

# ED ROOT BOOSTS FOR NEW SONG

### State Song Missouri Is Having Thrust Upon Her Strikes Responsive Chord in Breast of Local Man—Would Make It National Air.

Ed Root, raconteur, man-about-town, and critic, has come to the defense of the Missouri state song, rising to move that it be adopted as a national air. For the benefit of the unenlightened he reminded that Missouri is having a state song thrust upon her. Some time ago a committee headed by Governor Hadley offered a prize of \$500 for a state song. The prize winner was a St. Louis lady and the words she furnished were highly laudatory of the grand old state of Missouri, but it appears that they lacked the fire and earnestness of "Maryland, My Maryland," for instance. Meanwhile there has emanated from the Ozark country a song which threatens to spread all over Missouri and make itself the state song in spite of the committees and the \$500 prizes. Here are the words of the Ozark hymn: The boys keep kickin' my dog aroun'; Every time I come to town, Makes no difference if he is a hound, They got-a quit kickin' my dog around.

To an outsider these lines do not seem to be thrilling or inspiring, yet there is about them an unmistakable indication of earnestness and sincerity which appealed at once to the Missourian and to our fellow townsman, Ed Root. For therein is the spirit of Missouri. They "gotta quit" doing what? Nothing they should keep on doin', but something wrong in essence, and wrong in particular when done to a friend in Missouri, a real friend, a true friend, a friend in deed and a friend in need. They "gotta quit." That's all there is about it.

## COURT HOUSE NEWS

- Real Estate Transactions.**
- G. W. Love to L. L. Love, 1 acre in Tp. 37, 2 W. . . . . \$ 1
  - Rose M. Collins to J. W. MacClatchie, land in Sec. 16, Tp. 37, 2W; contract.
  - H. H. Helms to Lydia F. Powers, one-fourth acre in D. L. C. 64, Tp. 38, 1W. . . . . 10
  - Martin Marshall to Blanche Sweet, 40 acres in Sec. 19, Tp. 35, 2W. . . . . 1
  - Jackson County bank to Wm. I. Brown, lot 9, blk 2, Newtown add., Medford. . . . . 1
  - Wm. J. Brown to Ralph Burkhardt, lot 9, blk 2, Newtown add., Medford. . . . . 300
  - A. D. Helms to E. A. Sherwin, lot 15, blk D, Talent. . . . . 1
  - Morse Realty Co. to C. J. Braunstead, land in Tp. 38, 1W; agreement.
  - C. J. Osterdahl to G. F. Bourne, 5 acres in Tp. 38, 1W. . . . . 10
  - Wm. Angle to Lena Clausung, lot 4, blk 17, Medford. . . . . 1,500
  - B. F. Van Dyke to John T. Van Dyke, land in Tp. 38, 1E.
  - P. Olsen Earl to B. U. Johnson, land in Sec. 7, Tp. 37, 1W; bond for deep. . . . . 5,750
  - Minnie A. Townsend to Emma Ryan, land in blk 2, Palm's add., Medford. . . . . 500
  - Sarah L. Miller to C. C. Fridley, 160 acres in Tp. 39, 1W. . . . . 1
  - Geo. F. Dyer to W. R. Bullock, 1 acre in Sec. 25, Tp. 37, 2W.
  - O. & C. R. R. Co. to heirs of Ronald McDonald, land in Tp. 36, 1E. . . . . 120
  - John G. Van Dyke to B. F. Van Dyke, land in D. L. C. 40, Tp. 38, 1W. . . . . 1
  - George Irwin to Louis Lager, land in D. L. C. 57, Tp. 38, 1W. . . . . 10
  - Mollie Keene to Siskiyon Heights Co., 1.92 acres in Siskiyon Heights add., Medford. . . . . 1
  - Effie L. Johnston to I. F. Williams, lots 14, 15, 16, blk 9, Central Point. . . . . 600
  - J. R. Ryan to S. A. Kraschel, property in Palm's addition, Medford; deed of trust.
  - Catherine A. Minney to D. F. Minney; power of attorney.
  - Charles C. Felts to Catherine A. Minney, 20 acres in Sec. 5, Tp. 36, 1W. . . . . 10

- Marriage Licenses.**
- Monte Edward Briggs and Julia W. Whitney.
- New Cases.**
- Sarah Haney Stewart vs. John Stewart; suit for divorce.
  - State of Oregon vs. S. W. Blanc; transcript from justice court.
- Probate.**
- Estate Clarinda C. Oglesby; order to show cause why order of sale of real estate should not be made.

## Going to Market in Baltimore

(By Lynn R. Meekins, in Collier's.)  
Of every dollar paid by the consumer for his products, the farmer receives 46 cents. This is the statement of the department of agriculture of the United States. At one end the farmer would like to get more than the 46 cents, and at the other the consumer would prefer to pay less than the dollar. It is clear that the problem is to get rid of the middlemen and save that 54 cents. In Baltimore it seems that the simplest way to do this is to bring the two closer together in convenient market places.

**Produce Direct from Farm.**  
A Maryland farmer may drive in from his farm, station his wagon in a great market, and sell his own things. He can build up a trade which gives him the profits and his customers the savings of direct dealing. In one big market alone 600 wagons are accommodated with curb space, and this is one of 11 markets located at points that will best serve the convenience of Baltimore's 600,000 people. And although the charges are almost insignificant, the total returns pay all expenses and give the city a handsome interest on the \$1,263,839.93 which it has invested in market lots and buildings. So successful is the whole scheme that other cities are collecting details with the idea of establishing similar service.

**An Old Establishment.**  
As far back as 1751 the people of Baltimore town decided that they wanted a market where the farmers could come with their products. Public subscriptions were asked and a few were obtained, but the total was far short of the needs. So Baltimore resorted to the usual method of public money raising in those days. It held a lottery. (Baltimore in the 18th and the early 19th centuries held lotteries for many purposes, including the erection of its monument to George Washington, its imposing cathedral and a Presbyterian church.) The market lottery completed the fund, and the market house was built, an open structure below and above a hall for traveling shows. Today several of the markets are so built, and the halls are rented for all sorts of public meetings.

They are great rallying places in political campaigns. Also, the halls are used for the accommodation of such organizations as the Boys' brigade and for night schools.

As the city grew and a new center of population could be fixed, a new market was built. So the system meets fairly the requirements of the city; but if the whole matter could be done anew, there would be certain changes to meet present conditions.

**Army of 50,000 Marketers.**  
It is not probable, however, that any plan would change the general character of Lexington market. A great army of marketers—50,000 men, women and children—storm it every market day, according to the careful estimate of the assistant market master in charge. Throughout the morning street cars pour out their loads at the bottom of the hill on which the market is set. Half a block below its overflow has spilled down the hill, and ranged on both sides of the street are piles of flowers, plants and fruit, with busy sellers calling and with those touches of color that make a happy approach to the show. Up on the hill the market straddles the bisecting street, and all around are more open stalls. Every space is taken up, and the crowds wind in and out of mazes of benches, boxes, baskets and people.

One of the first stands is a pleasant promise of the whole market. On a neat platform are bunches of mint, watercress, catnip, piles of chestnuts and chinquapins, and—what appeals particularly—rows of real country persimmons.

**The Women Are Keen Buyers.**  
Inside the big sheds moves the mass of buyers, but these men and women are not mere buyers. It is more like a garden party. There is much pleasant greeting of friends, much stopping for a bit of gossip, much friendly talk with the dealers in the stalls. Women go from stall to stall choosing their purchases and declining to take anything that is not just right. Here is the elementary advantage of this sort of village market as compared with the new system of ordering over the telephone from the man around the corner; the buyer gets finer quality and greater quantity for less money.

**Producer and Consumer Both Profit.**  
In the crowd was the wife of one of the leading men of the city. She came to the market in her automobile, and when Lexington market prices run a little too high she does not hesitate to go to the markets in the humbler sections of the city. She calculated that she saved about 20 per cent by doing her own marketing, and as her husband is an epicure and as she does much entertaining, she secures a satisfaction in food which mere money cannot measure.

"Trouble?" She laughed when asked why she should go to all that trouble when she had servants to do it for her. "Why, it is one of the great delights of my week. I enjoy it more than a tea or a reception. I do one good to be out among all the people in the fresh air, and you have no idea how many jolly friends I have among the market folks."

For people in moderate circumstances, the open market is the only means by which they can get the best food for the money they have to spend. As a rule, the prices in Lexington market in the latter half of November were below the average of markets in other cities, and in some of the other markets in Baltimore they are below the Lexington market rates by from 5 to 15 per cent. But the prices do not tell the whole story. It is getting the best material and getting it in full measure that makes the big difference in the final computation. And in this market there seems to be everything to eat that you can think of—all kinds of meat, 20 varieties of fish, poultry, game, terrapin, crab meat, oysters and clams fresh from the Chesapeake, shad 24 hours from the gulf—and every vegetable and fruit grown from the lakes to the tropics.

**600 Wagons.**  
And the 600 wagons crowding the curbs for three blocks and lining all the cross streets have each their own particular store of goods—the products of the farms and truck patches and gardens within hauling distance of the city. True, they do not contain a very considerable part of the whole total of food in the market, but they have enough to affect the prices and regulate the prices of those dealers who buy from cold storage and take advantage of demand and supply. Though these wagon men do not represent more than a small fraction of the farmers of the state, and are small farmers at that, in this village-market plan the little fellow gets a show, and if there is any profit in his goods it comes to him instead of going to the middleman.

"Some of those fellows who drive wagons could draw their checks for automobiles," said one who knew.

In many cases the wagon is a family affair. The husband, wife, son and daughter all come in with it and act as salespeople and each is equally keen to take advantage of any business opportunities of the day.

The system is under the control of the city, and for each market there is an assistant market master—an autoerast—whose salary is \$900 a year. He is helped by clerks and a force of cleaners. He must look to weights and measures and the condition of food. He attends to the renting of stalls and places. The market must be cleaned every day.

**Cost System.**  
In Lexington market the butchers pay a yearly license of \$5 and a stall rental of \$20, which protects them against the unauthorized sale of meat, "provided that nothing herein shall prevent any farmer from selling in any market any meats which are exclusively products of his own farm."

Other dealers in the market pay much less than the butchers. The rents of stalls and benches range from \$2 to \$4. If a stall or stand is unoccupied, it may be rented for 25 cents a day. The law says: "The clerks of the several markets shall collect from all dealers except butchers and bacon dealers 10 cents for each and every stall occupied by them on each and every market day or part of a market day." The following figures, taken from the latest municipal report, will give an idea of the revenues of Lexington market and also of the variety of its dealers:

Butcher stalls . . . . .	\$ 2,560.00
Permanent and cave stalls. . . . .	3,520.00
Movable stalls . . . . .	301.00
Fruit and vegetable stalls. . . . .	667.00
Fish stalls . . . . .	346.50
Street stalls . . . . .	3,130.00
Per diems . . . . .	6,495.40
Total . . . . .	\$17,019.90

The words "permanent stalls" mean that far back in the beginning of the market the stalls were sold by the city, and while it now receives its annual license of \$5 and its rental of \$20 the men who own the stalls submit them for a great deal more, so that there are stalls that have a value of from \$1000 to \$3000—a very good illustration of the unearned increment. Baltimore would like to get rid of this private ownership.

**Markets Need Only Ground Space.**  
Here, then, is a contrast in the one city. Modern markets involving large public expenditures impressed the public as entering to the advantages of the middlemen, and so the people go more than ever to the old markets where the producers and the consumers get closer to gether. It is more than a sentiment, for the farmer receives more and the customer receives more; neither saves all the middleman's profit, but each gets a share of it. A dozen cities are discussing municipal market houses. The plan is all right, but the money should be put in ground space rather than in costly buildings.

**Haskins for health.**

## MAY LECTURE ON MINING HERE

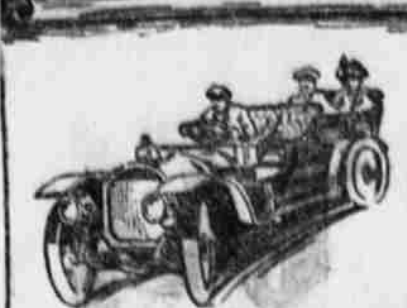
### Oregon Agricultural College Is Preparing to Send Professor Parks Here to Give a Series of Lectures.

Professor H. M. Parks of the mining department of the Oregon Agricultural college is preparing a series of lectures on various phases of mining which he believes, after careful study of the situation in this state and after conversing with leading mining men, will be valuable to prospectors and those interested in mining in this state. This series of lectures, augmented by a very elaborate collection of minerals and mineral bearing rocks, etc., he expects to give at Baker City and will give it at Medford if arrangements can be made for it.

Professor Parks is to be in Medford during the mining congress, February 2 and 3. He would like to give this series of lectures in the week following.

This is being done as a part of the extension work of the college and is prompted by the desire to serve the people of the state who are unable to come to the college, in so far as it is possible.

**IF YOU ARE A TRIFLE SENSITIVE**  
About the size of your shoes, it's some satisfaction to know that many people can wear shoes a size smaller by shaking Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder, into them. Just the thing for Dancing Parties, Patent Leather Shoes, and for Breaking in New Shoes. When rubbers or overshoes become necessary and your shoes pinch, Allen's Foot-Ease gives instant relief. Sold everywhere, 25c. Sample FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y. Don't accept any substitute.



**YOU** should always be careful about the adjustment of your lubricator if you change your grade of oil, or use an oil that varies much in consistency with heat or cold.

The owner who uses Polarine has none of this trouble.



Polarine always gives uniform and efficient lubrication.

It retains the proper "body" no matter how fast you run. It does not thicken when the weather turns cold—feeds freely, in fact, right down to zero.

Polarine leaves no appreciable carbon deposit. It insures better service from your car—smoother running—longer wear.

Write today for our free Polarine booklet. It will help you in caring for your car.

**Standard Oil Company**  
(Incorporated)

## Noyes & Black

### HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING

Up-to-Date Auto and Carriage Painting, Gold Leaf Signs and Interior Decorating a Specialty.

Shop and Office  
8. Grape and 10th St.

Office Phone 7771. Res. 7212.  
All Work Positively Guaranteed.

# The Light of Popularity

The secret of popularity lies in meeting people often and leaving them favorably impressed.

The popular merchant meets the people often—always with a cheerful message.

A well-lighted window and store front can welcome a thousand people an hour and bid them come into your store.

Its cordial and constant service safeguards the merchant's popularity.

## Rogue River Electric Co.

### H. H. WALTERS, Practical Horseshoer

Particular attention paid to interfering horses and contracted feet. All lameness in the foot cured, such as corns, thrush, mecular trouble, quarter-crack and contraction of the feet. Anything in the line of hand-made work. Have shod such horses as:

Dan Patch . . . . .	Mark . . . . .	1:55
Minor Ayer . . . . .	. . . . .	1:58 1/2
Crescent . . . . .	. . . . .	2:02 1/2
Andregren J. . . . .	. . . . .	2:00
Geo. H. Ray . . . . .	Half mile . . . . .	:58 1/2

And a number of others, too numerous to mention. Your patronage will be appreciated, no matter how large or small.

32 South Grape St., Next to West Side Barn

THE  
**Sunrise Laundry**  
FAMILY WASHING A SPECIALTY. ALL WORK GUARANTEED  
Orders called for and delivered. First class work done by hand. Ladies' and men's suits cleaned and pressed. Tel. Main 7831; Home, 37. Corner Eighth and South Central Avenue.

Monthly Blooming and Climbing Roses, Tree Roses, Shade Trees, Small Fruits, Strawberry Plants and a General Assortment of All Kinds of Fruit Trees  
**H. B. PATTERSON**  
Office in Nash Hotel Lobby Inside Entrance Next to Barber Shop  
Salesyard 119 South Fir Street  
Office Phone Main 6141 Residence Phone Main 2493

**B. T. VAN DE CAR**  
Has an Expert Watchmaker and Engraver  
**O. P. ELLIS**  
Now is the time to have your watch cleaned for spring wear  
**PHIPPS BUILDING**

**First National Bank**  
—OF—  
**MEDFORD, OREGON**  
CAPITAL STOCK \$100,000.00  
Surplus and Undivided Profits \$58,000.00  
United States and Postal Savings Depository  
We solicit your business, which will receive our careful attention.  
F. K. DEUEL, PRESIDENT M. L. ALFORD, CASHIER  
ORRIS CRAWFORD, ASSISTANT CASHIER

**\$40 PER ACRE**  
For 80 acres—the east half of the northwest quarter of section 5, town 36, range 1 west—one and a half miles west of Eagle Point. Twenty to 25 acres has been under cultivation. The owner is very anxious to sell and at this price it ought to move.  
**W. T. YORK & CO.**  
Mail Tribune Block

**Come**  
TO THE  
**PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH**  
**Monday Night**

