

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

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GEORGE PUTNAM, Editor and Manager

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Official Paper of Jackson County.

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CIRCULATION.

Daily average for eleven months end-
ing November 28, 1911, 2751.

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

Full Leased Wire United Press
Dispatches.

MEDFORD, OREGON.

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

Population—U. S. census 1910—5849;
estimated, 1912—10,000.

Five hundred thousand dollars Gravity
Water System completed, giving finest
supply pure mountain water, and 12.5
miles of street lighting.

Postoffice receipts for year ending
November 28, 1911, show increase of 19
per cent.

HOWARD WANTS MANNERS TAUGHT IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

SALEM, Ore., Jan. 17.—The man-
ners of the present generation of the
youth of Oregon do not please Repre-
sentative J. K. Howard of Douglas
county. A little first hand instruc-
tion from their teachers in how to
act, he believes, would not come in
amiss, and he thinks it should begin
early.

These ideas and a number of oth-
ers pertaining to the instruction of
the public school child are embodied
in a bill introduced by Howard, who
is a minister, in the house.

The bill makes it compulsory on
the state superintendent of public in-
struction and the state board of edu-
cation to adopt a graded course in
manners and morals as a permanent
part of the curriculum of all schools
up to the ninth grade. Mr. Howard
would make girls learn manners as
well as boys and no child is to be
excused, according to the bill.

The provision is also made for a
course of lectures on sex hygiene to
grammar and high school pupils, over
12 years of age by the county superin-
tendent, the principal of the school,
or some other proper person. The
sexes are to be segregated in this in-
struction.

PROPOSE CHANGE IN PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY

SALEM, Ore., Jan. 17.—One of the
confusing features of the present pri-
mary law will be eliminated if a
measure introduced in the house to-
day by Representative Loftgren of
Portland is adopted instead of vot-
ing for only one of his party's can-
didates, for delegate to the national
convention, this bill provides that the
elector vote for the entire number
allowed the party by law.

At the last election this number
was ten. Much confusion resulted,
however, from the vote for one re-
quirement.

GHOSTS OF DEATH CELL

'HANT BIG NEGRO PUGILIST

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—Jack John-
son, suffering from an old-fashioned
case of "hants," flung into the
office of Charles F. Dewoody of the
federal department of justice today
and complained bitterly because he
was confined in one of the death
cells at the county jail. The negro
swore "spooks" made merry around
his cell all night and that for the
first time in his life he was suffer-
ing from a weak back, "due to my
thrashing around all night when the
spooks were bothering me."

Dewoody told the negro he ought
to have a large and comfortable cell.
Johnson responded he had no com-
plaint on the size, "but just think of
sleeping in a room where men have
spent their last night on earth. I'd
rather jump from the top of a twenty
story building than to repeat that
experience."

John A. Perl Undertaker

28 S. BARTLETT

Phone M. 471 and 473

Ambulance Service Deputy Coroner

SYNDICALISM.

OUT of the conflict of labor and capital—out of indus-
trial turmoil and strife, has sprung a new and sinis-
terism, of tremendous import to humanity, Syndicalism,—
a Frankenstein of evil omen, conjured into being by the
crimes of capitalism, remorselessly pursuing its creator to
avenge by destruction the sin of its conception.

Like all great radical movements, syndicalism has
sprung from the masses, from the boiling of the dregs at
the bottom of the human caldron. Primeval and brutal
in characteristics, its simplicity and crudeness give it
enduring vitality and strength—yet it is but the reversed
reflection of existing conventions,—a satire on civilization
as seen wrong end to in the looking glass.

Syndicalism is not socialism, which teaches the peace-
ful evolution of the all powerful democratic state through
education—this process is altogether too conservative and
slow. Neither is it labor unionism, which means the pro-
tection of the skilled few at the expense of the unskilled
many.

Syndicalism is the seizure by labor of the various in-
dustries of the world, so that the workers, all the workers,
will receive full value of their labor. Syndicalism is world
wide, it knows neither trade nor craft, neither rank nor
class, neither race nor nationality. The workers of the
world are to take possession of the machinery of produc-
tion of the world and abolish capitalism and the wage
system—even as the French Jacobins abolished aristocracy
to establish fraternity and equality.

The means to the end—the machinery to be employed
to bring about this condition, is "direct action"—sabotage
and strikes. Sabotage is the gentle art of soldiering off
the job, of decreasing the employer's profit, of poor work-
manship, of assisting in every way possible to bring on
bankruptcy.

Short strikes are to be called wherever possible to
cripple industry and to unify the toilers, to disorganize
business without impoverishing the strikers. The strikers
will return to work, asking no recognition, signing no
agreements, but a step in the program to ruin the employer
and train the workers. Gradually the cost of production
will increase so, and the profits decrease so, that the em-
ployers, worn out, will give up the management of un-
profitable industry to workers.

Some day, when the workers are trained sufficiently,
the general strike will be declared and all industry cease.
The minority of employers will be forced to turn over
everything to the majority of workers and the industries
will govern themselves according to their needs and lights.

Such is the theory of syndicalism, which seems to be
expressed in the philosophy of Ponget: "Do you want
something? Don't ask for it. Make sure you are strong
enough not to fear any comeback, and then take it." That
has always been the ruthless philosophy of capitalism—
now it is to become the philosophy of the workers.

What syndicalism would have the workers do to cap-
ital, is only what capital or its predecessor, privilege, has
always done to workers. It is the revolt of the toiler from
centuries of mistreatment, serfdom and peonage. Our
factories, our mills and our mines have heartlessly crushed
the joy of life out of millions—sacrificed life to property
even as the syndicalists would sacrifice property and pro-
fits of the few, for life and profits for the multitude.

Government must grow from below, as everything else
in nature grows. It cannot grow downwards from the
top. Man did not come from the angels, but from the
beasts, and as he grows so will his government grow. The
bottom must be bettered to perfect the top, and the syndi-
calists realize it. Yet the syndicalist cares nothing for
the finely spun threads of logic. He only knows he is
the victim of convention and would brush aside the bul-
warks of convention as chains that bind him. Like the
sightless Sampson at Gaza, he would pull down the temple
about his enemies, though he perish in the ruins.

Syndicalism has had a tremendous growth in Europe,
particularly in France. It has but recently secured a foot-
hold in America. It is the gospel of the Industrial Work-
ers of the World, "I. W. W." as they are known—and Bill
Haywood is its chief priest.

Syndicalism is un-American in origin and conception.
It belongs to the land of caste and serfdom, where the
rank and file are without opportunity. Its growth in
America is most rapid among the foreigners imported to
take the places of Americans by predatory employers who
practice a thinly disguised peonage—an actual wage slav-
ery. Its appearance follows the industrial and economic
tyranny of the trust, which is making this a land where
the worker is denied opportunity.

Outside the more populous eastern states, America is
still agricultural rather than industrial. The foreign im-
migration has merged with the native and lost its charac-
teristics after a generation or two. The Anglo-Saxon type
still predominates, and your Anglo-Saxon is thick-headed,
ever a conservative, loves his chains and does not take
kindly to innovations. He prefers to reform by evolution
rather than by revolution.

When we restore to this nation a government that is
not operated to enrich the few at the expense of the many,
a government that curbs instead of fosters monopoly, de-
stroys special privilege and restores equality of opportu-
nity, syndicalism will fall of its own weight. However, per-
mit industrial conditions to continue another generation
as they have been developing in the past—and Franken-
stein will overtake his creator.

Economic Importance of the Mite Phylloptes Schlechtendali Nalepa

The December issue of Science de-
scribes a new bug found by Prof. P.
J. O'Garra, the mite "Phylloptes
Schlechtendali Nalepa," as follows:
"The introduction of this mite into
the pear and apple orchards of
southern Oregon (Rogue River val-
ley) has been comparatively recent.
The writer found it for the first time
in the summer of 1910, but it was
thought to be of slight importance at
that time and little attention was
given it. Since that time, however,
it has been very conspicuous in many
pear orchards throughout the valley,
and its effect upon the trees was so
noticeable this season as to attract
general attention.
It is interesting to note that Par-
rot makes mention of it as very com-

mon on apple foliage in the United
States, but does not seem to consid-
er it a serious pest. However, he
states that "Epitrimus pyri and
Phylloptes schlechtendali" have
been quite numerous and appear to
be more common here than on the
continent." However, he adds, "The
behavior of these two species in the
future is a matter of interest, as both
seem to have possibilities of devel-
oping to greater economic impor-
tance." In Science (N. S. XXIII,
576) he states that Phylloptes
schlechtendali has been detected only
on apple foliage. However, the writer
has noted that apple foliage is
not seriously attacked, while the foli-
age, terminals of twigs, and fre-
quently the fruits of the pear are
most subject to injury. In fact, the
presence of the mite on apple foliage
seems to be of little importance, as
no serious injury because of its pres-
ence has ever been observed.

In this district this mite seems to
be of economic importance to the
pear growers. The injury resulting
from its presence in the pear orch-
ards is generally apparent during the
latter part of June or early July.
The foliage has a peculiar rust or
russet appearance on the upper side
and is also somewhat curled, as
though by drought. There may be
some slight russeting on the upper
side, but this is rather uncommon.
The terminals of shoots are also at-
tacked and have the same brownish
appearance of the under surface of

the foliage. Where the attack is
serious, the whole tree has a brown-
ish appearance, and the trouble has
been given the local name "Rusty
Leaf" by fruit growers. During the
latter part of July and through the
month of August, badly injured trees
shed the foliage from their termi-
nals. The terminals have a somewhat
shriveled appearance, the epidermis
being brownish-black or black. Very
often the injured epidermis is crack-
ed or broken, due to the expansion of
the growing tissue beneath. The fruit
is also attacked and is russeted and
cracked in the same manner as the
terminals.

The injury to young pear trees is
usually greater than to older bearing
ones. Sometimes almost complete de-
foliation of the young tree results
before it has had its season's growth,
and besides the epidermis of the
growing shoots has been injured.
Fortunately, this mite is very easy
to control. As in the case of all of
our economic species attacking
plants, the use of lime-sulphur, dry
sulphur, oil emulsions, etc., will com-
pletely control it. Since it is a sur-
face feeding mite producing no galls,
it would seem that there should be no
trouble in eradicating it.

The writer wishes to thank Dr.
Nathan Banks, of the U. S. National
Museum, for verifying his identifica-
tion of the species.

P. J. O'GARRA.

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ployment bureaus.

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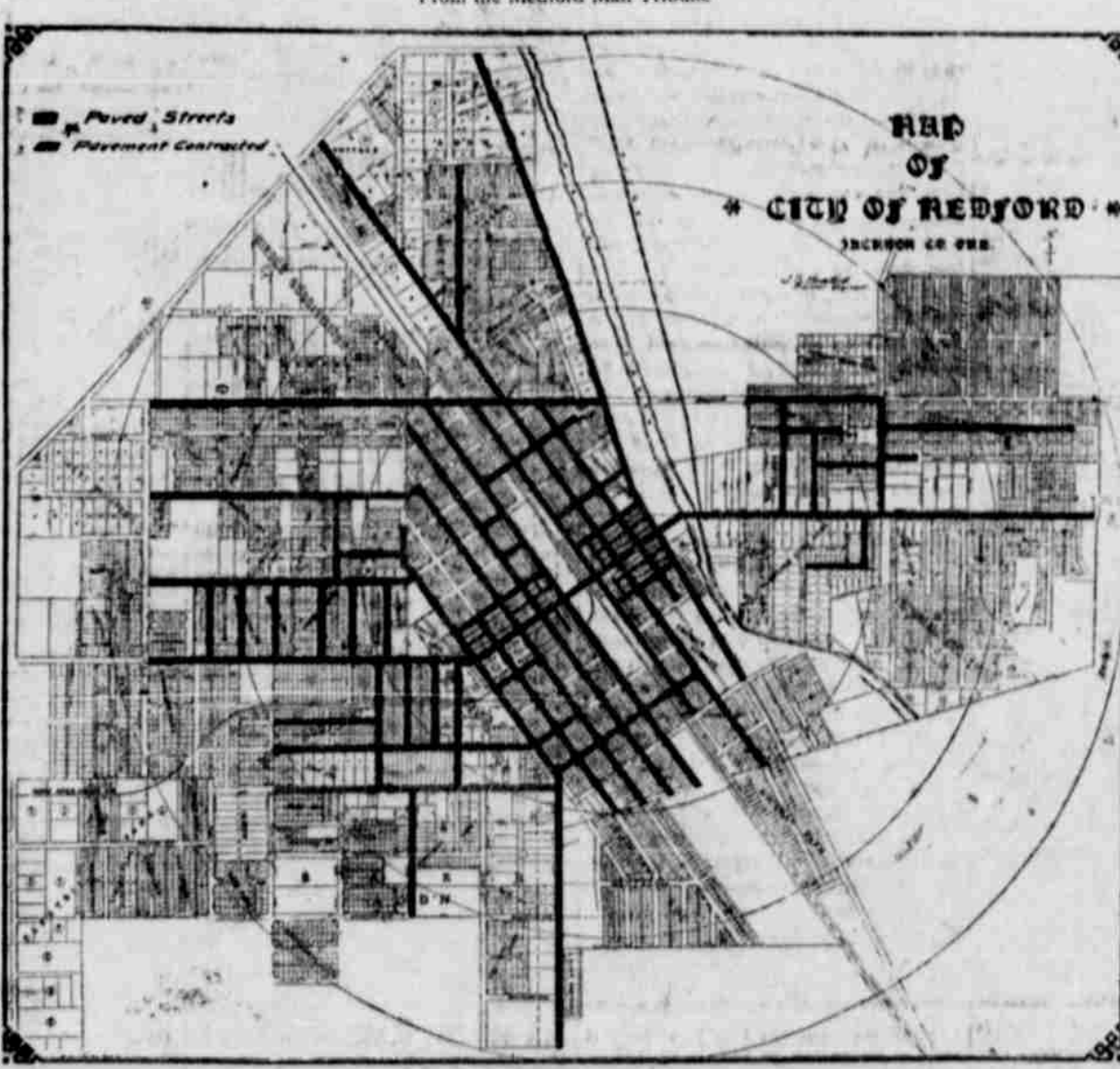
No advance in prices

Matinee Saturday and Sunday

Advertise Medford by having this printed on the back of your letter- heads. It costs but little.

MEDFORD THE BEST PAVED CITY IN THE WORLD OF ITS SIZE (Population 10,000)

From the Medford Mail Tribune



PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS IN MEDFORD, OREGON, JAN. 1, 1913

IMPROVEMENTS	NUMBER SQUARE YARDS	NUMBER MILES	COST
Pavements	366,214.7	18.61	\$889,504.29
Water Mains		27.79	247,563.99
Sanitary Sewers		26.26	203,887.42
Storm Sewers		1.91	22,282.15
Concrete Sidewalks		26.34	97,350.05
Miscellaneous			32,888.27
Gravity Water System			275,000.00
Grand Total			\$1,768,575.17

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