

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE
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GEORGE PUTNAM, Editor and Manager

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

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.

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

Population—U. S. census 1910—2240; estimated, 1912—10,000.

Five hundred thousand dollar Gravity Water System completed, giving finest supply pure mountain water, and 15.5 miles of streets paved.

Postoffice receipts for year ending November 20, 1911, show increase of 13 per cent.

Banner fruit city in Oregon—Rogue River Spitznberg apples won sweet-stakes prize and title of "Apple King of the West" at the National Apple Show, Spokane, 1909, and a car of Newtown Spans.

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 Newtown Spans.

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

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

JOLTS AND JINGLES
By Ad Brown

Doc Keene had the nightmare the other night. He dreamed seven little devils took turns reading Roosevelt's "Confession of Faith," to him from beginning to end.

A bit of burning bunting put a bit of the spectacular into the Bull Moose convention that wasn't on the program.

One paper suggests that they call them Moosevelters now.

Now on the wild Unbeaten track, They're either going Or coming back.

The Forest Grove council is laying it down to the paving trust.

A Mr. and Mrs. Seed are seeking divorce and evidence shows they are Seeds not to be cultivated.

Fellow sends in this and says there are those who will understand the application, "Some of the audience at Louisiana Lou had a Royal time."

The Bull Moosers are playing in hard luck. William Randolph Hearst is paving the way to join their ranks.

HIGHWAY ADVOCATES ELECT NEW OFFICERS

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 8.—Having concluded the business and election of officers, the delegates to the third International Highway convention are leaving here today for their homes.

J. T. Ronald of Seattle was elected president of the Pacific Highway Association by acclamation. Frank M. Fretwell of Seattle will succeed himself as secretary but with the title of honorary secretary. The other officers are:

Senior vice president for Alaska—Falcon Joslyn of Fairbanks.

Senior vice president for British Columbia—F. McD. Russell of Vancouver and A. E. Todd of Victoria.

Vice president for the Canadian Yukon—Alfred Thompson of Dawson.

Senior vice presidents of California—A. C. Briggs of San Francisco and F. W. Jackson of San Diego.

Senior vice president for Oregon—Frank B. Riley of Portland.

Senior vice president for Washington—Samuel Hill of Marysville.

Southern Pacific Excursion Over the Siskiyou

Join the Coastline Excursion. Climb the Siskiyou Sunday, August 11th, leaving Medford at 8 a. m., returning reach Medford 7 p. m., special train made up of modern steel chair cars and coaches, enjoy the wonderful mountain scenery, not overlooking the best of mineral water at Coalestia, ample shade, large pavilion, tennis court, good music, round trip fare one dollar, children half fare, full particulars at Southern Pacific Depot, both phones. 120*

THE MAGIC WAND.

ALL the ills that afflict the body politic, all the abuses that cripple industrialism, all the festering sores that centuries of civilization have generated, all the economic inequalities of opportunity that oppresses mankind, all the dark clouds that cluster around the sun of prosperity, will mystically disappear when Roosevelt waves his magic wand.

No rainbow, gorgeous with its prismatic colors, ever glittered more alluringly than the resplendent rainbow of promises the Colonel has conjured before the nation as a sign that the flood of evil shall no longer deluge afflicted humanity—when he waves his magic wand.

No loquacious quack extolling the merits of his patent cure-all ever enumerated so many wonderful cures; no medicine man of the aborigines ever boasted of such marvelous results from his mysterious incantations; no sorcerer of superstition's night ever conjured up by aid of airy spirit and diabolic demon such amazing necromancy as our Superman by waving his magic wand.

In his "Confession of Faith," Roosevelt artfully appeals to the prejudices and passions of every class. He catalogues the wrongs humanity endures and that civilization creates. He conjures a Utopia of equality. He promises every one a living wage and plenty of work. He will end panics and create enduring prosperity. The rich will divide with the poor, the trusts will become benevolent institutions; humanity will receive a new birth of freedom—this time from even the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune. How? Elect Teddy president a third time and he will wave his magic wand.

Our Superman in his lust for power, in his mad scramble for office, neglects to outline a constructive policy. He enumerates the evils that we have but outlines no definite policies of reconstruction. He is not, and never was, a constructive statesman. Glittering generalities and appeals to passion replace the practical program worked out by progressives like La Follette. The promises of blatant demagoguery sprinkled with the borrowed ideas of plodding statesmen, replace the scientific solution of governmental problems.

It is the old appeal of the office seeker for office in revised form, rosy hued, bombastic, alluring, a call to the unthinking, a signal to sentimentalists, a summons to the blind hero worshipers, to rally about the new white hope and follow him unto the pie-counter, and all who refuse will become liars, hypocrites and molly-coddles—by the waving of the magic wand.

THE city council Monday night awarded a contract to the Klamath Northwestern for the printing of city notices at the rate of 8 cents the line for the first insertion and 5 cents the line for the succeeding insertions. A great many of the notices are printed through ten issues of the paper. In Medford, however, the city council uses the telephone posts for all notices except assessment ordinances which are printed but once, and think the newspapers are robbing when 5 cents a line is charged. Klamath Falls' council wants to build up a creditable newspaper, while Medford councilmen think they advance the city's welfare by crippling those established.

The United States Postal Express

By E. L. McClure
The burden of our argument has been the advantages that would be given to all classes by an express service reaching from all to all, by a frequent periodic delivery. Objections should come from those opposed to such a system being established; but as no opponent has deigned to enter the lists with a reply, we are compelled to resort to imaginary objections.

First to be considered is the local delivery men who would be put out of business. The delivery wagons standing at street corners waiting for a job, occasionally leave the stand with a trunk or package, and exert energy sufficient to perform the maximum service, but are compelled to carry the articles to destination, though it may be only a fraction of a mile; the expense of maintenance and sustenance would be no greater if they worked under a system that gave constant employment with full loads.

The increased volume of business developed by a perfect delivery service would require the employment of a much greater force of men than are now engaged in the business; and as they would be kept at work, instead of waiting for work to come to them, their compensation would be better and more satisfactory.

The investment in vehicles suitable for the business would increase the cost of vehicles used; but an auto truck moving with a full load over the territory would cost less, and earn more, than the hundreds of express wagons it would replace.

Retail stores have to maintain an organization of men and vehicles to handle the delivery of maximum sales, and when sales are slack there is no employment for the surplus labor and equipment; while it inevitably occurs when the maximum service is required that there is congestion and unsatisfactory delivery service. A perfect delivery service provided by the Postal Express would be equipped for the maximum service with a system that could expand to meet any requirement without congestion being possible as long as there men and vehicles enough to carry the articles, and the rate for express deliveries would be reduced to a bagatelle of the present expense of private delivery.

It would be a severe blow to all "middle men" to place all producers in direct contact with all consumers; but are the interests of middle men of more importance than the people they are supposed to serve? A few milk combines now control the milk market in every city; but if every person who had a cow could deliver the surplus milk to customers by a perfectly dependable service, it would improve the quality and reduce the price of milk to the consumer, and the man with a cow would receive more money than the milk dealers would pay him.

If all daily supplies for the table came direct from the farm, picked fresh and ripe, there might be a loss of trade for the stores, who are compelled to tax customers for rent, profit, clerk hire, delivery and capital invested, which is all eliminated by the direct delivery system; but does any one believe there should not be a change in the system, if it would give the house supplies direct from the farm, without being compelled to pay for an army of men to dole out inferior articles at combination prices?

The same argument holds good with department stores located in the cities competing with the local retail stores; for the consumers' interest is certainly of greater concern than the middle men who exist by the trade from consumers. There is no doubt of the policy being just that would give the consumer perfect freedom to purchase in any market that serves him the best; and the retail store deserves no more consideration than is his due for serving his customers better than can be done by others. Every middle man, and combination of middle men, have increased the cost of living until it has become unbearable; and one of the most direct remedies for high cost of living would be the establishment of the Postal Express.

The New Homestead Law

The Interior Department has issued the following instructions to the various land offices throughout the country regarding the new homestead law:

1. The period of residence is reduced from five years to three, the credit to begin, however, from the establishment of actual residence upon the land; proof must be submitted within five years from the date of entry.

2. Cultivation for three years, counting from date of entry, is required, including actual cultivation of not less than one-sixteenth of the area beginning with the second year and not less than one-eighth beginning with the third year and until final proof. Tillage of the soil is required; a mere breaking of the soil is not sufficient; but this must be accompanied by a planting or sowing of seed. Grazing is not accepted, except with respect to certain lands opened to entry under special acts providing therefor. Except as to certain lands in Idaho and Utah, hereafter mentioned, the cultivation required is the same on entries under the enlarged homestead acts as on ordinary entries; that is, the cultivation of the former (heretofore required) is reduced by half.

3. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to reduce the required area of cultivation; this will not be done on account of the physical or financial disabilities or misfortunes of the entryman, but only where execution of cultivation to the statutory proportion is unreasonable under the peculiar conditions governing the lands. The entryman must make application for the reduction during the first year of entry. Forms will be furnished for that purpose. These applications are primarily passed upon by the general land office, but the ultimate decision thereon rests with the Secretary of the Interior.

4. After residence upon the land for one year, soldiers and sailors who served in time of war may have credit for the period of their service. They must, however, show cultivation of not less than one-eighth of the area for at least one year.

5. The general land office is authorized to extend for not more than six months the ordinary period of six months allowed for establishment of residence, on account of climatic conditions, sickness or other unavoidable cause. Application for this relief will not be considered in advance, but the homesteader's rights will be adjudicated when the question is raised. The homesteader is required to go upon the land when the hindering cause is removed.

6. The entryman may absent himself for one continuous period of not more than five months in each year following establishment of his residence, but he must show bona fide continuous residence during remaining portions of the three-year period. Two five-month periods of absence immediately succeeding each other, though in different years of entry, will not be allowed; six months' absence renders the entry subject to contest. Moreover, in considering either final proof or contests, extended periods of absence are respected only where notice has been given to the local land office at the beginning of the intended absence and also notice of the homesteader's return. The acts allowing

leave of absence to be granted by the local land officers have not been repeated.

7. The privilege of commutation (where it heretofore existed) is not affected by the new act, except that the entryman must be a citizen of the United States, and the old practice under which commutation was allowed by persons who had merely declared their intention of becoming citizens is abrogated as to all entries.

8. Where a homestead entryman dies, his widow or other statutory successors may make up the three-year period by adding together the period during which the entryman complied with the law and the period during which they cultivated the land, residence not being required of them. However, if the entryman himself has not complied with the law in all respects before his death, the entry is forfeited by his default, and, upon proper proof, the entry will be cancelled.

9. Unless a homestead claimant files an election on or before October 4, 1912, to make proof thereafter under the old law, the entry is subject to the provisions of the three-year law of June 6, 1912. The required residence is thus reduced from five to three years, but the specific cultivation provided by the act must be submitted within five years after the date of entry.

10. Any hardships which might result from the above are eliminated by the ruling of the Secretary that a person having an entry under the old law may show the cultivation of the proportions named in the new law for two successive years, though they may not be the second and third years of the entry. Moreover, he holds that where the proof, showing compliance with the new law, is submitted upon an old entry after the expiration of five years from its date, the entry may be, in the absence of adverse claims, submitted to the Board of Equitable Adjudication for confirmation. Said board consists of the Secretary of the Interior and the Attorney-General.

11. Where the price of a tract of land is required to be paid, the annual installments extending beyond the period of residence required under the new law, proof may be submitted as in other cases, final certificates not issuing until the entire purchase price has been paid.

12. On entries of arid lands in Idaho and Utah for cultivation without residence, the period of cultivation is not reduced; this must amount to one-eighth during the second year and one-fourth during the third, fourth and fifth years. Seven years is allowed for submission of proof.

13. All the provisions of the act apply to entries under the reclamation acts and the Kinkaid entries in Western Nebraska, excepting the provision as to cultivation.

14. Persons having entries made prior to June 6, 1912, are especially warned that it may be to their advantage to have their entries adjudicated under the new law, and that they should carefully consider the matter; if they desire to submit proof under the law under which their entries were made, they must on or before October 4, 1912, file at the local land office an election to do so; blank forms will be furnished by the various local land offices.

The Colonel's Convention

(From the Portland Spectator.)
Shouting that all who disagree with him are "crooks," "liars" and "thieves," declaring that the old parties are controlled by the rich malefactors, and roaring that his opponents who did not steal their nominations were named by boss-ridden conventions, Colonel Roosevelt is having the time of his life in his triumphal march back from the Elba and on to Chicago.

The Colonel was never so happy as he is today, nor will he ever be as happy again. He has called his own convention; he has picked his own delegates; he has chosen his own chairman; he has written his own platform; he has selected his own nominee. And so strange are the mental processes of the man that he expects us to believe him when he asserts that convention, delegates, chairman, platform and nominee are the free will choice and selection of the people. In the wide range of opera bouffe, imagination has conceived nothing quite so farcical as this convention and nothing so ludicrous as the colonel's pretention that it is a convention of the people.

The Spectator believes that just one thing mars the ineffable happiness of the colonel: He can't be all the delegates, and the chairman. You remember that the colonel's son said that "father would never attend a wedding because he couldn't be the bride." But if the dear man can't be the chairman and all the delegates he can be, and is, the platform and the nominee.

Of course, this convention and its nominee will not affect the result of the presidential election. For many years, the colonel was the big rocket for this country; now he is nothing but the charred stick.

Medford Real Estate & Employment Agency

13 1/2 acres, 1/2 mile from Phoenix 6 acres in alfalfa the rest in grain, will sell on good terms or will trade for city property.
2 1/2 acres, of timber to trade for small house in town.
2 1/2 acres, set to berries, 2 room house and other buildings, crop goes with the place at \$1800.
21 acres, 1 mile from city limits 20 acres set to fruit, 1 acre for buildings, new 5 room modern house, new pumping plant, all new out side buildings, must sell on account of sickness, \$15,000.
1/2 acre and 4 room house just outside of the city limits on N. Riverside, \$1400, will take good team as first payment.
We have some fine bargains in city property in all parts of the city.
If you want to trade your city home for acreage don't fail to come and see what we have to offer.
Furniture in an 8 room house for \$150, also will rent the house for \$20 per month.
Employment
Women and girls for general house work in and out of town.
Waitress out of town.
Man and wife on ranch.
Ranch hands.
Elderly lady housekeeper for single man.
MRS. EMMA BITTNER
Phone 4141; Home, 14.
Opposite Nash Hotel
ROOMS 6 and 7, PALM BLOCK.

Oh Mama!
Why don't you ring up the grocer and have him bring us some Hot Bread and Rolls on first delivery or call on Medford Bakery on South Central street and get Hot Bread and Rolls for breakfast. He has it in the morning at 6 o'clock and it is just like home made.
R. C. JOERGENSEN, Prop.

Thermos
Just what you want on that auto trip
Always hot or cold a you desire

MEDFORD BOOK STORE
MORTGAGE LOANS
Money on hand at all times to loan on improved ranches and city property at lowest rates with "on or before privilege."
JAMES CAMPBELL
Phone 3231 320 G-C Bldg.

PLUMBING
Steam and Hot Water Heating
All Work Guaranteed
Prices Reasonable
COFFEEN & PRICE
25 Howard Block, Entrance on 5th St.
Pacific 2021. Home 548.

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.

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

80 acres, six miles from Medford, good graded road crosses the tract, all free soil, at \$50 per acre. \$1000 will handle, easy terms on balance. Part is creek bottom land, suitable for alfalfa. Several springs on the place. Timber enough to pay for the tract. No buildings. In the Griffin creek district.
W. T. York & Co.

WHERE TO GO TONIGHT
STAR THEATRE
Under direction People's Amusement Company.
ALWAYS IN THE LEAD
Special Added Attraction
THE GRAND ELKS PARADE
Portland Ore., July, 1912
Portraying all important events. Another Reliance 2 reel feature

ISIS THEATRE
Advanced Vaudeville
Licensed Photoplays
THE IRISH FASHION PLATE
DALE & DALE
Originators of the double triple tangefoot cloz.

EMMETT CAMPBELL HALL
That brilliant scenario writer certainly won the hearts of the American people when he wrote the above story. A story so different to anything heretofore attempted, abounding with patriotism it carries you along to a point where you feel that the Stars and Stripes and the U. S. A. is good enough for anyone.

HER GIFT
A little married life romance faithfully portrayed by the favorites, Mr. Arthur Johnson and Miss Irisco.

CLARK & WRIGHT LAWYERS
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Public Land Matters: Final Proof, Desert Lands, Contest and Mining Cases. Scrip.

Draperies
We carry a very complete line of draperies, lace curtains, fixtures, etc. and do all classes of upholstering. A special man to look after this work exclusively and will give us good service as is possible to get in even the largest cities.
Weeks & McGowan Co.

A SNAP
60 acres, six miles from Medford, good graded road crosses the tract, all free soil, at \$50 per acre. \$1000 will handle, easy terms on balance. Part is creek bottom land, suitable for alfalfa. Several springs on the place. Timber enough to pay for the tract. No buildings. In the Griffin creek district.