MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

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GEORGE PUTNAM, Editor and Manager

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OHIO.

The Ohio society requests the publication of the following poem on their great mother state:

The sun never shone on a country more fair
Than beautiful, peerless Ohio;
There's life in a kiss of her rarified air,
Ohio, prolific Ohio.
Her sons are all valiant and noble and bright,
Her beautiful daughters are just about right,
And her babies, God bless them, are clear out of sight,
That crop never fails in Ohio.

Our homes are alight with a halo of love,
Ohio, contented Ohio.
We bask in the smiles of the heavens above,
No clouds ever darken Ohio.
Our grain waves as billows of gold in the sun,
The fruits of our orchards are equaled by none,
And our pumpkins, some of them, weigh most a ton,
We challenge the world in Ohio.

Our girls are sweet models of maidenly grace
In this modern Eden, Ohio.
They are perfect in figure and lovely in face,
That's just what they are in Ohio.
Their smiles are bewitching and winning and sweet,
Their dresses are stylish, yet modest and neat,
A Trilby would envy their cute little feet
In beautiful, peerless Ohio.

When the burdens of life I am called to lay down,
I hope I may die in Ohio;
I never could ask a more glorious crown
Than one of the sod of Ohio.
And when the last trump wakes the land and the sea
And the tombs of the earth set their prisoners free,
You may all go aloft, if you choose, but for me—
I think I'll just stay in Ohio.

MURPHY WITH TAMMANY HALL AT HIS BACK

ALBANY June 25.—The assembly last night defeated Gov. Sulzer's direct primary bill after a fight which has extended over several weeks and been characterized by much bitterness and recrimination. Colonel Roosevelt aided the governor in his campaign and the contest brought about a complete realignment in state politics. Although an old Tammany man Governor Sulzer broke with Boss Murphy of Tammany Hall and accused him of trying to throw the state to political plunderers while Murphy countered with serious accusation against the New York executive.

The fight today in the assembly was close and hard fought but the forces of reaction won with Murphy's aid. Although the governor would make no statement tonight close friends declared the fight had only begun and that interesting developments could be expected.

CODLING MOTH LAYS EGGS LATE, GOOD FOR RANCHERS

Pchaps because the year is 1913, the codling moth, reliable little pest, layed her eggs on the sides of the apples this year instead of in the calyx as usual, according to Professor O'Gara's observations, which means a much less loss from wormy apples this year. A worm hatched on the side of the apple is more easily poisoned than one in the protection of the calyx. O'Gara thinks that on account of the late season the calyx had nearly closed up when the codling moth was ready to lay her eggs.

PINCHOT ATTENDS HEARING ON HETCH-HETCHY PROJECT

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Gifford Pinchot, former chief forester, attended the Hetch Hetchy hearing today before the house public lands committee. Before the hearing, it was said that he would take the stand in support of the bill granting a reservoir site in Hetch Hetchy valley to San Francisco for a municipal water supply.

M'NAB'S CHARGES.

UNITED DISTRICT ATTORNEY M'NAB of California has seized upon a very good occasion to do a little grandstanding, play a little politics and make himself prominent by berating his superiors and resigning office. Probably effective results could have been accomplished without the publicity—but that would not have advertised Mr. McNab, who is said to be a gubernatorial candidate.

At the same time, there is no justification for the action of Attorney General McReynolds in delaying or ordering the delay of the Caminetti-Diggs and Western Fuel company trials. That a serious mistake was made is acknowledged by the appointment of a special prosecutor with instructions to rush the trials.

But while Mr. McReynolds made a mistake, it does not necessarily follow that the mistake was due to corruption or a desire to thwart justice, as charged by McNab. McReynolds states that he ordered the postponement of the cases as ordinary procedure of criminal trials without anticipating that malign motives would be alleged as the cause of his action.

When it is considered that there are several thousand similar cases pending, the explanation is plausible. There is no evidence to bear out McNab's charges of ulterior motives.

THE MEDFORD ROSE.

LADIES of the Greater Medford club have a most commendable exhibit of roses on display at the Commercial club. Citizens are asked to call and cast a vote for their favorite variety in the voting contest now on for an official rose.

The ladies have determined to make Medford famous for her roses. A preliminary move is the selection of a typical rose to be called the Medford rose, which can be planted profusely along curbs and hedges during the coming fall, winter and spring.

It is a matter of importance as well as of pride to select the rose not only best adapted, hardiest and vigorous in this climate, but the most beautiful as well—a rose that symbolizes the Medford spirit and typifies the beauty of the valley.

Don't fail to interest yourself in this subject and help the ladies to a suitable choice.

DO YOUR SHARE.

HELP make the Fourth of July celebration the greatest success of any celebration yet attempted by doing your share.

Every child should turn out and march in the school children's section of the parade.

Every auto owner should put his or her car in the parade, decorated as much as possible.

Every merchant and manufacturer should have a float of some kind. Every one of the numerous lodges should also be represented.

The special features will be handled by committees but the main features depend upon the community's co-operation for success.

The Nation's President

It is a great thing to develop character to that point where it may be said of a person: "His word is as good as his deed." In Woodrow Wilson we must recognize a president who is faithful to the trust imposed upon him. He was elected to the highest position of honor in our country because at the outset the majority of our people placed in him their confidence.

The president of the United States has great power, yet he is not an autocrat. Congress may pass a certain measure, and even though the president place his veto upon it, the legislative body may pass it over his veto and make it an act if they so desire, and will do so if he be a man who lacks their confidence. We will all admit at the start that we would far rather place a man in office upon whose integrity we can rely, even though his judgment at times may be erroneous, than one whose actions we feel we must continually watch for fear that he will work out some legislation detrimental to our best interests. If he be a man who is really bad at heart, who is long on seductiveness and short on integrity, who may possess a powerful, magnetic, personal influence in addition; it stands us in stead to be very watchful lest he so adjust the governmental balance wheel of our machinery, congress, as to cause it to work in synchrony with the governmental main spring, the president, and thus cause a disruption in the otherwise peaceful minds of our people.

In Presient Wilson we have not this to fear, however. He is a man of keen intellect, a student of political affairs, a follower of the Christian faith, and therefore one in whom we may repose great confidence. He possesses character in the highest degree. His energies are concentrated upon the affairs of government. He is peering into every nook and cranny of our institutions to discover wherein betterment of our conditions can be affected. For the second time during his administration he has appeared on the floor on congress to deliver his own message on a subject of vital importance to every one of us—currency reform. Because of its great importance and the fact that his mind has been so actively and thoughtfully engaged in the solution of this problem, he did not dare delegate the delivery of his thought to another for fear that the intonation might be misdirected or the emphasis misplaced.

He realizes that we must have a more elastic currency system, one which can be made of more practical use in a time such as the present. The condition of the country is sound, but there are switches and curves along the track which need greasing in order to reduce the friction so that the engine of commerce may speed along with no great loss of time and effort.

WALTER FRAZIER BROWN.
June 24, 1913.

$225,000 BREACH OF PROMISE SUIT FOUGHT

NEW YORK, June 25.—The $225,000 breach of promise and maintenance suit of Miss Mae Sullivan, filed in the Supreme court against Arthur I. Hoe, son of the late Robert E. Hoe, multi-millionaire printing press manufacturer, will be fought to a finish, according to announcement today by Hoe's secretary. Miss Sullivan, who is 21 years old, alleges that Hoe promised to marry her after maintaining her in an apartment at the rate of $50,000 a year. She insists that their friendship was purely platonic.

FIVE DAYS IN JAIL FOR KILLING LOVER

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 25.—Mrs. Anna Dotson is under sentence here today of five days in jail for manslaughter in killing Charles Cobb. Mrs. Dotson admitted illicit relations with Cobb, and said she had vowed if she could obtain divine forgiveness, and if she were not separated from her husband, she would kill the man who had "wrecked her life."

Legal blanks for sale at the Mail Tribune office. tf

Mail Order Trust Covers Nation

By Congressman Clyde H. Tavenner.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—So silently and insidiously that the great public is as yet almost unaware of its presence, a new trust is extending its tentacles out over the country. It is the mail order trust. Already its strangling grip is tightening about the million small town and country merchants who are the backbone of national prosperity.

The mail order trust has capitalized women and child labor. It has capitalized prison labor. It has capitalized misfortune. It has capitalized vice. It has turned all these things into dollars—dollars which should have found their way into the tills of the country merchant, instead of flowing into the trust's Wall street hoard.

One mail order house recently increased its capital stock from $500,000 to $40,000,000. A new $10,000,000 merger of mail order houses has been formed. Wall Street financiers, including the Morgan banking firm, has had charge of both these financial operations. Still another mail order house, with 63 acres of floor space, made a net profit of $17,000,000 last year.

It is evidedut that the greedy eyes of the great mail order ffnanciers are turned upon the entire retail business of the United States outside of the great cities. It is also plain that a gigantic trust is rapidly forming. The small retail merchant is facing ruin. That the grip of the octupus is already being felt is being felt is shown by the population statistics. Nearly 7000 small towns lost population in the census of 1910.

It is declared that something must be dodne by immediate legislation, or the parcel post will not be the complete blessing it ought to be. It is asserted dddthed solution of the problem will be in the form of a heavy tax on mail order business. This tax would, it is contended, tend to stop the expansion of the mail business, and to reduce its present formidable size. The money thus collected would be spent for road building or other local improvements in the districts which contributed to the mail order houses.

The small retail merchant is the prop of distributed prosperity, and the growth of the mail order trust serves no common good. Here is a rinciple which works out: "If you spend your money where you get it, you will be able to get it where you spend it."

Through a systematic advertising campaign, the mail order capitalists have sought to poison the public mind against the small merchant. The people have been told that there are too many merchants, and that their retail methods are wasteful and costly. But I would point out the other side of the question.

The Chicago vice investigation showed that 50,000 women employes of mail order houses are existing on starvation wages, many of them being driven by poverty to lives of shame. The mail order houses are the great distributors of prison-made goods. They are the exploiters of misfortune, buying much of their goods at bankrupts' sales.

But who takes an interest in local affairs and has a hand in the upbuilding of communities? Whose goods are assessed for the taxes to pay for local improvement? Who, when the crops have failed or the strike is on, and there is no cash to send away, extends the credit which enables the community to live? The local merchant and not the Wall Street owned mail order house.

We want cheapness, a lower cost of living, that is what we are all working for. But we do not want it at the expense of the women wage slaves of Chicago and of the million little merchants of this country.

Reiteration as Argument

To the Editor:

The writer has no desire to enter into a controversy with the Mail Tribune over socialism. The editor of that paper has a "flood of words," also he has ideas; but does not stick to the text in the discussion of socialism.

Socialists are indeed dreamers. Their vision is of a better social state—where equality of opportunity shall prevail—where the worker, either with brain or hand, shall receive the "full social value" of the product of his toil. Such a state is not impossible. The dream may come true; and it is a growing belief that the socialist dream will in great measure be realized.

When socialism is established, "grafting agitators," the "sinister "syndicalist," "strikes," "sabotism," "dynamitings" and other deplorable features of the present will cease to exist for lack of that sort of incentive which makes them thrive now. When an orderly and democratic industrial system is established, present chaotic conditions will cease to exist with attendant evils—but not till then.

Any average adult realizes the inherent inequalities of humanity," which doubtless always will exist; and that "there can be no other equality created or assured by government" than equality of opportunity—which is what socialists are striving for.

In advance of the co-operative state, the socialist does not attempt to say what recompense the "mechanical toiler" or the "creative genius" shall receive; but states each should have, as near as possible "the full social value" of what he produces.

It is difficult to understand how an industrial democracy such as socialists propse can be held as "the tyranny of the socialist state," even though Herbert Spencer was authority for such an idea.

"It is a favorite"—and true— "socialist saying that labor creates all wealth"—meaning thereby, that human intelligence and energy applied to natural resources produces all necessities and luxuries termed wealth. Human intelligence and labor produce machines, which eventually will reduce manual labor to a fraction of that necessary now. The laborer, by brain and hand, therefore creates the machine, increasing man's power over nature, and his ability to create wealth.

The natural and just conclusion is that labor, having created all wealth, including the machine, should own and control what it has produced.

Does the editor contend that for society to "confiscate" natural resources and industry to be democratically managed for the "common good" is a parallel case with the bank robber stealing funds for his own narrow selfish benefit?

The socialist platform expresses the socialist position on public questions; any fair attack on the tenets of socialism will be aimed at that platform.

Why erect a bogey—label it "socialism," and then swat the fantastic fake image, when a reputation may be acquired by showing the fallacy of its platform, which is the autographed portrait?

G. R. SATCHWELL.
Medford, Ore., June 25, 1913.