

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON EXCEPT SUNDAY BY THE MEDFORD PRINTING CO.

Office Mail Tribune Building, 21-27-29 North Fir street; telephone 78.

The Democratic Times, The Medford Mail, The Medford Tribune, The Southern Oregonian, The Ashland Tribune.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES One year, by mail, \$5.00 One month, by mail, .50 Per month, delivered by carrier in Medford, Jacksonville and Central Point, .40 Saturday only, by mail, per year, 2.00 Weekly, per year, 1.50

Official Paper of the City of Medford, Official Paper of Jackson County. Entered as second-class matter at Medford, Oregon, under the act of March 3, 1879.

SWORN CIRCULATION Daily average for six months ending December 31, 1913, 2500.

LOST GERMANS STILL IN HIDING IN FRENCH FORESTS

ESTERNAY, France, Oct. 28.—Parties of German soldiers separated from the main bodies of troops during the German retreat from the Marne are still hiding in the woods in this vicinity. The French armies passed on and there are too few soldiers left in this part of France to hunt down the German stragglers. They live upon the country, but otherwise commit no depredations.

Along the whole countryside peasants who have returned point out burial places of those who fell in the fierce fighting in this neighborhood and for sixty miles to the east. The dead were buried by 800 Paris firemen, assisted by 600 civilian laborers. It is said that the tally kept by the firemen shows that 70,000 dead were buried, about 30,000 of them French. The greatest slaughter was in the marshes near Sezanna. Fifteen thousand dead are buried in long trenches at the bottom of a wooded hill.

French and Germans are buried separately. On the long mounds above the French trenches have been set up rude wooden crosses; a few wild flowers have been scattered on the mounds and sometimes large stones have been placed at either end. Caps of French soldiers, showing the name of the regiment, have been placed on the crosses or the stones. The trenches in which the Germans are buried are unmarked. The son of General von Moltke is buried near Esternay.

SUPREME EFFORT TO TAKE CALAIS

LONDON, Oct. 29, 7:40 a. m.—Telegraphing from Copenhagen, the correspondent of the Times says:

"It is learned in Berlin that from all parts of the east and west battle fronts soldiers are being rushed to Belgium in response to the order of Emperor William to take Calais at all costs. It is semi-officially announced that the Germans will be able to control the southern part of the North Sea as soon as they possess Calais.

"All the entrances to Cuxhaven, by land and by sea, have been closed by imperial command. No civilians are allowed in the vicinity of the harbor, which is crowded with floating batteries, Zeppelins and submarines."

ILLINOIS SUFFRAGISTS IN ANNUAL MEETING

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Illinois suffragists opened their 46th annual convention here today with nearly 600 delegates in attendance.

The adoption of a new constitution, the election of a president and the discussion of the practical use of the ballot, will be the topics to hold the attention of the suffragists until Saturday. Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, was reported to have no opposition as candidate for re-election as president of the association.

SWEDISH STEAMER SUNK BY MINE

STOCKHOLM, via London, Oct. 29, 7:45 a. m.—The Swedish steamer Orsa, from Portugal for Gothenburg, Sweden, hit a mine Monday in the North Sea, and sank off Cuxhaven. Five members of her crew were drowned.

WILSON'S GREATEST SERVICE

SO MUCH has been accomplished under the administration of Woodrow Wilson that we are prone to forget some of the important acts of a history-making time.

The tariff measure, scholars and real statesmen pronounced, the most just this country ever lived under.

The income tax is a long-deferred piece of legislation that places this country along the line of progress being followed by the leading nations of the world.

The currency legislation enacted against the protest of the bankers of the country is hailed as the first great step in the emancipation of the people from the strangling grip of the most damnable of all, the money trust.

The Alaska railroad bill and allied measures are the greatest steps in conservation of natural resources this country has ever taken, and will prove the second step, being next to the Panama canal, in teaching the people how to escape the bludgeonings of monopoly.

The trades commission bill is a charter of liberty for the small business man, who for a quarter of a century has been at the mercy of the great industrial trusts.

The Clayton anti-trust measure, pronounced by ex-President Taft as the greatest law enacted in twenty-five years, will stay the hands of the destroyers of competition and business liberty.

But important as all these measures are, beneficent as they will be in practice and in operation, they are the least of the great acts of a twenty months' old administration. Woodrow Wilson has performed a greater service than can be found in all these laws, or in his avoidance of war with Mexico, because he has restored the confidence of the American people in their government—because he has restored the power of their representatives in congress to legislate for the people.

For fifty years the congress of the United States has not been the legislative body of this country.

For fifty years the laws of the people of the United States have been made by what is known as "the lobby," and congress has simply enacted what the lobby prepared, permitted or demanded. This is true from the railroad land grant steals of the sixties, down to the month of March, 1913.

Recall the credit-mobilier, the Morrill tariff, the efforts to regulate railway rates, the plundering of the public domain, the abortive efforts to tax incomes, the McKinley tariff, the custom's stealing by construction of statutes amounting to a hundred million a year, the formation of the giant trusts, the railroad stock watering of fifty years—and read the history of this country for the last half century, and you must confess that the people have been without a congress.

The evils complained of were the products of bad laws or because of the lack of good laws, and the people would not have permitted such conditions to exist had they been allowed to act.

What is the answer?

THE LOBBY.

That creation of corruption, bribery, robbery, theft and spoliation, in season and out, worked to control the people's servants, thwart the popular will and silence the noise of truth and justice. Its hideous face was everywhere.

It stalked through the White House.

It sat at the cabinet table, donned the judicial ermine at will, and in the senate and house it reigned supreme.

In its great strength it defied presidents from the days of Lincoln, whose hands were tied by the civil war, to the time of Roosevelt, whom it defeated by cajolery and trickery, and to the four years of Taft, whom it destroyed.

In the time from Lincoln to Roosevelt, "no man said it nay but secured thereby his own destruction."

Woodrow Wilson, economist, student of politics, knew where the evils of the government of this country lay. He knew it was not in the people; he knew it was not in the form of government—but he did know it was in failure of those who were intrusted by the people, and he did know that the failure of the representatives of the people was due not to their inherent corruption, but to the external influences that sought special legislation for gross and selfish ends. He knew it was "THE LOBBY."

SO HE SCOURGED IT AND DROVE IT FROM THE CAPITOL.

It showed its teeth—it threatened a panic—it defied Woodrow Wilson.

But Woodrow Wilson had made his covenant. He had enlisted for the war.

When a panic was threatened, he said to them: "You do this and I will pillory your leaders before the people."

East and west, north and south, he sent his cabinet ministers before those bodies the lobby claimed as its own—conventions of bankers or manufacturers, boards of trade and chambers of commerce, who delivered a message from the president that the congress of the United States must no longer be coerced by the monopolists and their hireling press, and that if foul and unfair laws were attempted to influence the legislation of this nation, the whole of and all the power of the presidential office would be used to expose and punish the nefarious conspirators.

Plutocracy sneered—"this from a president," and growled ominously. Another Roosevelt bluff, it said. But the president asked an investigation of the lobby. The people awoke to the noble sincerity and honesty of his purpose, and they arose as one and pledged their loyalty.

Plutocracy cowered. It could defy a president—but not a president backed by a nation.

It called the lobby home.

For the first time in fifty years the lobby failed to sleep in the capitol building.

For the first time in fifty years the most corrupt influence in our government ceased to be respectable, and became disreputable.

Woodrow Wilson drove it from the seat of government, never to return, destroying the menace that De Tocqueville warned us against and that Bryce hoped we would overcome.

Thus it is that Woodrow Wilson is opening up for this nation the "NEW FREEDOM."

"HE IS DOING YOUR WORK FOR YOU AND YOUR POSTERITY. HE IS DOING THE WORK YOU AND YOUR SERVANTS FAILED TO ACCOMPLISH IN THE PAST. HE IS UNDOING THE CRIMES, FAILURES AND BLUNDERS OF HALF A CENTURY FOR THE BENEFIT OF YOU AND YOURS. WILL YOU HELP HIM WIN YOUR FIGHT?"

O. A. C. SHOWS ITS HAND

THE MAIL TRIBUNE recently called attention to the fact that the O. A. C. received one-seventh of all the moneys, totalling over six million dollars, appropriated by the recent state legislature. It dwelt on the fact that Dr. Withycombe had for sixteen years been connected with the institution, had lobbied many of its appropriations through the legislature and asked how much more money this institution would demand of the taxpayers, with the governor's office to assist in the work.

As an indication of the interest of the institution in the campaign, attention was called to the fulsome dedication of the "Orange" to Dr. Withycombe. The Mail Tribune stated the book was printed at public expense. Instead, it has since been informed, it was paid for by subscriptions from the alumni, advertising receipts, etc.

The "Orange" dedication has been followed up by the following letter sent O. A. C. graduates, which shows whether or not the O. A. C. is in politics:

Fellow Alumnus: We realize that you will support Dr. Withycombe with your vote. Knowing him, you could scarcely do otherwise, not because, if elected, he will serve the interests of O. A. C., because he will not; and besides O. A. C. is not in the market for that kind of service, but because you know Dr. Withycombe. However, it is more than your vote that the doctor needs—it is your hearty support and active work among your friends who do not know him. Dr. Withycombe, a staunch friend in days gone by, a man of sterling qualities, unquestioned integrity and high ideals, having the interest of Oregon at heart, deserves our hearty support. Let us get busy in the few remaining days and save regrets after election. "Of all sad words of tongue or pen, the saddest are these—it might have been." Let us not say after election we could have elected him if we had known, but rather let us say, "Hurrah for Governor Withycombe!" When you meet your friends, find out how they are going to vote; and if not for Withycombe, find out why and put them right, for no objection can be successfully urged against him. Misunderstanding alone can alienate voters. Get in the band wagon, distribute some cards; shout for Withycombe. He is a friend to all Oregon, and especially to you.

Yours for the success of Dr. James Withycombe, because he is the best man and because we know it.

WITHYCOMBE FOR GOVERNOR CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE, PERCY A. CUPPER, '04, MARK McCALLISTER, '05, CARLE ABRAMS, '09.

If the O. A. C. secured nearly a million dollars of the taxpayers' money without a governor last session, how much would it figure on with Dr. Withycombe as governor?

No wonder the prospect causes hurrahs at the O. A. C.

AN INSANE GOVERNOR

IN reply to Governor West's criticism of his acts, Dr. Withycombe replies: "I forgive him, for I believe he is insane. What do you think of a governor who will attack the record of a man who has lived in Oregon forty years?"

The Oregonian also says the governor is crazy—showing that great minds run in the same channel. Both also think the people are not to be trusted, have not judgment enough to select candidates, but need an assembly to fix things.

Why does the Oregonian and its candidate think West is crazy?

Because he reformed Oregon prison life, making it a model for the nation, against the Oregonian's opposition?

Because he vetoed salary grabs, extra offices and treasury raids by the legislative machine, which was created by the Oregonian?

Because he vigorously fought the theft of the state swamp lands and other corporation jobbery championed by the Oregonian?

Because he eliminated the state printing graft, which the Oregonian for years received a subsidy for supporting?

Because he lived up to his oath of office and enforced the law against law-defying institutions?

Because he advocated legislation for good roads, mothers' pensions, minimum wages for women, workmen's compensation and other human welfare laws, securing more beneficial legislation of this kind than in the previous history of the state?

If these are marks of insanity, we need more crazy governors.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL A NECESSITY

NO CONSIDERATION could be nearer the interests of good citizenship than an efficient common school system. Experience everywhere has taught that in the teacher lies the secret of a school's success and ability to return to the taxpayers a proper return on their money spent on public schools. The trained teacher makes the efficient school. Then to maintain a good school system, the teachers must be properly trained.

The people of Medford need the Southern Oregon Normal School—need it for their children's sake; need it that their young women who desire to take up teaching for a livelihood may have an opportunity close at hand to properly fit themselves for that important work.

Southern Oregon needs the school.

The state educational system needs the school.

When one considers the expenditure in this state of over \$5,250,000 annually on common schools, and the large percentage of that sum which is wasted through teachers who have not been trained, a simple consideration of economy dictates that we should provide means to give our teachers proper training.

Vote for the Southern Oregon State Normal School—312 X Yes.

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PAGE THEATRE

Friday and Saturday

Nights, 7 P. M.

Matinee Saturday Only, 2 to 4:30 P. M.

The All-Star Feature Corporation Presents

"Miss Ethel Barrymore"

In a Five-Part Romance

"The Nightengale"

An original work by Augustus Thomas.

Miss Ethel Barrymore, the star in the motion-picture drama, "The Nightingale," has the distinction of being the most popular actress on the American stage. Not alone is Miss Barrymore a star in the photo play, but also in the legitimate drama and in vaudeville. Miss Barrymore has been under the management of Mr. Charles Frohman for many years and it was with great difficulty that the All-Star Feature Corporation gained the consent of Mr. Frohman for Miss Barrymore's appearance.

Selig:

"The House That Went Crazy"

A Comedy of Laughter.

Vitagraph:

"Officer Kate"

She becomes a policewoman. Her husband gets a good-looking hired girl to run the home. Kate resigns from the force.

Friday and Saturday Nights

Matinee Saturday, 2 to 4:30 P. M.