

# THE MEDFORD MAIL

Published every Friday.

A. S. BLITON, Publisher.

MEDFORD, NOVEMBER 27, 1908.

SUBSCRIPTION \$1.50 a Year

Entered in the postoffice at Medford, Oregon as second class mail matter.

## SOUTH DAKOTA DIVORCES.

In the jubilation or depression that followed the announcement of the election returns it did not escape notice of parties especially interested that the new divorce law in South Dakota was adopted, say an exchange.

If the returns are reported truly, in future the downhearted and afflicted, the weary of the bonds and the repenting at leisure cannot journey to Sioux Falls with the expectation of a pleasant six months' outing and a quiet and unostentatious divorce. All these glimpses of paradise will have been ruthlessly shut off.

Under the new law the man or woman whose love has cooled or been cooled, who has ceased to love the one-time divinity, or has learned to love another, must settle down to a hot summer and cold winter residence of one year, and then submit to the humiliation of hearing the wiles rehearsed in open court.

Such a decree may be had for South Dakota's trade, but it will be infinitely better for South Dakota's reputation. It may be disappointing and distressing for those seeking a hasty and secret divorce, but it will be to the advantage of public morality, for the mitigation of a national scandal, and for a sounder and more rational view of the marital relation.

South Dakota has taken a step forward in proposing this impediment in the way of hasty divorces. It is doing its best to clear its name of the odium that has so long attached to it as a commonwealth ready to sacrifice the dignity of decency to a profitable, though temporary, immigration. It can do still more by suggesting and putting in action a plan for the restriction of hasty and ill-advised marriages.

## THE DOCTOR AND HIS FEE.

Said satan in the course of his remarks of the probable vulnerability of Job: "Skin for skin, yea, all that a man hath will he give for his life." This was an early contribution to the literature of debate over the proper size of the doctor's fee. Its latest product is a chapter in the North American Review by Dr. Arthur C. Heflinger, who argues that the fee may be fixed justly by considering what life or limb may be worth to a particular patient.

Another authority has stated the case in epigram: "Medical and surgical services have no value, in that they are invaluable."

Once a New York polo player paid \$1000 for having a broken finger set. He was rich and he wanted to be sure of the finger. In the case of Lolita Armour, Dr. Adolf Lorenz, coming from Austria to Chicago, received \$75,000—a small price for the physical well-being of the petted child of a multi-millionaire. A Boston man paid gladly \$10,000 for laparotomy performed on his wife. There are men like James B. Keene and the late Cornelius Vanderbilt who think nothing of engaging while traveling the exclusive services of a doctor who can earn \$25,000 a year in practice.

On the other hand, it is stated that practically 33 per cent of the practice of New York city is charity—and in at least a third of such cases the doctor is imposed upon.

There are about 200,000 doctors in the United States, or one to every 400 of population. The average yearly income in the profession is estimated at \$750. A few doctors make princely incomes; many approach the other extreme. There are great and good physicians who are not famous nor rich and there are charlatans who are notorious and wealthy.—New York Herald.

## THE STANDARD TIME.

Twenty-five years ago took place that world-wide revolution in measuring time—the adoption of the standard method in the United States, whose example was followed later by other civilized countries. Previous to November 18, 1883, the methods of measuring time in this country were so varied and so numerous as to be ludicrous. There were 50 different standards used in the United States from coast to coast, and on one road between New York and Boston, whose actual difference is 12 minutes, there were three distinct standards of time.

Even small towns had two different standards, one known as "town" or local time and the other "railroad" time. Naturally this condition of affairs caused endless complication, and railroad officials were harried to the point of despair in their efforts to make out time tables that could be understood by the lay public.

There were many minds which wrestled with the problem. As early as 1849 Professor Charles F. Dowd of Saratoga, N. Y., worked out a theory by which he proposed that time should be regulated by meridians of



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one hour apart. Sir Sanford Fleming presented a plan based on the 24-o'clock notation. The plan which was finally adopted and brought into practice was worked out by W. F. Allen of New York, secretary and treasurer of the American Railway association.

At noon on November 18, 1883, there was a general resetting of watches and clocks all over the United States and Canada, and the four great time zones, one hour apart, into which the continent is divided, came into being. So smoothly did Mr. Allen's plan work from the beginning that the general readjustment was accomplished without great difficulty, and it has worked satisfactorily ever since. Other countries were quick to take notice of the convenience of the new arrangement, and the majority of them have adopted the same system.

"The nut-brown ale" of old England is getting some hard knocks these days, judging by the vigorous chorus of protests from the brewers and liquor interests in opposition to the Asquith licensing bill. But according to prohibition practices in the United States the English liquor men have much to be thankful for. The bill proposes a reduction in the number of saloons, but those that are put out of business and refused license are to be financially compensated for the loss suffered. And still the saloonkeepers are not happy. One can imagine the short shrift such a proposal would get in Maine or Georgia.

Answer the ring at the door. It may be that of the Christmas dollar, come to warn you to do your shopping early.

It is well for Mr. Taft's peace of mind that the carpenters of cabinets haven't nalled any of them down to stay.

Don't believe the duke of Abruzzi is packing his grip for this country. The impression is that he has lost it.

Never mind about where the "frizzle" originated; it will soon be lost to sight in the dictionary.

## MAY TOM JOHNSON.

Says He Has Lost His Fortune in Speculation.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 19.—Mayor Tom L. Johnson, who for years has been credited with possessing a very large fortune, announced today that he had lost everything and would be compelled to give up his beautiful home in Euclid avenue and move into smaller and less expensive quarters.

The mayor also stated he would give up his automobile and other luxuries because he could no longer afford to keep them. His fortune was wrecked, the mayor says, by his devotion to the affairs of the estate of his dead brother, who was heavily interested in a traction company in the east. The Municipal Traction company, of which the mayor was treasurer, passed into the hands of a receiver several days ago.

Following this came the transfer to two local banks of the Depositors' Savings & Trust company, of which Mayor Johnson was the president. It was said this action was precipitated by threat by Johnson's individual creditors to file suits to obtain payment on notes indorsed by the mayor. It is said Johnson recently lost approximately \$400,000 in connection with his interests at Loraine, O.

GRUESOME FIND AT OROVILLE. Miners Find a Skeleton in the Collar of An Old Cabin.

OROVILLE, Cal., Nov. 23.—While some prospectors were working in the vicinity of the old Grugen place, about three miles from this city, yesterday, they entered a deserted cabin on the place and for some reason went into the cellar. What was their amazement to find lying on the floor the skeleton of a human being.

They immediately notified the coroner's office and Coroner Wallace went to investigate today. It is his belief that the skeleton is that of a man which has been buried for a long time, as no flesh remains upon the bones whatever. Some of the bones were partially buried when found.

## AT KLAMATH FALLS.

Rev. G. L. Hall Will Hold Revival Services There for Two Weeks.

Rev. G. Le Roy Hall, pastor of the First Baptist church of this city, has been invited to hold revival services at the Baptist church at Klamath Falls. He will leave for there tomorrow and will be gone for about two weeks. In the meantime he will be holding services at Klamath Falls every night, as well as several services in the daytime.

Rev. Hall, since coming to the Medford church, has had wonderful success in his church work, there being over 80 baptisms during that time. Last Sunday night there were three and there has been one or more every Sunday but one since Mr. Hall has been pastor of the church.

There is no regular pastor at the Klamath Falls church, but it is expected that by the time Rev. Hall finishes his work there will be a large enough congregation to warrant the members to have one. While the pastor is away evangelists will occupy his pulpit here.

## SMUGGLING COSTLY.

Imported Works of Art Are Seized by Custom Officials.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—"The United States of America vs. two oil paintings, et al." is the title of a suit filed by the government today for forfeiture of works of art belonging to Mrs. Jack Gardner of Boston and smuggled into the United States by Mrs. Milly Craig Chadbourne of Chicago.

The filing of the suit in the United States District court today brought to light figures which indicate that unsuccessful smuggling is a costly venture. When Mrs. Chadbourne, brought Mrs. Gardner's art treasures into the United States from England, last summer she listed them to the customs house as "household effects" valued at \$8000. An appraiser in Chicago placed their value at \$82,411.

Mrs. Chadbourne was compelled to pay the regular duty on this valuation, amounting to \$29,203, and a penalty of \$41,250, a total of \$70,453.

This, however, gave her no right to the property. If she wished to regain that she must still pay the appraised value of the shipment, \$82,411.

No move in this direction, it is said, has been made by either Mrs. Chadbourne or Mrs. Gardner, and in the course of a few weeks, it is regarded as probable that an Italian Madonna, several tapestries of ancient and stunning make, and other articles, will go under the auctioneer's hammer to the highest bidder.

After filing the suit, United States District Attorney Edwin W. Sims explained that it was purely a civil action, having no reference whatsoever to the criminal statutes bearing on smuggling. Mrs. Chadbourne's only legal connection with this case at present is that she may redeem the property. Should she choose to take this course, the total cost of her experience with the customs officials would reach \$152,820.

The art treasures had been turned over to Mrs. Chadbourne in Paris by Mrs. Gardner, who came to America. Mrs. Chadbourne, after using them in her English home, decided to bring them to their owner.

## ROSE-PLANTING DAY.

PORTLAND, Or., Nov. 23.—Concentration of effort on the part of all the manifold interests of the city to observe Washington's birthday in one concrete form as the official annual "Rose Planting Day" will be the slogan of the Rose Festival association. The nation-wide advertising which Portland received through the press agencies because of its endeavors last February 22 in this line has induced the management of the big floral demonstration to choose Washington's birthday as the official planting day.

The first meeting for preliminary organization will be held next Tuesday night, and it should bring together what is considered as one of the strongest civic committees ever aggregated for a public cause in the city of Portland. Its personnel represents as nearly as it was possible to make it every diversified interest which has the good of the city at heart.

## MEETING OF IMPORTANCE

By Charles Meserve. Just why a Spitzenburg tree should one year bear apples true to type and perfect in color and size and then the very next year have a crop that is off in color and shape and in type, bear more of a resemblance to a Ben Davis or other variety than to its own type is one of the perplexing problems that the beginner in fruit growing has to meet. And this difficulty is an expensive one to the orchardist, for instead of having fancy Spitzenburgs to sell he will have a lot of mongrel apples that cannot be classed with any variety known to the market. This difficulty besets all varieties of apples but it is more noticeable on red and yellow varieties.

This apparently freakish habit of the apple tree has been attributed by many growers to be an effect of weather, soil or other conditions. But the observant orchardist has found that this striking variety of fruit on one tree is due to the crossing of the pollen of the two varieties of apples, thereby producing a hybrid having characteristics of both parents just as a muleto bears a resemblance to both his white and black parents.

Cross pollenization of fruits will be the subject for consideration at a special meeting of the Jackson County Horticultural Society to be held at the Commercial Club room in Medford, Oregon on Saturday, November 25, at 2 p. m. sharp. On the invitation of the Society Prof. P. J. O'Gara, from the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., will give an address at this meeting on the pollenization of fruits. Prof. O'Gara is one of the leading authorities of the United States on all problems connected with fruit growing and his address will contain all the facts that is known in the science of fruit raising in this country on the breeding of fruits by cross-pollenization.

Little or no attention has heretofore been given in Rogue River Valley in planting orchards, to the effect that pollenization has on increasing the productiveness of the trees, or of the effect that cross-pollenization has on producing true or false types of fruit. Some orchards have been planted in a solid block of one variety, while others have been planted in a series of blocks of various varieties. And there are orchards that have been planted with reference to the effect of pollenization. These orchards being planted in alternate series of rows, each series of a different variety and the orchard containing two or more varieties.

And same varieties of pears require cross-pollenization quite as much as do some varieties of apples. An instance in this line is a five-acre orchard in this valley, that, though the trees are 16 years old, healthy and vigorous, yet in no year since the trees have been old enough to bear has this orchard produced enough fruit to pay for cultivating the land. Had there been other trees that are strong pollenizers interspersed in this orchard at the time of planting, it would now be producing each year a crop of pears worth not less than \$5,000, but as it is the orchard is a loss to the owner.

This meeting of the Jackson County Horticultural Society is open to the public and all who are interested in the development of the fruit industry in Rogue River Valley are cordially invited to attend. To those who are planting an orchard, and who are not skilled in the science of fruit-raising, the knowledge to be gained at this meeting from the address of Prof. O'Gara, will make possible that their orchards shall be wealth producers instead of a losing venture.

Owing to the days being short and many of the fruit growers who will attend, living at a distance from Medford, the meeting will be convened promptly at 2 p. m. So all should bear in mind this fact and not be late and miss a part of the address.

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- 2 heater stoves.
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- 3 woven wire bed springs.
- 1 Edison home phonograph.
- 1 Domestic sewing machine.
- 1 Remington typewriter.
- 1 cook stove.
- 2 dozen jars canned fruit.
- 5 sacks seed potatoes.
- 1 cross cut saw.
- 1 sled.
- 1 clothes wringer.
- 3 dozen chickens.
- 100 lbs. beans.
- 4 dining room chairs.
- 1 baby carriage.
- 1 kitchen table.
- 1 china cupboard.
- 25 ft. spray hose and nozzle.
- 1 spray pump and barrel.
- 1 pitcher pump.
- 1 apple press.
- 2 saddles.
- 1 clothes horse.
- 1 wagon jack.

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Woodville - - - Oregon

## CENSURES HEAVY DRINKING.

Maxim Declares Sum Britishers Pay Out Is Enormous.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Sir Hiram Maxim is at one with John Burns in his statement that the British workingman drinks too much.

Sir Hiram said: "The man who drinks at all drinks too much. It is a self-evident fact. If the workingmen of Britain had lent at 4 per cent all the money they have thrown away on drink, tobacco and gambling since the time of the Crimean war they might have brought up the whole of our island."

"Why do we find foreigners working British ships? Simply because our men are too fond of dissipation. I find the more a workingman gets the more he spends on drink. A man earns say \$5 a week. In a few years he becomes a thoroughly skilled workman and advances to \$15 a week. What do we find? He allows his wife just the same as previously and the rest goes in drink."

"A glaring instance came before my notice a little while ago. I had two men in my employment. One was receiving \$15 a week and the other half as much. I found that the latter had a good home, whereas the former's was a bundle of rags and old stinks not worth a shilling."

"And the solution? Well, it is purely a sociological question. Let nature work out her own remedy. Leave these people alone entirely and they will die out in time."

## PORTLAND IS ONE.

Named as One of Six Forest District Headquarters.

The following circular was received at the local office of the forest service yesterday. The information contained in it will no doubt be of considerable interest to a great many people in Medford and vicinity:

"For the greater convenience of national forest users, the forest service will establish on December 1, 1908, district headquarters, each in charge of a district forester, in six western cities.

"The headquarters of District No. 6, which includes the national forests in Oregon, Washington and Alaska, will be at Portland, Or.

"The national forests in this district are as follows: "Oregon—Cascade, Crater, Deschutes, Fremont, Malheur, Oregon, Siskiyou, Siuslaw, Umatilla, Umpqua, Willowa, Wenaha, Whlaman. "Washington—Chelan, Columbia, Colville, Olympic, Rainier, Snoqualmie, Washington, Wenatchee. "Alaska—Chugach, Tongass.

"All business relating to these forests heretofore carried on between the public and the forester at Washington, D. C., will, after the 1st of December, 1908, be transacted with the district forester at Portland.

We Make the Well-known

# NIAGARA SPRAY

And can furnish it to you in any quantities. If you have fruit trees you cannot afford to be without it.

## Medford Spray Factory

J. A. PERRY, - Manager

(Address the Forest Service, Portland, Oregon.)

"All local business, however, will, as heretofore, be transacted with the supervisor of the National forest concerned. GIFFORD PINCHOT, "Forester."

## FOR FARMERS ONLY.

Send us your name and postoffice address and we will mail you free, on January 1, a beautiful calendar. HUBBARD BROS., Medford.

FOUND—Three-year old steer, brown line back, star on his forehead. Came to my ranch last November. O. E. Rose, Applegate. 48-5tp

FOR SALE—36 acres 1/4 of a mile from Grants Pass, all fenced, new 2-story 3-room house with basement, furnace to heat, electric light, hot and cold water, 2 wells, 12 foot wind mill, large 3000 gallon tank, 10 hydrants in garden, 5 chicken houses and one brooder-house, 16x50, with 5 departments; 50 runway all fenced, lots of other fencing, barn 40x50. Price \$7000, half down, balance on easy terms. F. H. Schmidt, R. F. D. 2, Grants Pass, Ore. 48-1tp

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