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With Medford Stop-Over

**GENERAL TREND ON MARKET UPWARD**

NEW YORK, April 28.—The stock market showed distinct signs of improvement in the early transactions today, but trade was slow with a firm undertone, and it was agreed that most of the professionals had decided not to put out much stock for a time, on account of the Mexican situation. As the day advanced the tone became stiff, and a number of the leaders advanced a point or two. Mexican Petroleum jumped 3/4. The general trend was upward. Canadian Pacific gained 2. Bonds were firm. The market closed steady.

**"TRAFFIC IN SOULS" AT PAGE WEDNESDAY**

"Traffic in Souls," the photo-play that is to be presented at the Page Wednesday, has 700 scenes for which 600 people were employed and the performance will be given from 1 to 11 p. m. Twenty-five cents will admit men, women or children to any part of the theater. It has been passed by the National Board of Censors, the Chicago Board of Police and the Washington, D. C., district commissioners and all censor boards wherever it has been shown. It does a world of good for people in general and no one can afford to miss this chance to see it.

**CAVALRY TO COLORADO**

(Continued from page 1.)

which produced the present situation. "The manifest disadvantages of having two military forces under separate sources of control operating within the same localities leads me to request you to withdraw your militia as soon as the troops of the United States reach the scene, and are ready to take over the necessary control." The president's proclamation was issued this afternoon. After reciting the conditions which have prevailed in the Colorado strike zone it concludes:

**President's Proclamation**

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States, do hereby admonish all good citizens against aiding, countenancing, abetting or taking part in such unlawful proceedings, and do hereby warn all persons engaged in or connected with this domestic violence and obstruction of the laws, to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes on or before the 30th of April, 1914."

Members of the house mines committee who have investigated conditions were agreed today that only the presence of regular troops will compel both factions to disarm.

The troops will not work under the Colorado authorities. It has been charged that many of the present deputy sheriffs and militia commanders are employees of the operators. The regulars will be ordered to enforce the law, regardless of cost, and they will be told to shoot to kill if necessary.

Senator Shafroth called at the white house during the cabinet meeting and told the president that the Colorado legislature undoubtedly would authorize bringing federal troops into the state. He urged that all haste be used in sending them there. Incidentally, he said, he believed the legislature would enact a law for compulsory arbitration of labor disputes.

**THE PART OF PATRIOTISM**

THAT leather-lunged and siren-voiced patriot, William Randolph Hearst, is filling the journalistic heavens with his incessant clamor for a bloody war with Mexico. Every one of his chain of scandal-mongers, in bold-face type, is screeching for invasion, murder and conquest, and personal proclamations are issued hourly to inflame the public mind against President Wilson and the Pacific and humanitarian policies of his administration.

Mr. Hearst in his latest wail of jingo despair calls the Almighty to his aid as follows:

Righteous wars seem superficially to be made by men, but they must surely be destined by God. They are part of the scheme of civilization. The settler who clears the forest and burns the brush, in order to make a fertile farm out of a wild and inhospitable tract, accommodates the animals and vermin which have infested the forest. But he is doing his share towards the advancement of the human race and the progress of civilization. Tangled forests must be cleared and savage nations must be civilized.

When moral influence fails, force must take its place. Progress and civilization cannot stand forever waiting at the border line of Mexico and waiting in vain. Murder in Mexico must cease, destruction and devastation must end. It is our duty and our destiny to end anarchy in Mexico and to dedicate and devote Mexican territory to the cause of enlightenment and civilization by making it a part of our own enlightened and civilized community.

It is a travesty upon the word righteous to apply it to a war with Mexico, such as advocated by Hearst. Such a contest is nothing but conquest and spoilation, a rape of the weak by the powerful, prompted by the basest motives of sordidness and greed—a war which would stand in history among the monster crimes against liberty along with the partition of Poland and the Napoleonic conquests.

Mr. Hearst and his journals love to brazenly pose as the champions of humanity and of the people—but it is only a pose. He champions the needless sacrifice of thousands of the people that his great inherited fortune, due to the private monopoly of natural resources, may be immensely enhanced by Uncle Sam's confirmation of similar monopoly purchased from betrayers of the Mexican people. He would plunge the nation into a mad war for the purely selfish, sordid purpose of realizing upon speculations in a foreign land. The yellow journalist is as usual lined up with big business in an endeavor to use the United States for the protection of special interests.

The United States has no quarrel with the people of Mexico, but with the assassin who has usurped the dictatorship. It was by his orders that the officers under his command committed the acts of violence that resulted in the seizure of Mexican ports. If the tyrant can be eliminated, peace restored and a constitutional government established without bloodshed, how much better than treating the Mexican people, as Mr. Hearst advocates, as "animals and vermin" which "must be exterminated"—how much better for the strong to refrain from crushing the weak, for a great nation to prove to the world that it is actuated by lofty ideals instead of the savage instincts of greed and gain!

It is no part of our duty to crush the people of Mexico, who must work out their own destiny. It is no part of our destiny to play the conqueror of the weak. We cannot end destruction and devastation by playing the destroyer. Murder will not be ended by turning Mexico into a shambles. It is not very enlightened or very civilized to wage a war of annexation by conquest.

President Wilson has a most difficult role, but is most creditably filling it. The popular and patriotic enthusiasm for war has not stampeded him. The efforts of powerful financial syndicates with their extensive and inter-lacing interests to force his hand are being calmly withstood. He understands that we can do more with Mexicans as friends than as enemies, and in calling in the Latin republics as mediators, has done much to restore confidence and create esteem for the United States in the south, including distraught Mexico—a friendship lost by the Mexican war of 1845.

It is part of duty and of patriotism to uphold the president in his effort to prevent bloodshed. He may have made mistakes, his policies may have been wrong, but they have been guided by high ideals and are worthy of the nation.

The people always pay the cost of war as well as furnish its victims, and everyone should help save the people from its blight.

**Climate and Weather in Vera Cruz**

(From Ferry's Guide to Mexico.)

The climate of Vera Cruz is moist and at certain seasons almost unbearably hot. The average temperature during the year is: For April and May, 69 degrees Fahrenheit; during the "dog days," 92 degrees; from the middle of August (when the strong north and northwest winds commence to blow, until the middle of October, 84 degrees; from October to December, 75 degrees, and from December to March, 64 degrees. During the season of calms (middle of May to end of July, the thermometer often reaches 102 and the heat is almost suffocating.

The southern winds which blow for a day or two before the north unchains its howling messengers, are like the breath of a furnace, but as soon as the northes whip down the coast the temperature drops and life becomes bearable. These northes are the monsoons ("strong winds") of the western hemisphere. The continued heat in the gulf region creates a partial vacuum, due to expansion, and the winter winds of the northern latitude seek this vacuum just as the trade winds follow the sun and the southwest monsoon seeks the super-heated plains of India. The northes are as beneficial to the gulf region as the monsoons are to India and Ceylon. They blow with the greatest intensity between November and March.

Strong northes blow with great violence for two days or more and

are always succeeded by delightful weather. The northes which blow up with the rising tide sometimes lasts for a fortnight, rarely assuming the character of a gale. During these northes dense masses of rain charged clouds ride in above the city and travel toward the Sierras of Orizaba and Perote; impinging on these mountains, they remain and accumulate until sunset. Then the land breeze—which always blows seaward during the night—brings them back to the coast, where they precipitate their moisture, usually between 10 p. m. and daylight. Rain rarely falls in Vera Cruz during the day; it not infrequently assumes the form of a hurricane or a waterspout.

During the hard northes the wind attains a high velocity and everything portable is placed to leeward of the massive houses. The palms in the plaza and along the Paseo de los Cocos seem as if on the point of being uprooted and hurled to the equator. The waves thunder against the northern promontories and dash clouds of spray high in the air. Hissing whitecaps drive over the southern shoals and throw spinning drift against the doors of the custom house.

**John A. Perl**  
UNDERTAKER  
Lady Assistant  
28 N. BARTLETT  
Phone M. 47 and 47-72  
Ambulance Service Deputy Coroner

**Abolishing Interest**

(From the Public)

The blinding faith of the average citizen in the omnipotence of congress or a state legislature promises a long career for the political charlatan. Whatever may be the result desired, pass a law. If the result sought does not follow, pass another law. The more laws the better—at least for the lawyers. If wages are too low or prices too high pass a law. If the Alabama planter persists in his desire to exchange his cotton for the Manchester weaver's cloth, pass a law compelling him to trade with the French Canadian weaver in Rhode Island. And now comes a correspondent who wishes to abolish interest by law. After citing the state laws that fix the legal rate of interest—which he speaks of as legal privilege—he says: "By the same power we can modify or reduce the privilege downward. Why not 4 per cent, or two per cent—why not abolish interest (privilege) entirely?"

This conclusion comes from the old error of supposing that because two things occur in conjunction one must be the cause of the other. Legislatures make laws fixing the legal rate of interest, and in a general way the interest of those states corresponds to those laws; therefore, reasons our critic, the law must control the interest. If that were all there were to the question, it would, indeed, be a simple matter; for the same power that fixes the rate at 6 per cent could fix it at 3, or, as our correspondent suggests, abolish it altogether. But would actual interest fall in conformance with the law of the legislature. If that were so, how shall we account for the fact that interest is higher in the newer states than in the older communities? Surely low interest is needed in the frontier settlements, if anywhere. Yet Wyoming, Colorado and Utah have fixed the legal rate at 8 per cent, while such states as Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania limit it to 6 per cent. Wyoming would like to have 6 per cent money, but would a 6 per cent law secure it? It costs on the average 2 per cent more to lend money in Wyoming than in New York, and if the Wyoming legislature were to fix the rate at 6 per cent, it would tend to drive capital out of the state. Should Missouri pass a law fixing the rate at 2 per cent, as the correspondent suggests, and should enforce it, a great part of its capital would flow into other states. It would not all leave, but such as did remain would be loaned secretly at 15 or 20 per cent. For the same reason that makes Wyoming interest higher than New York interest would raise Missouri inter-

est to a point that would cover the difficulty of doing business in that state.

This confusion regarding interest is largely due to the thought that interest is paid for money. It is not. No one borrows money to keep. The money is merely a medium of distributing credits, a sort of universal system of bookkeeping. What the borrower really gets is tools, goods or some other form of wealth. The money borrowed from the bank is immediately passed over to the maker of tools, let us say, which gives him the use of capital that he could not otherwise have until he had produced it himself. He may start business with a \$1000 plant, and add to his capital from his profits; or he may borrow another \$1000 and begin with a larger plant. Whether or not he borrows will depend upon the relative rate of profit that is likely to accrue to the smaller or the larger plant. If he does borrow it will be the plant, and not the money, on which he pays interest and that interest cannot be abolished until plants are more plentiful than borrowers. Real interest is not affected by legislation; it is controlled by supply and demand.

**NOTICE.**

Notice is hereby given that the county court of Jackson county, Oregon will on Wednesday the 6th day of May, 1914, receive and open sealed bids for the proposal of painting four bridges, situated as follows:

One over Rogue river near the town of Rogue River, one over the Rogue river near Gold Hill, one over Rogue river near Pumice hill the bridge being known as the McCloud bridge and one over Big Butte creek near the mouth of Big Butte creek.

In submitting bids the material used is not to be included in the bid as the county will furnish same.

The court reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Mail or hand all bids to the undersigned at Jacksonville, Oregon.

G. A. GARDNER,  
County Clerk.

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**FIRST CATASTROPHE ABOARD WARSHIP**

SAN DIEGO, Cal., April 28.—The first genuine catastrophe to one of Uncle Sam's fighting craft on the Pacific since the Mexican trouble began was reported today from the cruiser Cleveland, now speeding southward from this port to join the rest of Admiral Howard's vessels. Two large crates of grapejuice, said to have been taken aboard as a result of Secretary Daniels' recent order against liquor for the officers, fell in some way from a high place in which they had been stored, the bottles were smashed and a purple flood ran to the scuppers.

Some of the consignment of grapejuice survived, but it was predicted that there soon would be a serious shortage of the beverage.

**COPPEROPOLIS BURNED RESULT INCENDIARY FIRE**

STOCKTON, Cal., April 28.—The entire west end of the town of Copperopolis, a mining camp east of here, was wiped out by what is believed to have been an incendiary fire early today. Most of the buildings were cottages and wooden mine buildings and the firefighters were helpless before the spread of the flames, although they did prevent

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Suit	\$1.25 up	50c up
Coat	.75 up	35c up
Skirt	.50 up	25c up
Overcoat	1.00 up	50c up
Waist	.50 up	25c up
Dress	.75 up	50c up
Gloves, kid	.10	
Gloves, long	.20	
Gents		
	Cleaned and Pressed	Sponged and Pressed
Suit	\$1.25	50c
Coat	.50	25c
Vest	.25	10c
Trousers	.50	30c
Overcoat	1.00	50c
Raincoat	.75	
Gent's Suit Pressed Weekly, \$1.50 per Month.		

**Any Poor Appetites in Your Family?**

You can make them good again by VARYING the fare—by SURPRISING the palates. Get some NEW things. Really there are a GREAT MANY delicious eatables to be had. No need of tiring out appetites by a sameness of fare. Come and see or phone us for particulars.

THREE LEADERS  
Pure White Flour, s.k. \$1.45  
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them from reaching the mine entrance. The damage probably will not exceed \$10,000.

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