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A SPLENDID MEETING HELD

Rogue River Horticultural Society Held It in Medford

There was a large attendance at the regular meeting of the Rogue River Horticultural Society, held in the rooms of the Medford Commercial club yesterday afternoon. The chair was occupied by President J. E. Watt. After reading of the minutes and a number of communications the president announced that before the important business was considered that he wished to have the secretary of the commercial club read the statement of the club's work.

According to this report, the Commercial club has spent for advertising alone during part of 1908, the whole of \$11,770.95. This was entirely aside from the secretary's salary and all other expenses in the way of keeping up the organization. J. A. Perry and J. D. O'Neil spoke strongly about the splendid work the Commercial club was doing and urged all the fruitmen and farmers present to do something toward helping the work along by contributing something in a financial way. An intermission was announced of ten minutes so as those present could go to the desk of the secretary of the club and give their names and the amount they would contribute.

After the intermission the business of irrigation was considered and a number of those present took part in the discussion, all agreeing that it was very necessary that water be secured for irrigation purposes on a large scale. F. J. Blakeley stated that he expected that the company he represented would soon be in a position to furnish a large quantity of water for the use of the farmers of the valley.

The meeting was brought to a close by the appointing of a committee to look into different irrigation propositions, and the committee will do so and make a full report at the next meeting of the society. The following is the committee:

J. A. Perry, W. I. Vawter, J. D. O'Neil, H. T. Finley, S. A. Nye, M. B. Signs, J. E. Watt.

DEVELOPING WATER POWER.

The Rogue River Electrical company, formerly the Condor Water & Power company, is right now giving considerable attention to preparations for the development of power on Rogue river near Prospect.

For several weeks the company has had ten or a dozen men at work up there putting in a headgate and repairing and enlarging their water ditch.

This is a tremendous proposition, the matter of development of power, the water of this river. The headgates are being put in about one mile above the bridge, from which point three miles of ditch extends to the canyon below where the water from the ditch falls over a perpendicular rock a distance of 593 feet.

The water which this ditch is capable of carrying will develop over 100,000 horsepower. It is the intention of the company to put in a power house capable of accommodating all this immense amount of power, but it is not expected that electrical machinery of a greater capacity than 10,000 horsepower will be installed at this time. However, all plans will be so laid that at any time needed additional machinery may be added.

It is not the intention of the company to abandon its plant at Gold Ray, still, should they be successful in inaugurating the irrigating system which is looked forward to, this plant may be abandoned and the entire operation of the plant be centered at Prospect. Prospect is situated nearly equal distance from this valley, Klamath Falls, Roseburg and Dunsmuir. That is as far as a representative of the company would commit himself, but the inference to be drawn would be that some time in the not distant future the falls of the Rogue might be made to furnish power and lights for these points.

TELEPHONE SERVICE BETTER.

Since W. K. Merrill has been looking after the Pacific Telephone company's business in Medford there has been made a great number of improvements in the service—and there was need of it.

New batteries have been placed in nearly all the phones in the city, and those not so supplied will be within the next few days. Much new wiring has been done, and the entire system has been gone over systematically and placed in good shape as is possible. With all these

improvements added, the possibility of a mixup of lines will be avoided. Another switchboard has been installed and many of the phones renumbered and placed on new lines. Another long-distance booth has been put in and the Hotel Nash has been made a "pay station."

Aside from the improvements already named, there are to be some changes made as to office arrangements. A manager's office 9x17 feet in size, with a wood and glass partition, with wickets for transaction of business, will be built in the main room, near the front, while other similar partitions will be placed, setting the operators' room off from the general public. This will give the office a better and more businesslike appearance and will do away with the seeming vacant and barren look of the office as heretofore. A few weeks ago these columns said a free switching system with Central Point would be established. This it has been decided not to establish.

TO KILL PRESIDENT.

OYSTER BAY, L. I. Sept. 7.—A crank armed with an antiquated bulldog revolver was caught near the president's house today by the secret service guards. The man described himself as John Coughlin, a detective, and when stopped by the secret service men he presented a card upon which was inscribed his name and word "officer."

He said he had come to ask the president to order 10,000 troops to catch "eggmen" who had been terrorizing Boston.

The secret service men stopped him and asked his business. They tried to put him off on the plea that the president was busy and was not seeing visitors. Coughlin hesitated a moment and hid his hand toward his back pocket. Secret Service Agent Adams grabbed him.

Coughlin is a slight man and made but little resistance. In his back pocket was a revolver. He was taken in an automobile to the town hall, charged with carrying concealed weapons, and was committed to the jail at Mineola.

He will be examined as to his sanity. Coughlin admitted he had been confined in an asylum three years.

The president was not informed of the occurrence until this evening. The rumor was started that a shot was fired at the president while riding with his cousin, W. Emlin, while Roosevelt was riding along the Cove road Saturday, which has been denied by those in position to know.

James Sloan, Jr., the chief of the president's guard of secret service men, emphatically denied the story of the ambush.

SUIT BEGUN AGAINST S. P.

A dispatch from Portland states that a suit to recover lands granted the Oregon & California railroad company (now the Southern Pacific company), and valued at more than \$40,000,000, began yesterday, when B. D. Townsend, special assistant to the attorney-general, filed a complaint with the federal court. This action, which has been in contemplation for several years, and which received an impetus when the Oregon legislature of 1907 sent a memorial to congress, will be the most important legal battle ever precipitated in the Pacific northwest. More than a year of preliminary preparation has been consumed, and with the filing of the complaint the government has fortified its case to the smallest detail.

The case will be bitterly fought by the railroad corporation, for the lands involved represent some of the best timber country on the Pacific coast, if not in the world. While a conservative estimate places the amount involved at \$40,000,000, the actual value of the land and timber is much greater. The suit will eventually go to the United States Supreme court before the railroad will stop fighting for this Midas territory. Eastern people cannot conceive the vast natural resources of the land which the government is now trying to wrest from the clutches of the railroad corporation. It embraces millions of acres and billions upon billions of feet of the choicest timber, not to mention the water rights, the mineral resources and agricultural possibilities of the land after the timber has been removed.

These lands are now controlled by the Harriman system, which has refused to sell to actual settlers according to the terms of the land grant, and this refusal to part with the land has retarded the development of the southern part of Oregon, prevented other railroads from entering the territory to compete and has made the system immensely rich. Each succeeding year sees the land increase in value, and Harriman will marshal his best legal talent to contest the suit with the government. The grants, for there were two, provided that the railroad should sell to actual settlers not more than one-quarter section and at the rate of \$2.50 an acre.

GOVERNMENT TAKING ACCOUNT

It Is Making an Inventory Of Our Natural Resources

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The first returns to the national conservation commission show that Uncle Sam is making fine headway with his inventory of natural resources. It is perhaps a bigger job than he at first suspected, but indications are that he is going to get through it in good time. Very likely it has cut short the vacation plans of some of his best helpers, but there has been no complaint. His corps of investigators, statisticians, experts and scientists have buckled down closely to the work all summer.

Inquiries have been going out from this and that government office by the thousand. They have gone to special agents in the field, to the government stations here and there, to bureaus of statistics all over the country, to county clerks, to township assessors, to manufacturers, to lumber dealers, to railroad and steamboat companies and to farmers. The chiefs of the government bureaus have been wanting to know about lands—farm lands, timber lands, mineral lands, about crops and crop production; about swamp and overflow lands; about irrigation; about navigation—how far the use of our inland waterways has decreased and the reason for the decrease; the cost of water traffic as compared with railroad rates; the use of water power and its possibilities; about all phases of the forests and of timber and lumber; about how much of minerals we have left and the probable duration of the mineral supply, and about livestock and game and fish.

This is only the most hurried kind of general sum-up of the "schedule of inquiries" of the national conservation commission. Just what it really is can be seen only by studying a copy of this most unusual document, the "schedule," on which Uncle Sam is basing the first inventory he ever attempted to make of his natural wealth. It can be obtained by writing a letter to Thomas R. Shipp, secretary of the national conservation commission, forest service, Washington, D. C. The conservation commission also gets out "Bulletins of Progress," which show just how rapidly the conservation movement, started at the White House conference of governors, is going forward. These also may be obtained from the secretary.

Since the governors and the great national organizations have shown so great an interest in the conservation of resources the movement has spread all over the United States. New state conservation commissions are reported to the national conservation commission at the rate of three or four a week, and large national organizations are rapidly coming forward with conservation committees of their own. The conservation movement may be said now to be firmly established. All the government bureaus are rapidly pushing work on the inventory of resources in order that a preliminary report may be made to the national conservation commission at its meeting in Washington, Tuesday, December 1. One week later, Tuesday, December 8, the governors of the states and territories, or their representatives, will meet in Washington with the commission. Already, although the invitation has not yet been issued, the governors of some 12 or 15 states and territories have announced their intention to be present at the meeting. Among these are Governor Frazier of Hawaii and Governor Hoggatt of Alaska.

That the conservation movement is absolutely nonpartisan is shown in the vigorous declarations in the platforms of both leading political parties in favor of conservation of natural resources. Mr. Bryan, who spoke at the governors' conference, has declared himself strongly in favor of conservation, and Mr. Taft, in his speech of acceptance, went on record as an advocate of the movement. It is a question on which the American Federation of Labor and the National Association of Manufacturers agree. Justices of the supreme court of the United States have written President Roosevelt expressing unqualified approval of the movement to save the nation's natural wealth, and Cardinal Gibbons, just before leaving to be present at the pope's jubilee in Rome, gave out a strong statement as to the duty involved in making provision for future generations by taking care of the resources of the country.

The work of compiling the great

mass of material resulting from the inquiries sent out by the different government bureaus will undoubtedly be one of great responsibility and one requiring expert knowledge and peculiar ability. For this task, President Roosevelt has selected Henry Garrett of Washington, D. C., assistant director of the Cuban census. Mr. Garrett, who is one of the best-known men in the government work at Washington, is just now finishing the compilation of the census of Cuba. At the conclusion of that, by direction of the president, he will devote all of his time to the compilation of the material which, when completed, will make up the first inventory of natural resources ever attempted in the United States.

HILL AND HARRIMAN.

PORTLAND, Or., Sept. 5.—The war is over between E. H. Harriman and James H. Hill was stated in so many words by the Union Pacific magnate tonight at a reception by the Commercial club. Rivalry for railroad business will go on, he said, but they meet hereafter as neighbors.

That all Harriman lines projected in this state will go forward to completion as soon as practicable was the statement he made to the assembled business men. He assured the audience that the outlook for railroad building in this country is excellent and that the work just ordered to be resumed in Oregon will be followed with the resumption of other delayed projects until all shall have been completed.

Harriman left tonight for San Francisco. He will stop at Medford and Ashland and will meet Mrs. Harriman and party at Weed.

CHAFFIN IN MEDFORD.

Eugene W. Chaffin, the Prohibition candidate for president of the United States, arrived in Medford yesterday, arriving at 10:30 o'clock and spoke for five minutes from a truck at the depot platform to a crowd of several hundred people.

On alighting from the train Mr. Chaffin was escorted to the track and introduced to the audience by L. F. Lozier in a few well-chosen words. Mr. Chaffin's speech was as follows: "Ladies and Gentlemen: I am sorry that my time is so limited, but I could not make it longer on account of my California engagements.

"Every single effort made so far to stop the liquor traffic has failed, and I want to say to you that the only way to stop it is to stop the manufacture and sale of liquor. The main plank in our platform is to stop it. You say that is a good thing, but you can't do it. I say that it can.

"You elect me on the 3d of November. This is getting to be a serious question with you, and I may say that it is getting to be a serious question with me. (Laughter.)

"If every Republican and every Democrat in the state of Oregon who believes in prohibition votes for me I will carry the state of Oregon, and if every Republican and every Democrat in the United States who believes in prohibition votes for me I will carry every state in the Union.

"Now, I see quite a few Democrats here, and I want to say a few words to you. You vote for me this time, as it will be the last chance you will have to do so. You can vote for Bryan any old time. (Laughter.)

"If we are defeated on the third day of November it will not be by the saloonkeepers, the brewers or the distillers—it will be by the temperance people who vote for the parties and their candidates."

Just then the locomotive whistle blew and Mr. Chaffin asked all who wanted to shake hands with him to raise their hands and nearly every one present did so.

The Prohibition candidate last year made 555 addresses in the cause of prohibition, and at that time he had no idea of being a candidate for the presidency. He is now whirlwind over the country and says he thinks he "can make as many speeches as Mr. Bryan, without as much effort or exhaustion." He has already made five speeches in Nebraska, and has emphasized the political side of the Prohibition party in an effort to wake up the home state of the Democratic candidate.

Mr. Chaffin is well known as the author of "Lincoln, the Man of Sorrows," and derives much of his pleasure from a study of the lives of Lincoln and Washington.

JUDGE POINDEXTER WINS.

SPOKANE, Wash., Sept. 9.—Judge Miles Poindexter of Spokane has won the Republican congressional honor of a field of six candidates. The returns from nearly all of the counties in this district show outside of Spokane Poindexter is running neck and neck with Johnson of North Yakima, his strongest rival. As Poindexter will carry Spokane county by from 2500 to 3000, his election is assured.

B. H. HARRIS' PROPOSITION

He Offers to Give Water Rights to the City Free of Cost

In The Morning Mail of the issue of September 4, mention was made of a water proposition by B. H. Harris, who said he would agree to furnish the city of Medford with 500 inches of water from Big Butte, to be taken out just below the Butte Falls Lumber company's dam at Butte Falls.

Mr. Harris also said that he had a survey made for a distance of 25 miles, that he will furnish this to the city for just what it cost him to have it prepared. He also agreed to sell any and all of the lumber needed at the market price. He now submits the figures for the estimated cost. They are as follows:

Material for flume 3x3, 30 miles:	
Lumber, 1,782,000 feet, at	
\$15 per 1000	\$ 26,730
Cover for flume, 540,000	
feet at \$15 per 1000	8,100
Nails and spikes, 3c per lineal	
foot	4,752
Work at \$10 per 100 lineal	
feet	16,000
Trestle work and material	5,000
Surveying	3,000

Total	\$ 63,582
Two miles 18-inch steel	
pipe at Brownshoro	\$ 40,000
Eleven miles wood pipe, 18	
inch, to Medford	110,000
Total	\$213,582
Reservoir and flume at	
Medford	\$ 20,000

Total	\$233,582
This flume, 3 feet wide by 2 feet	
8 inches deep, will carry about 1000	
miners' inches, less 100 inches for	
leakage.	

This estimate contemplates the lumber and braces all cut to the right length at the mill.

Mr. Harris will not charge anything for the water right. He says he expects to make the money by the growth and development of the country.

MR. HAFFER OBJECTS.

We all have our troubles—and then some of us have more troubles, but it is up to the Medford councilmen to have most troubles. This body of men haven't gotten "squared away" on city water matters yet; as a matter of fact, they are not fairly started, but here comes another brew of trouble. However, there is some little satisfaction in variety—and the councilmen have all kinds.

Yesterday morning Engineer Os-good brought a gang of city workmen over from the quarries at Jacksonville and was making ready to put them to work erecting the rock bins which it was intended to dump the crushed rock when brought from the quarries, when, "biff" went something, and there wasn't a thing doing.

The bins were to have been put in on the Southern Pacific right of way, near the Iowa Lumber company's lumber yard, and near the stock yards. Permission had been secured from the Southern Pacific for this purpose, but Manager Hafer, who is also a councilman, interposed objections, alleging that the dust from this crushed rock would injure his lumber, and the sparks from the engine pushing the cars up the incline to these bins would endanger his company's lumber and buildings. Some telegraph messages passed between Mr. Hafer and Superintendent Fields in Portland—and it terminated in Mr. Fields asking the councilman to look elsewhere for their bin site—and then it is said there was an exchange of courtesies between Mr. Hafer and other members of the council which were more emphatic than complimentary, and the councilmen started out to find another bin site—which they didn't find by a long sight, or by any other side.

They endeavored to figure out, with the assistance of Engineer Os-good, whether or not these bins could be put in south of the Barnum depot. Here they encountered Mr. Osenbrugg's machinery shed, and it would be necessary to crop off about 20 feet of the west end of this building, and this cropping process would set the taxpayers back \$250 a crop—this The Morning Mail understands was the price placed on the damage to Mr. Osenbrugg by Mr. Hafer.

Other persons further down the line interposed objections to putting the track and bins here because that they would narrow the street too much, which was already too narrow for use in their business. And that is where the matter of paving

Seventh street stood at 6 o'clock last night.

The work on this street could begin within ten days from now, but it is right here blocked because that no site for the track and rock bins can be found. My, but we are having an awful time at our house—and the improvements go ahead with a velocity calculated to make one forget where he's at—or if he's anywhere.

Dr. Ray has offered to lay a tract of land out west of the city for the use of this track and bins at \$500 per acre, but it would be a big expense hauling the rock to town from this point.

OTHERS' LOSS OUR GAIN.

It was Sunday morning that this paper told of the good work C. L. Hazelrigg was doing in the way of encouraging immigration from Indiana to Oregon. The two clippings following, from The Greensburg (Ind.) Review, is conclusive evidence that Mr. Hazelrigg is "making good":

"Clyde Hazelrigg, with his wife and son, Worth, and Mr. and Mrs. Everett Marsh broke home ties and started today for Medford, Or., which has been selected for their future home. An expression of regard carries with it sincerity, and the Review, looking on the bright side, trusts that the new home on the far-away Pacific coast may be blessed with health, happiness and business prosperity."

"Next Tuesday another contingent of the Greensburg colony that is centralizing at Medford, Or., will consist of Thomas Edmeades, wife and daughter, Catherine. They will be followed on the 18th by Richard Edmeades and family and a little later the colony will be further augmented by Mrs. Sarah Kirby and little son, Monroe Marsh, Mrs. Mary Hazelrigg and Miss Florence and Arthur and Grandma Conner. There are all excellent citizens, and Greensburg will be the poorer by their going."

GANS LOST TO NELSON.

COLMA ARENA, San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 9.—Batting Nelson clinched his claim to the lightweight pugilistic championship by defeating Joe Gans for the second time this afternoon. The fight ended in the 21st round, when Gans was beaten down by a succession of blows and failed to get upon his feet at the count of ten. The veteran colored fighter was severely punished, but the champion, too, has many marks of the battle.

From the first clang of the gong Nelson forced the fighting, never giving ground, and he gradually battered down his older and less vigorous opponent. In the final round Nelson rained in right and left smashes to the jaw and body and soon beat him into a helpless state. Gans sank to the floor and the referee began counting. Mechanically the defeated man watched Referee Smith wave his hands, apparently too far gone to hear him count off. It was then that Gans, ashen gray, his face terribly cut, with eyes glassy, sought to rise.

The fight was most spectacular and at no time did it appear as if Gans had a chance to win. Time and again he would shoot his wicked punches to the Battler's face, but the latter never for an instant wavered.

Referee Smith said after the fight that Gans was all in after the ninth. In the 21st both Smith and the timekeeper counted ten, therefore making Nelson the winner. Smith added that he did not believe Gans knew he was counted out, but it did not make any difference as Nelson had Gans completely at his mercy.

In the dressing room Gans with one eye closed and the other partially so, his nose and lips badly lacerated and swollen, mumbled out a statement as follows:

"I made one fight too many. Nelson is a tough boy, and beat me fairly. I will never fight again. I will return to Baltimore immediately and attend to my hotel business there. This is no Patti farwell, but it is in dead earnest."

Nelson said: "Gans was tougher than before. He was in good condition and fought a different kind of a fight, but I proved conclusively that I am his master in any kind of a fight. From now on I will never fight a colored man again. I shook hands with Billy Papke today and we both made this compact."

Nelson appeared as strong at the finish as in the beginning. One of his teeth was knocked out in the 14th and blood flowed freely as a result. The sight of blood spouting freely from Nelson's mouth caused the short-ends to mount in their seats and shout encouragingly to the fast dying colored lad. He responded gamely and in the following round made what was probably the most furious round of the fight.

THE MAIL FOR NEWS

HARRIMAN IN MEDFORD

He and His Party Arrived on a Special Train Sunday a. m.

E. H. Harriman, alias The Railroad Magnate, The Railroad King, The Master of Finance, etc., etc., arrived in Medford at 11:12 Sunday morning on his special train made up of five coaches. The train glided into the city very quietly and at 12:22 it glided out again, without the slightest jar or noise, on its way to the Alhambra.

Mr. Harriman's party accompanying him consisted of E. E. Calvin, general manager of the Southern Pacific railway; John Muir, the noted geologist, and a particular friend of Mr. Harriman; J. D. Farrell of Seattle; J. E. O'Brien, manager of the Harriman lines in Oregon, and Mr. Harriman's secretaries, Messrs. Hill and Price.

Mr. Harriman was met on his arrival by a deputation of some of the leading citizens, headed by Mayor Reddy, and at once taken in hand and escorted to the mayor's automobile for a ride out in the country and through the city. With him in the automobile were Mayor Reddy, John Muir, J. E. O'Brien and J. M. Keene. They went through the city, making altogether a distance of about seven miles and west of the between twelve and fifteen miles.

The party returned to the depot shortly after 12 o'clock and then they were taken to the exhibition building opposite the depot. Here Mr. Harriman was very much interested in the exhibits in general, while Mr. Muir naturally took to the specimens of rock and ore like a duck to water. Here Mr. Harriman held an informal reception, which was continued at the train when the party returned to the depot.

The Morning Mail representative was introduced to Mr. Harriman by Manager O'Brien and in the same genial manner he displayed toward all who met him, Mr. Harriman shook hands and consented to an interview. He said:

"You have a very fine orchard country around here, but it is a—gathered too bad that so much of the land is owned by outside people. What you want is to have the land owned by those who will live on it and work it. This is a bad feature.

"Yes, of course Medford is growing, and I notice considerable of a change since I was here last time. You see it, too."

"Don't you think, Mr. Harriman, that there is room for a good-sized city between Portland and Sieramonte, and that Medford has a good chance of being that city?" he was asked.

"Yes, sir; I do."

Besides saying so to several people he met, Mr. Harriman showed in several ways that he was interested and thought very highly of Medford. Still he could not get over the fact that so much of the fruit land around here was owned and held by outside parties.

Owing to the lateness of the hour that the local railroad officials received notice when the train would leave Portland and arrive at Medford, the only public notice given was in Sunday morning's Mail, and on a crowd between 500 and 600 was on hand when the train arrived here.

Mr. Harriman's private car is named "Arden," after the town where his home is in Orange county, New York. After leaving here the party spent an hour at Ashland, and when Weed was reached Mr. Harriman was joined by his wife and family. After a day or two stay at San Francisco the special will proceed east to New York.

YOUNG COUPLE MARRIED.

Tuesday evening, September 8, at the Christian parsonage, Elbert E. Robinson and Miss Lettie A. Gridley were united in marriage. M. F. Horn, minister of the Christian church, performing the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson are prominent young people of Medford. Mr. Robinson being a popular clerk in Deuel & Kentner's store.

They will reside in East Medford, where they will soon be at home to their many friends. A host of friends wish them a happy wedded life.

Taken to Corvallis.

J. H. Krueger, the Portland man who was arrested here the other night on a telephoned message from the sheriff of Benton county, was taken to Corvallis last evening by Deputy Sheriff C. T. McDewitt, of that place. The charge against Krueger was for beating a board bill at a hotel in Corvallis.