

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

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GEORGE PUTNAM, Editor and Manager

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SWORN CIRCULATION. Daily average for eleven months ending November 20, 1911, 2751.

Full Licensed Wire Press Dispatches.

The Mail Tribune is on sale at the Perry News Stand, San Francisco, Portland Hotel News Stand, Portland, Bowman 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—8540; estimated, 1911—10,000.

Five hundred thousand dollar Gravity Water System completed, giving finest supply pure mountain water, and 17.2 miles of streets paved.

Postoffice receipts for year ending November 20, 1911, show increase of 19 per cent.

Banner fruit city in Oregon—Rogue River Spitzbergen 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.

LAST SPRAY FOR CODDLING MOTH

The final or last spray for coddling moth should be applied beginning with August 7th. Ordinarily, this spray might be omitted, but our observations on the second brood show that there are a great many belated members, which will tend to enter the apples some time after the above date. The spraying which was done about a month ago covered the fruit completely at that time; however, the surface area of the apples has increased greatly since that time, making a large portion of the fruit unprotected. It has been noted that the belated members of the second brood of coddling moth have usually caused more damage than any of the regular first or second broods. This is due to the fact that the apples have been properly thinned and only those which should remain being left on the trees. Therefore, the destruction of any fruit after this time means a loss.

Pears need not be sprayed, even the very late ones. The apples should be sprayed with arsenate of lead at the rate of 4 pounds of arsenate of lead to 100 gallons of water.

An examination of all of the commercial orchards of the Valley shows that very effective spraying has been done this year. The fruit is clean in every way, and it is hoped that the record so far maintained will be kept up by applying the final spray. Remember that a box or two of apples will go a long way toward paying for the additional expense of spraying.

P. J. O'GAR, Pathologist in Charge.

MRS. GRACE ACQUITTED OF MURDER CHARGE

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 2.—Mrs. Daisy Grace, acquitted of the charge of attempting to murder her husband, Eugene H. Grace, refused to make a statement today concerning her husband's charges. She said:

"I want to see my boy in Philadelphia and forget the trial, as well as my husband. I felt sure of acquittal."

"I do not think that I shall ever return here, as I want to reserve the rest of my life for my boy and my mother."

Grace is reported to be slightly worse at Newnan.

KID MCCOY IS SAID TO BE INNOCENT

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Reversing a decision made earlier in the day, Magistrate Derouton, sitting in the Bow street court, late this afternoon admitted Norman Selby (Kid McCoy), the American prize fighter, to bail in the sum of \$15,000 on charges of having been implicated in an \$50,000 jewel robbery at Ostend. The court changed its ruling when Scotland Yard detectives testified that Selby undoubtedly was innocent.

At the morning session of court Magistrate Derouton remanded Selby until Thursday, when it was said extradition papers would reach here from Belgium.

"THE GREAT IMPULSE OF POPULAR WILL"

SPEAKING of the third party movement, the Craftsman says: "The movement is not a mere political flurry artificially created by one man's ambitions, but a great impulse of the popular will which finds in Colonel Roosevelt a providential instrument."

The third party is the outcome of the progressive or insurgent movement, which Roosevelt had no part in creating and which he seized upon as an opportunity to realize his personal ambition for a third term.

It has been aptly said of this progressive movement that Bryan was its prophet, La Follette its sensational evangelist, Cummins its convincing pastor, Wilson its philosopher and Roosevelt its mere opportunist.

Instead of Bryan, La Follette and Cummins, creators of the progressive movement and Hadley, Deneen, Borah, Osborn, Bourne and Works, its advocates, supporting the third party, we find "this great impulse of the popular will" created and financed by such reformers as Perkins of the steel trust and Morgan interests, McCormick of the Harvester trust, Munsey of the periodical trust, Pinchot, Beveridge and other members of the "tennis cabinet" personal followers of the Great Man, with Johnson and Heney of California and Hoeh of Kansas and Flynn of Pennsylvania, who have joined the third party and also kept control of the republican party in their states.

When Roosevelt ordered the attorney general to stop proceedings against the Harvester trust because Perkins threatened the alienation of the Morgan interests, and when he consented to the violation of the law and permitted the absorption of the Tennessee company by the steel trust, was he carrying out progressive principles and aiding the "healthy evolution of our political life along lines of social and economic justice?"

Mr. Perkins announces that the new party will have plenty of cash. Undoubtedly the steel and other "good trusts" will pay any amount to have such a friend to special interests as Roosevelt has been again in the presidential chair. But why doesn't Mr. Roosevelt publish the list of campaign contributions for his primary campaign as La Follette has done? Why does he not bar big contributions and corporation support as Wilson has done?

Why not show the source of this "great impulse of the popular will," its inspiration and its financial support? Because to do so would absolutely destroy its popularity by unmasking the deluded hero worshippers kneeling at the shrine of the great Four Flusher.

TO COMPLETE THE TICKET

BUT one thing is needed to complete the ticket of the Bull Moose party, and that is the nomination of William Randolph Hearst as vice president.

Hearst has legitimately earned the place. He is again in open revolt against the democratic party, which, strange to say, pays no attention to his scoldings. The third party is the legitimate fold for such political undesirables of the rule or ruin stripe.

Hearst tried to force Champ Clark on the democratic ticket, and to do it, made an alliance with Ryan and Tammany hall. Clark's weakness in listening to such advice and his desertion of principles, brought about his defeat and the would-be Warwick is out of a job.

Hearst believes in a big navy and is unmercifully flaying the democratic house for not building more dreadnaughts with the people's money. Roosevelt also believes in big navies.

Hearst announces his belief in a high tariff, not only for revenue, but for protection. Roosevelt has the same faith. Both are imperialists and expansionists and extremists.

Hearst believes in denouncing the bosses he can't boss and then going into partnership with them for a division of the spoils. This is one of Roosevelt's cardinal principles.

Both preach one thing and practice another. Both change color constantly like the chameleon. Both are opportunists, both of over leaping ambition and both crazed with egotism.

What more happy combination could there be than Roosevelt and Hearst for the Bull Moose ticket?

The New Party From a Roosevelt Point of View

(From The Craftsman.) Two years ago The Craftsman predicted the birth of a new party which would absorb the progressive elements from both the Republican and Democratic ranks, and we pointed to Theodore Roosevelt as the logical leader of such a party, to be founded, as we then saw it, on "conservation and the square deal." Since then, in spite of many a dramatic and bewildering anti-climax, our political history has moved steadily toward the fulfillment of this prediction, and the new party makes its official bow to the nation in Chicago on August 5th. A few months ago it seemed as though this event might be indefinitely delayed by the Republicans placing Theodore Roosevelt again at their head, and The Craftsman, knowing what comes of putting new wine in old bottles, felt that inevitable ultimate realignment would be postponed, but not averted. But the Republican organization, by arrogantly overruling in its national convention the will of the Republican voters as expressed in the presidential primaries, precipitated this realignment, and at the same time liberated from all obligation to itself the one leader best able to give to a people's party in its beginnings definiteness and a fighting edge.

Then the Democratic organization, shaken by the popular outcry over the performance of the Republican machine, and forced from its original program by Mr. Bryan's aggressive and fearless generalship in Baltimore, nominated Woodrow Wilson, a man whom the people respect and whom the bosses do not love; and once again it seemed that the stars in their courses were fighting against the birth of a new party. "Given an opportunity to vote for a progressive candidate on the Democratic ticket," argued certain timid friends of the third-party movement, "the progressive Democrats upon whose support we counted will stay in their own camp, and our fighting force will be so reduced as to make the odds against us in November overwhelming." The waverers, forgetting that whatever the immediate outcome, a fight for the right is never a fight lost, urged Colonel Roosevelt to retire from the field, or to throw his strength to Wilson.

struct the Wilson boom, but when this proved impossible they climbed with alacrity upon the band-wagon. To many who believe wholeheartedly in the right of the people to rule, it must seem that Colonel Roosevelt's position was strengthened rather than weakened by his divorce from the Republican organization, and that his moral obligation to those who look to him for leadership is unaffected by Governor Wilson's candidacy. In other words, the reformation of the old parties, if possible at all, cannot be accomplished entirely from within. When we conduct our own reformation there is always the temptation to compromise, and it is then that a little ungentle pressure from without is likely to help toward results. Such pressure can be applied most effectively by an independent party, and whether it results in a regenerated democracy or regenerated republicanism or an enthroned third party, it will have served its purpose and justified its existence. As to the need of reform, we must not delude ourselves with any false belief that it has disappeared just because for once, when the eyes of the country were focused upon it, a great political machine has been commandeered and forced for a time to do the people's work. Any machine whose purpose is hostile to the public good is at a disadvantage when working in the open with the spotlight turned upon it. But such organizations are adept at avoiding the limelight, and when working under cover their power is appalling. The only safe plan is to send them to the scrap heap, and to substitute for them a machine built for and by the people for purposes so righteous that all its operations can be in the open and under the constant flooding light of publicity. Meanwhile things are in a bad way with the old parties, whatever their nominal leadership, when one attorney of Ryan presides over one national convention and another attorney of Ryan presides over the other. In other words, special privilege, with a spirit above partisanship, keeps its hands on the levers in both parties, and then, unperturbed, leaves the voting and the excitement to the people.

Fortunately, however, the people are now awakening to the meaninglessness of party labels. For years the independent voter has been becoming more and more independent. In politics, as in religion, the emphasis is less and less on sectarianism. The people are learning to think for themselves, to demand facts instead of phrases, to work back through all the intentionally bewildering surface complexities of politics to the great simple basic principles of social and economic justice. This is the last thing that the bosses, and the special interests behind the bosses, desire. With a perfect nonpartisan understanding among themselves, they recognize as one of their most valuable assets the tradition of party regularity among the voters. Rather than see that shattered, the bosses will at time even connive to put into public office the best man available, putting up with the temporary inconvenience and discomfort this entails for the sake of keeping intact the people's faith in our party system.

But in spite of all such devices a great section of the public has come to the conclusion that the conditions now prevailing in both the old parties are beyond the power of any one man, no matter how earnest and incorruptible he may be, to control, even from the vantage point of the presidency. The need of a new party is implicit in the organizations of the two old parties, and is a matter transcending personal considerations. That Colonel Roosevelt's dynamic and magnetic personality is available for its immediate leadership is a piece of great good fortune and has undoubtedly hastened the event. But the movement is not a mere political flurry artificially created by one man's ambitions, but a great impulse of the popular will which finds in Colonel Roosevelt a providential instrument. His unique value in this crisis lies in his gift of leadership, his power to fire the people, with faith in their own aspirations and with courage and purpose to realize them. He arouses the kind of fighting spirit which launches an enterprise in the face of seemingly insurmountable obstacles and drives it through to its goal. His appeal is to the imagination, the idealism and the generous enthusiasm of the nation, especially of its young men whose hearts are ever ready to kindle to high adventure.

A distinguished reactionary editor has jested at Colonel Roosevelt for "confusing morality and politics." As a matter of fact, it is because he refuses to separate these two that the people have need of him. That a political party should be based on democracy and the decalogue does not strike some of us as either incongruous or amusing, although the professional politician is convulsed with mirth at the idea. To our way of thinking a party held together by a people's aspirations toward righteousness instead of by the cohesive power of public plunder needs no apology.

But the people must remember

New Poetical Genius Found in California

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3.—Heralded as "one of the greatest juvenile geniuses in the history of literature" and greeted with prophecies that in his work "the spirit of poetry, long quiescent, begins to live again," Clark Ashton Smith, a 13-year-old boy of the high Sierras, today is the literary sensation of California.

Unique in that the terrestrial sphere plays small part in them, the writings of the boy genius are phrased in the language of the cosmic sphere. Sponsors for the boy are aiding in arranging a volume of fifty-six poems soon to be published.

Born of an American mother and an English father, the boy until six months ago was never twenty miles from his birthplace. Delicate from birth and possessed of too much "temperament," the boy went only for a short time to the public schools and since then has been developed by a long study of the great writers and a constant communing with the wide spaces of the hills.

To vex the eyeballs of posterity. But were I God, I would be overlord Of many kings, and were as breath to guide Their dust of destiny. And were I God, Exempt from this mortality which clogs Perception and clear exercise of will, What rapture it would be if but to watch Destruction couching at the back of Time, The tongueless dooms which dog the traveling suns, The vampire Silence at the breast of worlds, Fire without light that gnaws the base of things, And Lethe's mounding tide, that rots the stone Of fundamental spheres. This were enough Till such time as the dazzled wings of will Came up with power's accession, scarcely felt For very suddenness. Then would I urge The strong contention and conflicting might Of chaos and creation, matching them, Those immemorial powers inimical, And all their stars and gulfs subservient Dynasts of Time and anarchy of the dark In closer war reverseless, and would set New discord at the universal core, A Samson principle to bring it down In one magnificent ruin. Yes, The monster chaos were mine unleased hound, And all my power Destruction's own right arm.

Those who have the boy's welfare at heart have decided that he shall not be spoiled and exploited before the curious of the cities. They advise that he go back to the high Sierras, there to live close to nature's heart and keep himself unspotted from the world, confident that, if he does so, the world will have acquired a new singer fit to rank with the greatest bards of time.

that the ultimate responsibility for the new party, for its success or its failure, rests with themselves and not with Colonel Roosevelt. In such a fight as lies before it, the final outcome depends upon the rank and file rather than upon the officers. Having found a leader, their work is only begun. It is for them to make it and keep it the people's party, to see that it does not slip from their control into the hands of the political and business boss. To this end it should be financed by the small contributions of the many rather than by the large contributions of the few. Ultimately there should be a law limiting sharply the size of campaign contributions, thereby making it possible for all to have practically equal stakes in the result. In the sublimated and cynical game of politics as the politicians know it, the special interests put up the stakes on a basis of "heads we win, tails you lose," and the people merely play the part of pawns.

WHERE TO GO TONIGHT ISIS THEATRE Advanced Vaudeville Licensed Photoplays GEORGE and GOTT Blackface singing, talking and dancing. See these jolly boys. WHEN THE FIRE BELLS RANG Comedy THE FURS Comedy THE PILGRIMAGE Drama This is a fine German story. THE SHERIFF AND HIS MAN Drama A western hummer GOOD MUSIC Evening performance, 7:30 Admission 10 and 15 cents. Special matinee Saturday and Sunday at 2 p. m.

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