

THE MEDINA SENTINEL

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Governor's Speech At Convention

At the Democratic State Convention on Tuesday Gov. Cox delivered the following spirited address:

I join with the delegates of this convention in the felicitous thought that in our representative capacities we are serving a great political party at a time when it has just completed in the state and nation a distinct contribution to the progress of the age. At no time has the Democracy been better enabled to return to the people with an accounting of its stewardship, with the consciousness that promises given have been kept in absolute good faith.

Praises National Administration.
The national administration, under a leadership conspicuous for its state-

man-like analysis of conditions, and its courageous correction of governmental ills and inequalities, takes rank with the great constructive regimes of our history. Whether in finance or diplomacy, there are exhibited the same elements of poise, fair dealing and farsightedness that have yielded so much to the glory of the nation and the happiness of our people. It is doubtful whether there has ever before been so keen an appreciation of the blessings of American citizenship, and this thought, based primarily upon the obvious advantage of our glorious isolation and geographic removal from the war-tossed continent of Europe, has been emphasized by the results of a diplomacy that measures up in dignity and harmony with the pioneer doctrine of Washington with respect to our relation with other nations. Living in absolute peace with every country, our God-given advantages stand out in marked contrast with the unhappy plight of millions of people across the seas. There, the boundary lines of sovereign powers are marked by a dark scowl of hate—there, the genius of the age is applied to the awful purpose of human destruction—there, homes are desolated and generations must come and go before the heartaches of war disappear. And yet our escape from the same unhappy conditions abroad is so recent as to lodge in the public mind a full realization of what might have been, and inspire at the same time a nation's gratitude for service rendered by the most commanding figure at this time in all the world—the man all nations trust—our great president, Woodrow Wilson. It behoves our people, in common appreciation of his labors in their behalf to select as the junior Senator from the state a man committed to his policies, our candidate, Mr. Hogan. He is known by his works, and his service as attorney general of the state has been so conspicuous for ability and devotion to duty as to bespeak a brilliant career in the senate with the present member of the upper house, Hon. Atlee Pomerene, whose fidelity to the president has buttressed him in the confidence and gratitude of our citizens.

Keeping Mandates of the People.

In state affairs, it is conceded generally that a great responsibility was cast upon our party two years ago, when changes in the constitution carried the positive command to the legislature to pass certain special laws intended to provide for the social and industrial changes that have occurred since 1851 when the preceding constitutional convention was held in Ohio. That the mandates issued by the people have been respected is not denied. If the laws passed in consequence of the enlarged legislative authority are not helpful to the general interests of the state, we await with eager curiosity to see which ones the opposition will recommend in the coming campaign for repeal.

An attempt has been made to create the public belief that the legislative program carried out under Democratic auspices was, in considerable degree at least, the result of some kind of reform obsession on the part of the leaders, legislative and otherwise, of our party. The truth is so obvious, however, that it is necessary only to remind our critics that the legislative enactments were, for the most part, designed to provide for the new order of things socially and industrially, and the work in its large scope was due to the fact that the legislature was without the constitutional right, prior to 1912, to deal with the several subject matters. In short, the Democracy faced the task of providing for the legislative necessities accruing during a lapse of almost seventy years. For twenty years many laws that had been passed to meet evolutionary changes had been declared constitutionally infirm because under the old charter the right did not inhere in the legislature to make such enactments. So that the progressive and humanitarian laws recently passed were written in the hearts of the people long before the constitutional grant was extended to

the legislature. The standpat policy of the opposition, so long and so persistently maintained, had brought a mental attitude concretely set against any departure from the paths of old, and its vision was so clouded, both by fetich and obsession, that it was either unmindful of conditions that made government a burden rather than a help to the people, or it had profited so long by campaign contributions from the interests that enjoyed unfair and special privileges, that the welfare of the party was regarded as the surest guarantee of the prosperity and happiness of the state. Ohio now leads all progressive states, and students of political economy concede that her new laws bring the common wealth to a plane approaching a real democracy, under which government is not only a genuine agency for the promotion of the general welfare, but it is placed completely and absolutely in the hands of the people.

Wisdom of Legislation.

No one up to this time has made any impression on the thought of the state, contending against the wisdom of recent enactments, and when we reflect upon the widespread blessings that have come, it is difficult to restrain a feeling akin to bitterness over the standpat policies which so long denied them to the state. Proud of her achievements and mindful of the well balanced program of legislative relief, the Democracy faces the battle of 1914 with a militancy that will soon reveal the feebleness of the opposition. Instead of the dockets of the courts being congested in industrial centers with personal injury suits, legal action growing out of accidents to workmen are now a rare thing indeed. The vast economic waste of legal procedure and disputation between liability insurance companies and injured mechanics is at an end. To the mills march daily hundreds of thousands of operatives with a contentment they never knew before. A tragedy in the shops now means instant relief instead of a law suit. The hospitals are available for the injured without cost to them, skilled medical service is guaranteed without financial burden to them, and if tragedy results there is positive assurance of relief for the dependent families—all of this under the auspices of the government. Can any student of events fail to measure the increased reverence which this breeds for the institutions of a republic? Can anyone deny that it will be more potential in allaying unrest in the minds of the masses than all other social and governmental factors combined? And with this boon to the industrial classes, we observe the rather anomalous development of a decreased and constantly diminishing cost to the manufacturer. The compensation to the injured and families of those whose lives are offered up in the great industrial struggle of the day, is 30 per cent more than in any other American state or foreign dominion, while the cost to the employer is only from one-third to one-half what it is elsewhere. This demonstrates clearly that the workmen's compensation law is not only advantageous to the workman, but to his employer as well, and it offers positive proof that society, so called, has always been contributing enough to make possible the relief now afforded, but the beneficiaries have been the liability insurance companies. For forty years the standpat Republican party has been preaching protection to the American workman and the home. In less than two years the Democracy of our state has done more for the laborer through the compensation law, and more for the home through the mothers' pension act, than the opposition party has contributed in the whole of its existence.

Genuine Regulation of Saloons.

A policy of artful dissimulation with respect to the liquor question, so long deplored by thinking people, has been changed by the Democracy to the concrete, effective and widely approved plan of genuine regulation of this business. The dignity of law has been established and the liquor licensing act stands out as the sanest temperance measure in the state's history. That the people in voting this into the constitution acted with a full understanding of the ills of the past and the necessities of the future, is demonstrated by the complete transformation in conditions which came as though by magic the day the law became operative. Whatever regulatory measures the community or state may adopt or retain are certain of enforcement because the liquor license is possessed only by those who respect the laws.

Rural Problems Solved.

Not only have the complex problems of the great cities received attention, but as proof that the evolutionary period through which we are passing brings better conditions in life to every section, urban and rural, we see revealed changes of mighty moment in the country. Not in years has so much consideration been given to the agricultural classes. The notice

springing from a realization that the future development of the state depends in large part upon the most scientific and modern methods of governmental co-operation with those who produce our food necessities. In fact, the most conspicuous phase of our whole program of legislative progress seems to be its freedom from a provincial spirit—it reflects the very essence of co-operation as between the elements in city and country life so much dependent upon each other. That fifty-one Ohio counties have less population than they had thirty years ago is a circumstance that can profitably excite alarm, and it must be something more than a coincidence that in every instance it is the rural county that shows the loss. The cost of education per pupil in the country is greater than in the cities, and in most cases the facilities are more inefficient. The little red brick schoolhouse, so long a temple to and a useful unit in civilization, must claim our careful and helpful consideration. Where the attendance justifies, it should be maintained, but where the average of pupils falls to six and eight and ten, then both a vast economic waste and inefficiency are inevitable. Better roads solve the problem of transportation, and consolidation seems to be but a logical development. Wherever it has been adopted the average attendance has increased amazingly, and there have been afforded both high school advantages in the country and the tremendous blessings of a community center. In no activity in life is the element of success present unless a systematic supervision is adopted, and the plan of placing a supervisor over every forty teachers in rural schools will yield results which will in the fullest measure justify the new school code. Since the state pays one-half the cost of supervision, the expense to the counties in practically every instance is diminished. Our universities, conducted at public expense, have not been of such use to the rural communities as they should be. The abolition of the Bexwell examinations and the restored meaning of a rural school diploma are striking features of the new plan. In the future every pupil in the country who wins a diploma in the township high school enters, without examination or tuition cost, into the state universities if it is his wish. This automatically elevates the rural school to a most distinct agency in the rehabilitation of country life.

Prison Reform.
Our prison system claims the praise of experts in every state. In our juvenile reformatories useful trades are being taught. In the prisons industries afford employment, and night schools create a moral and educational awakening. The spirit of these institutions has been completely transformed, and the improved behavior on the part of those confined shows that when government lends itself humanely to the retraining of a human derelict the result is but the natural outgrowth of kindness: State and county institutions in buying supplies from these prison industries afford the prisoner the opportunity of turning his labors into profit, not only to the state by the removed cost maintenance, but to his family as well. The working of the state's charges in prisons and asylums, on the farms, has resulted in impressive economies to the public and a distinct physical and moral betterment to those now occupied in useful labors.

Efficiency in Taxation System.

The results of the new taxation laws have been so definite, both with respect to the listing of intangible property that has been escaping the assessors, and the reduction in the rate to the individual owner of property, that the opposition no longer attempts to discuss this question on its merits. That lands and buildings have not, generally speaking, been increased in valuation—and the general duplicate of the state has grown almost one billion dollars—is such indisputable evidence that the great masses—particularly those whose property is in sight—have been paying the share of public expense belonging in all justice to someone else, that the taxation policies of old reflect more than a mere neglect of duty. In short, they have so grossly trespassed on the moral code as to render any suggestion of a return to the reprehensible practice shocking to the public sense of right.

Challenge to Reactionaries.

In the face of these laws, and others equally just, which the people would not think of repealing, what is the predicament of the opposition? With business interests adjusted to the new order and with labor marching to its task with a happiness previously unknown; with the country districts already taking on new life, with what method of sophistry, with what school of political strategy must the standpat forces in Ohio approach the Democratic bulwarks? With not a single act of dishonesty, with not an instance of official graft, dare they make the battle on the question of plain integrity?

Remember FAIRCHILD'S FLOUR

With every promise kept and the relation between the citizen and government raised to the homely honesty that prevails in business and private transactions, can they draw a contrast with their unbroken record of fifty years of broken promises? If

they ever kept in common integrity the pledges contained in a single platform adopted since the civil war, we challenge them to point out the time and the circumstance.

What a sad commentary on a once great political party that in its extremity it defames the memory and name of McKinley by avowing that his policy of taxation was an act of treason to the people and a trespass on their rights as citizens.

That the Republican leaders are so reduced in followers is not surprising since they are equally impoverished in those constructive qualities in government that ordinarily inspire a militant support. Never in its history have the leaders of the opposition party faced the gauntlet of battle, so depleted in issues and so lacking in discipline and numbers as now.

Summed up in few words, the Republican leaders have reduced their cause to a plain ranting hypocrisy and their methods are neither calculated to appeal to public reason or favor.

We find the standpat candidate for governor, introducing as an issue, the bitterness of civil war times. When our grief-stricken president was about to embark on the saddest pilgrimage of his whole life and return to the scenes of his early romance, this candidate for the highest office in the gift of Ohioans, impugned the loyalty of the Southern people and charged that the president was turning the government over to them. Every man living under our flag in the supremest test is a loyal American, whether he be a Northern soldier or the son of a Northern soldier, a Southern soldier or the son of a Southern soldier. The men who fought that great contest have forgotten and forgiven. A year ago they met at Gettysburg in a reunion of the Blue and the Gray. The Grand Army, as an organization, has met with the Army of the Confederacy. These old heroes waiting at the sunset of life for the bugle call from beyond, are without a thought of bitterness, and every heart throbs north and south is for the flag. At this hour when the world is at war and we at peace it illy becomes any man—and particularly a member of the younger generation—to attempt to stir up hate between Americans, and for the ignoble purpose of catching a few votes.

The standpatters declaim against the commission form of government without offering a word as to what they would substitute for it. While not denying that there was glaring neglect of duty in the communities with respect to both the liquor and tax laws, they sneer at the effective plan of placing the authority where it will be exercised for the public good.

DEATH OF E. R. CULVER

Mr. E. R. Culver, a well-known pioneer of Medina county passed from life at his home in Montville, Aug. 22. He was born Aug. 18, 1839. His father was Sydney Culver of Vermont and his mother was Elmira Smith of New York. Diabetes was the cause of his death.

—Saturday, the 29th, the Medina base ball team plays the Bell Telephone company team of Cleveland on the local grounds at 3 o'clock.

—The game of balls between the Medina team and the Chagrin Falls team on Wednesday afternoon resulted in a victory for the local team in a score of 5 to 0.

—A. D. Aylard, R. J. Hyde and Ike Rickard of Medina; Dr. Appleby of Liverpool and Dr. Baldwin of Wadsworth, were chosen as the Progressive Executive Committee at Medina Saturday.

—Burglars entered the C. S. W. & C. electric station at Lodi last Friday night, but were not successful in getting anything of value. They entered the waiting room and broke open a slot machine.

—On Monday at the Methodist parsonage occurred the wedding of Mr. William C. Rollo of Marselles, Illinois and Miss Edna R. Clements of Spencer, Ohio. The ring service of the Methodist church was used, which always insures a beautiful service. After the ceremony, the young couple left for Spencer.

Flour Talk

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STATE EXHIBITS STRONG

State Exhibits Strong State Fair Feature

"Almost every branch of the state government will have an exhibit at the State Fair. This is for the purpose of giving Ohio people a chance to know more about Ohio. The Fish and Game exhibit in charge of General John C. Speaks will be the first of its kind in Ohio. The Good Health exhibit will undoubtedly be the means of saving and prolonging many lives, by the hints to health that it will give. The Great Wooster Experiment Station Exhibit will in itself be worth a trip to Columbus. The Mammoth display of the Dairy and Food Department will be worth all the cost of seeing the Fair. The Good Roads Building will interest every citizen of the state. The other Official State Exhibits will likewise be worth while."