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ROBERT RUIH, Editor. S. S. SMITH, Manager.

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UNION LABEL

OREGON RATIFIES SUFFRAGE (Continued from Page One)

these industries, functioning through the state industrial accident commission, should aid in restoring these crippled to sufficient earning capacity to enable them to be self-supporting citizens and not dependents upon society.

To do this it will be necessary to reeducate many of them, or train them in new lines of endeavor, and while they are receiving this new education or new training, it is necessary for someone to support them and their families.

I am already informed that the commission is obtaining good results in the physical rehabilitation of injured workmen, and that the commission contemplates immediate expansion of its efforts along this line. The commission should be given ample authority and the right to use a sufficient portion of its funds to carry on this work.

I fully endorse the recommendations of the special committee, and believe there will be no hesitation on the part of any member of the legislature in this meeting a situation which affects so many thousand injured workmen and their families.

Approximately 25,000 industrial accidents, affected by the workmen's compensation law, occur in Oregon each year. Considering the families of these injured workmen, it is estimated that between 50,000 and 75,000 persons will be directly concerned in these proposed measures of relief.

Educational Aid for Soldiers, Sailors and Marines

I desire to direct your attention to an action I deem necessary in connection with carrying out the provisions of the bill enacted by the people at the special election last June extending financial aid for the education of soldiers, sailors and marines who participated in the great war.

Under that bill a levy of two-tenths of a mill on the dollar of the total taxable property of the state is to be included in the state tax levy annually. This levy approximated slightly over \$108,000 for the first year. That amount is far below the sum which will be required to carry out the provisions of the act. In fact it has developed on the basis of an estimate made in the secretary of state's office, that the sum raised by two-tenths of a mill levy will just about pay the bills to the first of January this year with no actual funds left available to carry out the administration of the act during the balance of 1920.

As you will remember, the bill provides for the payment of \$25 a month toward the education of each of these men, but not to exceed a total of \$200 in any one year for any one man. This provides for aid during but eight months of the year. Consequently we must make provision for eight months of the year in 1920.

I regret that I can not give you ex-

actly definite figures at this time. The number of applications for this aid fluctuate. Some who have applied for aid have dropped out, or probably will drop out. But on the other hand new applications are constantly being received. So far nearly 3,000 applications have been filed. By as careful a survey as possible under the circumstances, the secretary of state's office now estimates that \$150,000 will probably meet the bills arising under the provisions of this act for the current year. I make no suggestion as to the necessity for providing funds up to the time the next legislature meets, which will be after the first of next year, because on January 1, 1921, a new sum of money will be available from the two-tenths of a mill levy which will tide over the situation until the regular session convenes in that year.

I wish to call your attention to the fact that the emergency board, being apprised of the situation that would arise, already has allowed the incurring of a liability in the sum of \$300,000. As you are aware certificates of indebtedness, allowed by the emergency board, bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent until paid. If an appropriation is made at this special session to cover the amount that it will be necessary to expend in administering this act during the year of 1920, several thousands of dollars in interest will be saved, in fact a saving which will in a great measure, at least, cover the cost of this special legislative session.

I also respectfully call your attention to the fact that the emergency board has permitted the issuance of certificates of indebtedness in the sum of \$10,000, that law enforcement work may be further carried on by the executive office. Also an authorization of \$10,000 was made for the grain department of the public service commission. If that appropriation should also be fully authorized to enter into such a contract in order that any question as to the legality of such proceedings be eliminated.

It may be desirable to frame a new constitutional amendment, so as to eliminate the objectionable feature of the present amendment. The only result of a failure to adopt such an amendment would be to leave the present amendment in effect.

Capital Punishment Since the adjournment of the regular session in 1919 a wave of crime has swept over the country. Oregon has suffered from this criminal blight and during the past few months the commission of a number of cold blooded and fiendish homicides has aroused our people to a demand for greater and more certain protection. Of all our assets that demand protection and conservation, none is greater in value than human life. The first object of our laws should be for its protection and for that reason I am submitting to you at this time some recommendations relative to our criminal and penal codes which I trust will have your most careful consideration.

Because of a series of dastardly homicidal offenses a distinct public sentiment has developed that the people of the state should once more be

THE SALEM LEADERSHIP.

MORE people should visit Salem during a session of the legislature. Two or three days' attendance in the house and senate, and two or three nights at the Marion hotel, would provide far more amusement and instruction than a month's vacation in Southern California, or six weeks on the beach at Wai-ki-ki.

More important than the amusement is the instruction—the all-around enlightenment. Most people have an idea Salem is a rather dull depressing place these days of no-booze and no-boodle. Let them try it.

If there is no booze, and no boodle at this special session we venture to say it will be the first time on record. No matter how dry the state may be, no matter how righteous and incorruptible the legislators, the man who wants a drink can always get it, and the man who wants his palm tickled can always be satisfied.

Habitues at the state capital considered the last session a very mild and prosaic performance. Yet there was so much Red Eye in one room of the principal hotel, that the authorities were forced, before it was all consumed, to raid it, while one member of the house who publicly admitted he had been offered several hundred dollars for his vote, failed to cause a ripple of excitement, such charges were so to be expected.

That sort of thing is all in the day's work. But the instructive feature is not in the line of booze and boodle, for as a matter of fact, neither of these time honored stage properties, exert the influence, their old reputation would justify. The instruction comes more from the fact that the Oregon legislature is inherently, temperamentally, organically and inevitably in sympathy with what has come to be known as big business.

By this we don't mean anything irregular or reprehensible. We merely mean a vast majority of the leaders whom the others follow are honestly devoted to the rights of business, and will inevitably vote in favor of a property interest whenever that interest conflicts with the popular or people's interest.

This may be a perfectly desirable condition but few people know it. Most of the rank and file have an idea that the dear "pec-pul" politicians out rank in power the property politicians.

They don't. At least they don't in Salem. That is why the Rogue River Fish bill has about as much chance at this session as the proverbial snow ball. The people to be hurt by it will be there, very articulate, the people to be profited by it, won't be there, and of course are not articulate at all. The leaders,—the men of the most prestige, skill and power—will be unanimously against it.

held on June 4, 1919, and provides for the payment by the state of interest on irrigation and drainage district bonds for one or more of the first five years after their issuance. The irrigation securities commission, composed of the attorney general, superintendent of banks, and the state engineer have encountered many obstacles in the operation of the provisions of the amendment, and while a number of changes could be made to advantage, it being a constitutional amendment, it can not be changed by statute. However, it can be supplemented by legislation to advantage.

In order to pay the interest on district bonds, the state is authorized to issue state bonds, and it seems to have been the intent of the constitutional amendment that irrigation and drainage districts should advance to the state each year sufficient funds to meet the interest on the state bonds, in order that the state may stand in a position of guarantor of interest on the district bonds without expense to it. However, no definite provision covering this feature was included in the amendment.

The constitutional amendment also requires the district to deposit with the state treasurer certificates of indebtedness, which bear interest at 5 per cent per annum, both principal and interest payable after the irrigation or drainage district bonds have been paid off.

A statute should therefore be enacted authorizing the irrigation and drainage districts to enter into an agreement with the state to advance to the state semi-annually the interest on state bonds, the proceeds of which are used to pay interest on district bonds, and should also provide that the funds so advanced may be credited on the interest accruing on the district's certificate of indebtedness filed with the state treasurer. The irrigation securities commission should also be fully authorized to enter into such a contract in order that any question as to the legality of such proceedings be eliminated.

While I would make the law applicable for all cases except in the cases of men convicted for the grave crimes against the person, which I have pointed out to you, I would increase the minimum sentence allowed to one-half the maximum to supersede the one-fourth of the maximum now allowed. I still would leave in effect the credits allowed for good conduct. Granting of such credits is excellent in theory and has worked well in practice.

The minimum sentence of one-fourth of the maximum, as allowed by the law as it now stands gives an inadequate degree of punishment. As a concrete example, a man sentenced to one year in the penitentiary is entitled to parole at the expiration of two and one-half months, when he is given the benefit of his good time credits. This throws the parole board into an impossible position. Unless recognition is given for exemplary conduct the advantages of the good time credits are nullified. To give such recognition reduces the sentence to a travesty. The solution is in a much longer minimum. By imposing the longer minimum the courts may take into account the

gravity of the offense in imposing sentence; the offender is given more nearly that degree of punishment which the crime calls for, and the good time credits feature gives the prisoner something practical to work for.

In further explaining my reasons for these proposed changes I wish to say primarily that as far as paroled men themselves are concerned, the parole system has been in the main a success. A great majority of paroled men have "made good," to speak in their own parlance. Cases of genuine reformation are frequent and many of them have been excellent citizens of your state for years.

In punishing criminals society has two functions to perform. One is for the protection of society itself, the other the reformation of the criminal. Society owes its first duty to itself. For that reason a criminal who commits a grave crime against the person should be sentenced for a definite term and should be compelled to serve that term, unless his innocence is later established. Because some of that class of prisoners "make good" upon parole is not a complete solution of their problem. The fact that many of such prisoners, by operation of the parole law itself, are allowed to enjoy parole privileges, sometimes after comparatively brief periods of incarceration, has a decidedly bad effect on the potential criminal. By a stern and unyielding application of the law in the cases mentioned, the potential criminal will realize what is awaiting him if he oversteps the bounds of the law. Rigid enforcement of the penalties imposed I believe will result often in staying the hand that otherwise might be raised to rob, to attack or to kill.

On the other hand, reasonable parole privileges, with a minimum sufficient to insure ample punishment for the lesser crimes, will tend to satisfy the demand for reformation which all of us are anxious to see worked out in the breasts of the youthful and the less violent offenders against our laws.

During my administration a decidedly serious effort has been made to use the power of executive clemency conservatively. In all cases where conditional pardons have been applied for no consideration has been given such applications without first receiving affirmative recommendations from the presiding judge and district attorney who acted on the case. This rule may have been deviated from in one or two instances where the prisoner was in a serious physical condition which demanded prompt outside attention, but in those cases proper precautions were exercised.

The parole board has used as conservative a policy as the very broad and liberal law of 1919 has allowed. That law, with its good time credits and the very low minimum established, has practically forced the parole board on occasions to make recommendations even against its judgment. This situation should be changed and because of its serious phases I earnestly urge your serious consideration of these recommendations that greater protection and safeguards may be thrown about the lives, persons and property of the citizens of our state.

Ratification of Suffrage Amendment It will be my pleasure to have forwarded to your honorable body for ratification the resolution of the congress of the United States of America providing for an amendment to our federal constitution which will extend to the women of our nation the right of suffrage. This is a matter which I recommend to your early attention and I am certain you will not deem it presumptuous if I express the hope that you give your unanimous approval to the ratification of this amendment.

Fish and Game Legislation Because of the relative value of Oregon's fish and game life in all that the state is endeavoring to accomplish in the attracting of tourists; in the move to make life better for our own citizens, and in light of the fact that it involves one of our greatest and most productive industries, I feel that it devolves upon me to present at this special session of the legislature some pertinent recommendations in regard to the fish and game situation.

It is too well known a fact to need corroborative evidence from me that dissension and factionalism over the administration of this important branch of state government has resulted in robbing it of its highest degree of efficiency and materially impairing development and conservation work. I assume that all who have expressed conflicting opinions as to the situation have done so with honesty of purpose and the best of intent. Regardless of this, dissension has been evident, the people of the state have developed distrust, and a condition has grown up which demands a speedy and effective change.

In prefacing my proposals as to what I deem the most expedient and essential changes I wish to say frankly that my familiarity with the situation and with the temper of the people in all parts of the state convinces me beyond the shadow of a doubt that unless some material and beneficial changes are made the life of one of our greatest industries—the salmon industry—may be preserved in jeopardy. In addition the conservation of our wild game birds and fish may also suffer and their propagation may decline.

JOHN A. PERL Undertaker. Phone M. 47 and 47-31 Automobile Hearse Service Lady Assistant 82 SOUTH BARTLETT Auto Ambulance Service. CORCORAN

I have no intention or desire to view—the greater welfare of all the state.

Conclusion In the foregoing message I have endeavored to point out as clearly and as succinctly as possible those matters of material and essential importance which I have deemed most worthy to present to you for consideration. It will be noted that I have somewhat enlarged, in my message, upon the scope of the subjects brought to your attention in the proclamation conjoining you into special session. In doing so I acted only after grave consideration, realizing full well the necessity of confining your deliberations to as brief a time as possible to secure the best results. These additional matters came to my attention since issuing my original proclamation and presented phases which I believed should have your early and earnest attention.

With no thought of intruding on your legislative authority, I feel that this session should not be open to miscellaneous legislation and should be confined to consideration only of the subjects I have outlined, or matters of similar urgency and importance. I am certain everyone of us feels that the expense of this session should be curtailed to the minimum and that none of us desires to extend its time a solitary day past that which is absolutely necessary to the transaction of important business.

In making my recommendations, I am giving you the product of my best judgment and they are submitted to you for what they are worth. What disposition may be made of them is for legislative action only and I desire to make it clear that during your consideration of legislation no influences, direct or otherwise, will come from the executive offices to endeavor to swerve legislative opinion in one direction or another.

All of us are profoundly mindful of the responsibilities entailed in the tasks set before us. All of us have the aim and object in view to assist in what way we may toward continuing peace, prosperity and well being in this great state of our nativity or adoption and I feel well assured we will all look ahead to meeting those tasks and accomplishing them with earnest minds and conscientious, honest effort.

January 12, 1920.

QUICK RELIEF FROM CONSTIPATION

Get Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets

That is the joyful cry of thousands since Dr. Edwards produced Olive Tablets, the substitute for calomel.

Dr. Edwards, a practicing physician for 17 years and colonel's old-time enemy, discovered the formula for Olive Tablets while treating patients for chronic constipation and torpid livers.

Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets do not contain calomel, but a healing, soothing vegetable laxative.

No griping or the "keynote" of these little sugar-coated, olive-colored tablets. They cause the bowels and liver to act normally. They never force them to unnatural action.

If you have a "dark brown mouth" — a bad breath—a dull, tired feeling—sick headache—torpid liver—constipation, you'll find quick, sure and pleasant results from one or two of Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets at bedtime.

Thousands take them every night just to keep right. Try them. 10c and 25c.

DeVoe's

Table with 2 columns: Leave Medford, Leave Ashland. Times listed for various days of the week.

ASPIRIN SHOULD BE TAKEN RIGHT

Bayer Company, who introduced Aspirin in 1906, give proper directions.

"Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" can be taken safely for Colds, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Joint Pains, Neuritis, and Pain generally.

To get quick relief follow carefully the safe and proper directions in each unbroken package of "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin." This package is plainly stamped with the safety "Bayer Cross."

The "Bayer Cross" means the genuine, world-famous Aspirin prescribed by physicians for over eighteen years.

Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets cost but a few cents. Druggists also sell larger "Bayer" packages. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacturing of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylic acid.

Rousseau Coal Co. Producers and Distributors of Medford Coal. Price \$10.00 Delivered \$8.00 at Mine. Office 25 West Main Phone 934.

BLISS NATIVE HERB TABLETS FOR RHEUMATISM

This painful malady is the direct result of a poisonous condition of the blood. It is caused by a disregard of that condition known as constipation. Unless the alimentary tract is kept clean, sweet and wholesome the food ferments, decays and causes ill health. Bliss Native Herb Tablets are nature's remedy for relieving the system of blood impurities, by maintaining a healthy condition of the liver, kidney and bowels.

State Guarantee of Irrigation Bond Interest Article XI-B of the constitution was adopted at the special election