

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON EXCEPT SUNDAY BY THE MEDFORD PRINTING CO.

The Democratic Times, The Medford Mail, The Medford Tribune, The Southern Oregonian, The Ashland Tribune.

Office Mail Tribune Building, 25-27 1/2 North E Street, phone, Main 2021; Home 75.

GEORGE PUTNAM, Editor and Manager

Entered as second-class matter at Medford, Oregon, under the act of March 3, 1879.

Official Paper of the City of Medford, Official Paper of Jackson County.

SUBSCRIPTION RATE: One year, by mail, \$5.00; Per month, delivered by carrier in Medford, Jacksonville and Central Point, \$1.00.

SWORN CIRCULATION: Daily average for 12 months ending November 30, 1911, 251.

Full Lensed Wire United Press Dispatches.

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

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

Population—U. S. census 1910—8840; estimated, 1911—10,000.

Five hundred thousand dollar Gravity Water System completed, giving finest supply pure mountain water, and 17.3 miles of streets paved.

Postoffice receipts for year ending November 30, 1911, show increase of 19 per cent.

Banner fruit city in Oregon—Rogue River Spitzenberg apples won sweepstakes prize and title of "Apple King of the World."

at the National Apple Show, Spokane, 1909, and a car of Newtowns won First Prize in 1910.

at Canadian International Apple Show, Vancouver, B. C.

First Prize in 1911 at Spokane National Apple Show won by carload of Newtowns.

Rogue River pears brought highest prices in all markets of the world during the past six years.

Writes Commercial Club, enclosing 6 cents for postage for the finest community pamphlet ever published.

JOLTS AND JINGLES By Ad Brown

Bless 'is 'eart, e's always 'appy, And 'e always wears a smile,

As 'e works at doin' nothin' Down at Washington the while

Sunny Jim Chances growin' mighty slim,

Back to Utica for him— Sunny Jim.

With 'is funny little whiskers Comin' half way to 'is chin,

And a face just like a full moon Ornamented with a grin.

Sunny Jim! Careful, man, there'll come a jerk,

And you'll have to go to work. Sunny Jim.

"When a man from Pennsylvania gets out on the rear end of a train and slings 'Sweet Marie' in Medford, it makes me think the world isn't so large after all," says A. S. Bliton.

Fact is I feel so strongly the same way that next time I go to Philadelphia I'm going to stand in front of the statue of William Penn or Home Run Baker and sing the same tune back at them.

Among things we don't dare print in this little fireside department is Bob Flynn's opinion of the crowd who sat outside the fence and watched the auto races.

The country is waiting to learn what affect recent events have had on the president's game of golf.

The Elks have gone to Portland, and the town seems mighty queer. Yet by careful observation one can find, perchance, a dear.

MORROW MURDER TRIAL UNDER WAY

CHICAGO, July 9.—Interest had been increased in the trial of Mrs. Rene Morrow when the case was called for the second day's session by Judge Kerston.

Thirty women, friends of Mrs. Morrow, were in court and it was understood that they would continue to attend the sessions of the trial until final disposition was made of the charge that Mrs. Morrow murdered her husband, Chas. B. Morrow.

Seated beside Mrs. Morrow, when the examination of prospective jurors was continued today, was her sister, Mrs. Frederick Foster of Los Angeles.

Among the other women who attended the trial today were Mrs. William N. Welch of Los Angeles, Mrs. Nevada Stone of Carson, Nev., and a number of Chicago women, club and fraternity friends of Mrs. Morrow.

The social prominence of Mrs. Morrow has attracted a crowd of curious spectators to the court room.

"When the testimony is heard," declared Mrs. Morrow today, "there is nothing that can be done, except to acquit me. I am innocent of this absurd charge, but I am glad the trial is started."

Most birds eat two and one-half times their own weight every day.

THE REAL MUNICIPAL PROBLEM.

SOME few score families own most of the city of New York. They are descendants of the early settlers, the Knickerbockers. Property to the value of several billions of dollars stand in their names, and from it them derive a constantly increasing revenue, which enables them to lead lives of idleness—useless alike to themselves and the nation.

The Astor family is a fair representative of this class. The founder of the family landed a penniless butcher boy. He was a money-making genius and amassed a great fortune, which he invested in city property. The growth of the community did the balance, and in the fifth generation we find Vincent Astor, a weak-faced youth of twenty, heir to hundreds of millions, and therefore to the earnings of hundreds of thousands of people.

New York presents the incongruous spectacle in a nation founded as a democracy with equality of opportunity as a cornerstone, of four millions of people paying tribute to a few score who did nothing to create their property. How can there be equality of opportunity when millions are taxed for the right of existence for the benefit of those who are stifled and atrophied by the burden of unnecessary inheritance from grasping ancestors?

The spectacle presented by New York is simply an exaggerated reproduction of the conditions in our other cities. What is it that creates this wealth? It is the community. Let the inhabitants all move out of New York or any other city—and the property becomes valueless. It is made valuable solely by the community and increases in value as the community increases in size. No effort, no struggle, no brains are required by the possessor of city property. Just let it alone and the growth of the community increases its value.

German cities recognize this fact and in some of them, like Dusseldorf, the property owners must divide the unearned increment with the municipality. They have clothed the municipality with extraordinary power, giving it the right to condemn and seize property at a fair valuation. The slum districts have been acquired, the unsanitary tenements razed, their sites converted into parks, and their inhabitants moved out into tracts in the suburbs acquired by the city, upon which model cottages have been erected and are rented or sold on easy terms at a nominal profit.

Ownership of water, gas, electric and traction systems by the municipality, enable the city to lay out its own additions, to offer free factory sites, and provide decent and up-to-date homes for the employees.

At the head of these German cities is a trained city manager or mayor, for the administration of municipalities is as much a recognized profession in Germany as railroad management is in America. Politics and the spoils system are eliminated with most beneficial results. Eventually the system will probably be developed to the point where all of the property is owned by the community and the occupants pays rent or lease—a much more equitable state than exists under present conditions.

For the foundation of our system of city government we must go back to the barbarians of the German forests whence came the Angle and the Saxon in the fifth century. A belt of forest or waste separated each village from the other settlements and within this boundary the township, so-called from the "tun" or fence surrounding it, formed a self-governing body, linked to the tribe which surrounded it. In the social center was the homestead or aethel, in which resided the aetheling or oerl, the chief of the clan. Around it grouped the dwellings of the eorls or freedmen, all equal in rights. The land in the township was held in common. Every villager had the right to turn his cattle or swine into the pasture land. The meadow land lay undivided from harvest until spring for common use. In the spring it was divided between the families. Permanent division occurred only in the plow land, but it also was community property and redivided as population increased.

The government rested solely in the freemen who met from time to time around the moot hill or sacred tree to make laws and deal out justice, divide the land shares, or prepare for war.

From these primitive beginnings have come the law and order of the English as well as the German race and in modified form, all of our institutions of government. From it came popular government and representative government as we understand it. From it has evolved our own inefficient system of city government.

As government is designed and should have for its purpose, the greatest good for the greatest number, in process of time, it seems as if we will eventually complete the cycle and return to a modified system of common ownership of municipal property along lines originally designed among our far away barbarian ancestors in the cradle of the race two thousand years and more ago—for what is the sense of justice in taxing millions to tremendously enrich and burden a few to their own handicap and the community's hardship?

COMMUNICATIONS

To the Editor:

In the Mail Tribune of June 29, the editor attempts to reply to a communication from the writer wherein the said editor shows his conception of the ballot by the use of the following: "In other words, a fundamental wrong becomes a fundamental right when governments endorse it and reject reforms."

His view, evidently, is that voting is an inherent right and that every country placing any restriction upon it is "rejecting reform." The trouble is with the view, as voting is only a means to an end and that end is to secure the best government possible, to do which it is necessary to safeguard the ballot by proper restraints, abridgements or denials and not a country or state on earth wherein the franchise is exercised fails to use such safeguards as sees adapted to their peculiar conditions.

What has he to say regarding the District of Columbia, where there is 350,000 people with no vote whatever except to the few who have a residence outside and may go there to vote?

What has he to say of every equal suffrage state where every female at the age of 18 becomes her own guardian with full responsibilities, yet can not vote till she is 21?

What can he say of Hungary, where the voting age is placed at the age of 26, or Finland at the age of 24, or of America at the age of 21, if voting is an inherent right? And what could he say to every foreign country placing property qualifications upon voters?

What can he say to some placing educational qualifications upon it if it is an inherent right?

He says "we ought to have advanced far enough in liberty to admit all citizens to ballot." We answer, the ballot does not give liberty, but just the opposite. The ballot as-

sumes responsibility, obligation and duty, and that is to defend the ballot cast, which imposes all of the duties of citizenship, which must either be imposed upon our women or else by exemptions relieve them from this burden and so create a "privileged class among voters," which is a violation of a necessary fundamental principle in a representative government.

Again he says, "but to a standpoint mind, who thinks the Taft platform progressive and to whom established wrong is sacred right, it is right to deny his own flesh and blood the participation in government which he freely bestows upon the ignorant negro, uneducated foreigner and alien Chinese."

We ask his authority for saying we freely bestow it upon this ignorant class. Right here is where we cross swords. He favors that, we do not. We are opposed to the heathen Chinese, ignorant negro, uneducated foreigner, or the uneducated white American having anything to do with the making of governments. We are suffering today from ignorance on the part of the lawmakers and if governments are to be made and unmade directly by the people, then I stand for educational qualifications among voters, the quicker the better. This may be too progressive for some of my critics. But to give all women the ballot just because a mistake had been made would be like swallowing a potato bug and then taking poison to kill the potato bug.

C. E. WHISLER.

To the Editor:—Will you allow me to stand up and speak my piece.

Oh but you are such an irrepressible kicker. Yes I have been a kicker and a socialist all down the same old pike, but we are all socialists as bad as we understand socialism.

Socialism is democracy in its purity. Socialism is a government of all the people by all the people and for all the people. Well I did not intend to write an essay on socialism. But we, the voters, will next November, give the fair daughters of Oregon the right to help make the laws that control them nevertheless Mr. Whistler to the contrary.

My intention of this article was to give a kick in favor of our meat market men. Would you, could you for an instant think it right to rent a man from Talent or some where else a stall in our city market building to buck with his low prices against our own city meat men. One morning my wife wished me to go to the city market and get some mutton for dinner, so down I goes to where they sell meat very cheap, so cheap, Mr. Editor that it almost makes a person's head swim. I tells the meat man to give me 25 or 30 cents worth of the steak. He called out 30 cents. I gave him 30 cents, placed the meat in the basket, ran home glad with the thought that I would for once have cheap meat for dinner. When I unwrapped the meat to place it in the pot Mrs. Reames says where did you get that meat? I says I got that piece of mutton at the city market house where they sell meat so very cheap. She says, did you pay 30 cents for that small piece of mutton neck? So I got the scales and weighed the meat, it weighed just 2 pounds exactly. Mr. Editor, do you not think our city dads ought to cancel that meat man's license it appears to be an outrage to force our meat men to come down in competition with pound, especially in these good times when it requires six million dollars to auctioneer a candidate for president at Chicago, and nearly the same amount for the same purpose at Baltimore.

Yours for justice, D. B. REAMES.

Medford, July 8.

COUNTY EXPERT'S REPORT.

Jacksonville, Or., July 5, 1912. To the Honorable County Court, Jackson County, Oregon:

Gentlemen: I have made an examination of the books, accounts and vouchers of the several county offices handling county funds, from January 1, 1912, to July 1, 1912, and report as follows: The County Clerk, W. R. Coleman, the county clerk has earned and collected as fees and deposited in the treasury as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Month, Amount. January 1912 \$ 8,841.34; February, 1912 5,348.69; March 1912 95,538.94; April, 1912 248,262.08; May, 1912 122,783.55; June, 1912 34,885.85.

Total deposits \$512,658.45. Balance in sheriff's hands July 1, 1912 79,214.50. Total \$592,872.95.

The sheriff has shown me as follows: On July 2 he deposited in the treasury \$13,460.49.

He has shown me bank statements written by the banks to July 1, 1912, for 63,943.49. Coin and currency and checks and money orders amounting to 2,150.55.

Total \$80,999.53. And he has all other money on hand, but it is for some items constantly coming in and not yet received.

and the exceedingly active circuit court, the county clerk of Jackson county has his hands full.

The County Recorder, Fred Colvig, the recorder's office took in during the months from January 1 to July 1, 1912, as follows: January \$ 542.00; February 518.85; March 898.75; April 639.95; May 530.70; June 512.75.

Totals \$3553.00 \$95.50. These fees have been deposited in the treasury regularly each month, as earned, excepting the sum of \$4.00, omitted on account of an error in the addition of the May earnings.

The recorder's books are in excellent condition. Notwithstanding he has many very lengthy instruments constantly coming to him for record, he keeps the work of the office up to date all the time, seldom a day passing in which his work is not finished, or practically so.

The Sheriff, Wilbur A. Jones, the sheriff has collected as follows: Mileage \$ 74.20. Taxes as follows: Advertising delinquent taxes 165.48; Pg. 24 No. 2, 1909 tax ledger, Rec. 7480 to 75 584.19.

Treasurer's ledgers 1 and 2 for 1911 492,397.96; Ditto 12,876.30; First half S. P. land tax redemption certificate No. 90 40.27; Cert. Delin. 184, 186, 187 37.98; Tax sale redeem. cert. 525, 526, 527 17.92; 1905 receipt 5166, 5170, 5171 64.49; 1905 and 1906 rec. No. 6549 74.00; 1911—Rec. 13384 to 13387 178.96; 1908—Rec. 59961 to 5972 171.54; 1909—Rec. page 15, No. 2 ledger 49.20; 1910—Rec. 9556 to 9595 809.63; 1910—Rec. 9600 to 9753 3292.33; 1910—Rec. 987, vol. 2, pg. 16 18.66; 1911—Rec. 5001 to 5034 184.92; 1911—Rec. 5053 28.81; 1911—Rec. 5056 to 5084 464.99; 1911—Rec. 14611 to 14614 3474.47; 1911—Rec. 14684 to 14691, pg. 22, vol. 2 441.16; 1911—Rec. 880, 932, 2576, pg. 50, vol. 2, ledger 35.93; Pg. 60, vol. 2, ledger, 1911—Rec. 802, 2461, 13671, 22592, 22560, 11543 to 11597, 11609 5,991.98; 1911—Rec. 3002 to 3199 2,356.80; 1911—Rec. 4601 to 4721 2,504.22; 1911—Pg. 80, vol. 2, Rec. 2512, 2595 to 2609 46.37; 1911—Rec. 14552 to 14580 2,923.79; 1911—Rec. 4801 to 4813 136.82; 1911—Rec. 15601 to 15607 392.55; 1911—Rec. 602 to 669 1,278.86; 1911—Rec. 13201 to 13238 616.35; 1911—Rec. 15701 to 15749 1,702.85; 1911—Rec. 14351 to 14400 1,981.58; 1911—Rec. 12801 to 12850 1,586.43; 1911—Rec. 3401 to 3600 2,879.37; 1911—Rec. 4201 to 4400 5,972.53; 1911—Rec. 1289 (in part) 684.60.

Total \$571,777.94. Amount remaining in sheriff's hands January 1, 1912 \$ 21,095.01. Total \$592,872.95.

The sheriff has deposited as follows: January, 1912 \$ 3,841.34; February, 1912 5,348.69; March 1912 95,538.94; April, 1912 248,262.08; May, 1912 122,783.55; June, 1912 34,885.85.

Total deposits \$512,658.45. Balance in sheriff's hands July 1, 1912 79,214.50. Total \$592,872.95.

The sheriff has shown me as follows: On July 2 he deposited in the treasury \$13,460.49.

He has shown me bank statements written by the banks to July 1, 1912, for 63,943.49. Coin and currency and checks and money orders amounting to 2,150.55.

Total \$80,999.53. And he has all other money on hand, but it is for some items constantly coming in and not yet received.

The ten tax rolls for 1911 and the manner in which the assessments appear thereon, scattered through the ten books, is responsible for the delay in making deposits. I have gone over this matter with the assessor and have suggested to him the propriety of compiling the assessment against each owner, on one state-ment and entering that against him in one place on the roll. I think he will adopt a policy like this.

The sheriff has been working under great disadvantages. Not only is he handicapped in this ten roll proposition, which casts an immense burden on him and on his assistants, but his quarters are cramped and there is inadequate space to turn around in his office.

He is compelled during a portion of the tax collecting period to have a line of the work performed in his residence for want of space in the office.

For much praise for the very complete and careful record he has made cannot be given him.

His collection register, on which all receipts are entered and from which he makes his deposits or "turn-overs" to the treasury, is a book to be proud of. In the compilation of this record there is not a mistake to be found. This is a good record—it could not be better.

questions which make most persons stop and ponder and look up law are to him easily answered. He is invaluable in the sheriff's office during a tax collecting period.

In the office force Mr. Jones has had very competent help. It is difficult to assemble skilled assistance for a short period, but he has been fortunate in this respect and is a good judge of competent help. To this is largely due much of the excellent record he has put up.

Not only as tax collector, but as sheriff, as well, Mr. Jones has made good. He has a jail full of prisoners, most of the time, and with an active circuit court sending out process constantly he has all he can do.

The Treasurer, James M. Cronmiller, Receipts: Balance on hand January 1, 1912 \$ 45,451.12; Received from January 1 to July 1 as follows: From sheriff, taxes \$513,658.45; Forest rent 1,507.79; Deposits 17.40; F. Colvig, error in addition 6.00; R. T. Burnett, ex-order 239.50; Sheriff, mileage 187.70; Indemnity, cash order 226.61; Indemnity, recorder 95.50; Refund warrants 126.14; Clerk 2,255.19; Recorder 3,000.00; Bounty 4,016.00; Rent, house 32.00; Harmon refund 3,929.88; Sale property 541.64; Fines and costs 1,346.00; Coroner deposits 360.75; Liquor licenses 133.33; 2 per cent interest on treasurer's balances 543.94.

Total \$573,664.65. Disbursements: The treasurer has paid out as follows: Special school orders \$106,340.70; Special road orders 39,831.66; Special city orders 106,266.79; High school orders 6,548.41; Ashland armory 5,443.28; State treasurer's fines 325.00; One-half state tax for 1912 52,665.50; Indigent soldiers 90.00; Experiment station, poor farm 1,287.50; Road fund 106.62; County warrants redeemed 90,908.44; Interest thereon 9,052.15; School superintendent's orders 26,340.36; Rewards to informers 104.00; Paid from treasurer's deposits 225.55.

Total payments \$455,515.88. Balance in treasury July 1, 1912 118,148.77. Total \$573,664.65.

The treasurer has shown me his bank books, balanced by the several banks to July 1, 1912, which show to his credit in banks within Jackson county, after deducting the amounts of outstanding checks: On June 30, 1912 \$115,138.75.

He has shown me and I have counted cash and currency amounting to 3,010.98. On June 30, 1912, Total \$118,149.73.

The gain is due to making change. The county treasurer has received from three Medford banks 2 per cent interest on daily balances, aggregating the sum of \$543.94, which amount he has deposited in the treasury for several months past. The law does not require a fiduciary agent of a municipal corporation to exact interest for money in his hands. The policy of the law is distinctly against this practice.

The practice, should it become general, would probably deteriorate into many abuses of a private nature, and with loss to the public treasury in the long run.

The Portland Trust company, I am informed, allows 2 per cent on the daily balances of all depositors, which includes the treasurer of Medford. So far as I am informed this is the only instance outside of Jackson county where the county treasurer receives interest on bank balances publicly.

In state treasury finances several state treasurers became notorious, and are said to have accumulated large fortunes by privately loaning the state funds remaining in their hands. This is one of the abuses to which the practice leads, and the policy of the law discourages this practice.

There seems at first glance no good reason why a treasurer should not receive such interest. But this proposition will not stand scrutiny, if the public money is to be loaned out at 2 per cent and county warrants are outstanding at 6 per cent, it does not require much calculation to see where the money would eventually find its finances.

When the treasurer receives \$1500 in the general fund, not otherwise appropriated, it is his duty under the law to issue a call for outstanding warrants, and Mr. Cronmiller has been doing this.

I know of one county treasurer in Oregon who habitually calls warrants in excess of his general funds on hand for redemption, in order to save his county interest on county orders which are slow in coming to him for payment; but this is a bad practice, for the reason that he might find all his called warrants coming in at once.

The treasurer has plenty of advisors who contend that he only has to account for cash received, exclusive of interest. This is correct. But they go further and claim that he is entitled personally to all he can make out of the idle money in his hands, in the way of interest.

I do not believe it is a good nor a safe practice for any treasurer, unless especially authorized by statute, to loan any county funds, or to receive any interest thereon.

To illustrate a form of the abuse this practice would lead to, I will say that Mr. Cronmiller has been approached with a proposition to place all the county funds in a single bank which would pay him \$100 a month in addition to his salary for this favor. As county balances are ordinarily quite large, it is easy to see how a bank holding all the funds, knowing that they would be reasonably inactive, as to a large part of them, could very well make this kind of a proposition. Mr. Cronmiller promptly declined this proposition.

During the collecting period, Mr. Jones has had the assistance of one of the most competent men about the court house, Mr. E. B. Dow, in every department of the county Mr. Dow is thoroughly familiar, and

The county funds of Jackson county are safely deposited in ten different banks within Jackson county. If I were to make a suggestion along this line, it would be for the treasurer to exact a guarantee bond from each bank in which he carried county funds. Many county treasurers do this. The banks themselves ordinarily propose it and furnish the bonds. This is a general custom. Respectfully submitted, J. H. WILSON.

WHERE TO GO TONIGHT STAR THEATRE Under direction of PEOPLE'S AMUSEMENT CO.

Perfect Ventilation and Comfort DON'T LOOK at the thermometer—Come where it's cool and look at our pictures.

Complete Change of Program Today A Show Full of Action and Lots of Surprises At Sather—The Singer Woolworths—The Musicians MATINEES DAILY Admission 10c Children 5c

ISIS THEATRE 3000 Feet of Licensed Pictures 3000 ONLY VAUDEVILLE IN THE CITY Admission 10 and 15 cents.

Fred—DE SILVA and MEISE—Cora In a Hebrew's Troubles. Unhappy Cohn.

THE GIRL WITH THE LANTERN A thrilling and dramatic romance of railroad life.

DARBY and JOAN Drama.

A WESTERN LEGACY One of those screaming western farce comedies.

Special matinees every Saturday and Sunday at 2 p. m. Evening performance, 7:30

Watch Our Addition Grow Jackson and Summit Medford Realty and Improvement Company M. F. & H. Co. Bldg.

Crater Lake Auto Line Car will leave Hotel Medford, for Crater Lake at 8 a. m. Tuesdays and Saturdays. Return Mondays and Thursdays. Spend Sunday at Crater Lake. Reservations made at Medford Hotel office.

Clark & Wright LAWYERS WASHINGTON, D. C. Public Land Matters: Final Proof. Desert Lands, Contests and Mining Cases. Scrip.