, or the direct tax upon real and personal property must be increased to make good the deficit.

Narrows Farmers' Market.

I stated that prohibition narrows the market of the farmer. This is absolutely and literally true, because last year more than $109,000,000 worth of farm products were used in the manufacture of intoxicating beverages. If the manufacture of those beverages is to be discontinued through prohibition, then you are simply striking down the demands for the products of the farm to the extent of that enormous sum. This business consumes 33 1-3 per cent of the rye crop, 42 per cent of the barley crop, 89 per cent of the entire hop crop and other products of the farm running far up into the millions. I was educated to the school of political economy which teaches that when you strike down the demand for one barrel or one pound of any given product, you depreciate the value of that product in corresponding degree, and it certainly must hold good in its application in this instance.

I stated that prohibition would seriously affect the labor interests of the country. Last year the business paid to labor $55,000,000 and fed 2,500,000 mouths. It is not only the man who is employed in the brewery or in the distillery who would be affected by prohibitory legislation, but it is that great army of men who are employed in the cooper shop, in the paint shop, the carpenter shop, the blacksmith shop, in the manufacture of the ice machine, the stationary engine, the glass bottle, and in fact almost every branch of labor endeavor would be injuriously affected. Men who have employment, aye, in truth, men who had employment have lost that employment by the enactment of prohibitory laws in the several states that have had prohibition.

Opposed by Labor.

It is a significant face, a potential fact, and one that should impress itself most deeply in the conscience of everyt thinking voter in the state of Oregon, that every organization of labor in the United States that has taken action in respect to the question of prohibition has declared its opposition to prohibition. There is one man whose head lies closely to more hearts than does the head of any other man in this country, a man who has proved his loyalty to those he has served so long, a man who speaks for the welfare of the laboring classes. I refer to Samuel Gompers, who not only have the love of his men, but the confidence of the employers of men and who upon a number of occasions has given out interviews in which he has advised his men to oppose prohibition as being inimical to their best interests.

Effect in Oregon.

That prohibition does not prohibit is manifest from the further fact, which is absolutely indisputable, that while the area of prohibition has been widely extended the consumption of intoxicants has increased. Reports of the internal revenue department show that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, the receipts of the internal revenue department from the state of Oregon were larger by $57,000 than in any previous year in te history of the state, notwithstanding the fact that 21 out of 34 counties of that state are dry.

The increase in the tax paid withdrawals from bond for the uses of consumption was 12,007,611 tax gallons in the year ending 1910 as compared with the year ending 1909. The increase in the consumption of beer, ale, porter, during the same time was 3,181,620 barrels, equal to 98,630,220 gallons. It is true in the year 1908 there was a decrease in consumption, but with practically the same amount of territory under prohibition in 1909 there was this immense increase in consumption.

These are not the worst features of prohibition, for the fact is that whenever intoxicating beverages may not be sold legally, they are sold in vast quantities illegally.

Law Enforcement the Remedy.

The licensed saloon may be regulated and held under control if the voters so decree. I am here to make the assertion that if the laws now upon the statute books of the state of Oregon were enforced as they may be and as of right they should be, there would be no call for prohibition in this state. If the excise laws have not been enforced as they should have been, it is the fault not only of the public officals whose duty it is to enforce them, but it is primarily the fault of the people who elect those public officials, because if the public official does not discharge the duties of his office, the power is reserved to the people by their ballots to change their public servants as often as they may choose to change them. Instead of the licensed saloon that yields revenue which tends to lighten the burden of taxation which enables cities to prosecute public improvements and maintain departments of government, we have the bootlegger, the blind pig, the kitchen bar and the club locker, all of them criminal contrivances and iniquitous in their operation. It may be stated to be the truth that where prohibition goes, the bootlegger, the blind pig and the club locker follow. And those who conduct these unlawful institutions are the political copartners of the prohibitionists.

(Paid advertisement by the Oregon Home Rule Association.)

You'll occasionally find something advrtised in the "For Sale" column for which you would cheerfully pay