

THE MEDFORD MAIL

Published every Friday.

A. S. BLITON, Publisher.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1909.

SUBSCRIPTION \$1.50 a Year

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

MAYOR CANON'S CHANCE.

Seldom has it been vouchsafed a man to have opportunities to make a name for himself as a notable public servant as that which confronts Mr. Canon, who will be mayor of Medford for the next two years. The name may be said of all the councilmen.

The next two years will be the most important in Medford's history. It will be the transition period and this is always a crucial time. The next two years will see Medford emerge from the chrysalis stage of a good-sized town to a full-blown city.

During this period the new mountain water supply will be completed; miles of new pavements will be laid and scores of new sidewalks must be built. The growth of the city, which is as certain as death, will bring with it other improvements of a civic nature that will add to the duties of those charged with the government of the city.

To see that these things are done well and without graft is an opportunity which a patriotic and ambitious official should welcome. These facts, on the other hand, place a heavy responsibility on those to whom the task of seeing that they are done right is given.

There are other things for Medford's public servants to do, equally as important as the supervision of the public improvements that must be made. And they are to adopt such measures and laws as will make Medford a better home city; where there will be sufficient and efficient safeguards to protect the morality of our sons and daughters. It is such matters as these that the new administration will have the greatest opportunity to show the stuff that it is made of.

The Morning Mail will lend its support and influence to back any act that the new officials may do that will be for the best interests of the Greater Medford, for The Mail will consistently be a booster. At the same time, The Mail will stand ready to resist with all the power that it can command any action that will tend toward the detriment of Medford, either materially or morally.

BEWARE OF MOTHS.

Warning Against Importing Trees From France.

Fruitgrowers of the northwest are cautioned against importing young trees from France by Secretary Williamson of the state board of horticulture, who says the gypsy moth and the brown-tailed moth have been found in recent arrivals of young trees at the port of New York.

"Should these pests obtain a foothold west of the Rocky mountains there would be no such thing as eradicating them, and it would only be a question of time when the fruit and shade trees of the coast would be ruined," Mr. Williamson says. "These moths have been ravaging the Atlantic states for about four years, and already the sum of \$10,000,000 has been spent by the various states in fighting them. A professor in a New York institute had a few of them brought from Paris for scientific investigation, and one of the windows in his laboratory being opened, a moth escaped. This single insect started in to populate the trees of the city, and from there the pests were wafted into Massachusetts, which alone has expended \$3,000,000 in trying to eradicate them since."

"The gypsy moth forms a caterpillar which chews up the leaves on the trees and soon kills them by stripping the foliage. In the winter the eggs nest in cocoons on the branches and in the spring the caterpillar appears, which afterward develops into a moth, which proceeds to lay eggs by the thousand."

"Every shipment of foreign trees should be fumigated before planting. This is done by laying them in a box and turning the gas on. The department of agriculture of the state of New York is now sending warnings to fruitgrowers all over the country, asking them to be on the lookout for the gypsy and brown-tailed moth, which if let loose in the orchards will distance all competing pests in the destruction of trees and make the codling moth, wooly aphid and San Jose scale seem like blessings in comparison."

LEGISLATIVE BILLS.

Among Them Is a \$20,000 Army For Medford.

SALEM, Jan. 18.—In order to establish a system of trunk wagon roads in Alaska, congress will be memorialized by the Oregon legislature to appropriate \$1,000,000 to be disbursed under the direction of the war department. Among the bills introduced today was one providing for \$20,000 for an army at Medford and a measure providing that no man be given a marriage license without first presenting a physician's certificate.

cate. A rigid anti-cigarette law prohibiting the sale to, or use of, by minors is the first intimation of radical reform legislation introduced. For the support of an experiment station in Oregon, \$15,000 has been asked. To co-operate with the government in the irrigation projects in Western Oregon an appropriation of \$8000 has been asked.

A bill was introduced in the legislature yesterday to appropriate \$20,000 for the establishment of an army at Medford. The Associated Press dispatch which brought the news of the introduction of the bill to The Morning Mail did not state by which representative of Jackson county the bill was introduced.

This calls to mind the fact that the only reason that Medford has not a company of the national guard at this time is that there is not a suitable building in the city for an armory.

Last spring a company was organized here and application made for admission to the Oregon national guard. Adjutant-general Finzer came here to inspect the proposed building, which was to be used for an armory.

At that time the local men who had exerted themselves in the formation of the company had secured an option on the Medford theater in case it was not remodeled. However, it was remodeled, and the inspection by Adjutant-general Finzer revealed the fact that there was not another building in town suitable for the execution of the drills required of the company. For that reason the matter was dropped.

E. C. Gaddis and other enthusiasts who worked to form a company here were elated last evening when informed by The Morning Mail that such a bill had been introduced.

TO FIGHT FRAUD.

\$1,000,000 Asked for Prosecute Timber Land Cases.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Starting information of alleged astounding frauds upon the public lands has come into possession of Secretary Garfield through special agents. The allegation is made that approximately \$110,000,000 worth of lands in states principally west of the Mississippi river have been acquired fraudulently within the past two years by corporations and individuals. With a view to recovering these lands, Secretary Garfield sent letters today to Chairman Hale and the chairmen of the senate and house appropriations committees asking for an additional appropriation of \$500,000, which, if granted, with that already asked for, will give the department \$1,000,000 for that purpose.

Garfield also submits the statement of H. H. Schwartz, chief of the field service, showing that there are over 32,000 distinct cases of alleged fraud demanding further investigation. Of such cases awaiting investigation, there are in Oregon 1462; California and Nevada, 1409; Washington and North Idaho, 1325; Montana, 2605; Colorado, 8621; Arizona, 494; Wyoming, 21,115; Utah, 1482; and Mexico, 1209.

REVIVE TREATY MAKING.

Proposal to Get at Columbia River Dispute.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Jan. 18.—Acting on the advice of the attorney-general that the federal constitution provides for treaties between states, Senator P. L. Stewart of Coville county will present a resolution in the legislature providing for the appointment by the governor of Washington of a commission to meet a like commission to be appointed by the governor of Oregon and adjudge the boundary dispute and fisheries question. It is not expected that this can be done, and a report made this session of the legislature, but it could be done in time for the approval of the next session, when it would go to congress for ratification.

It is claimed that the states have authority to in this manner change the boundary as laid down by the United States supreme court in a recent decision. The object sought in thus adjudicating the Columbia river fisheries dispute is to prevent the federal government from taking control.

The Grazing Industry.

The beneficial results of regulated grazing were shown in a decided betterment of much of the national forest range, during the fiscal year 1908. At the same time investigations in range improvements through reseeded, new methods of handling stock, the eradication of poisonous plants and the destruction of prairie dogs brought important progress toward still better future use of the forests by stockmen.

The development of watering places is another means that is being pursued to the same end, while the killing of predatory wild animals by United States forest service hunters saved the stockmen losses probably greater than the entire amount paid in grazing fees. This amount was over \$960,000. Through the enforcement of quarantine regulations and the distribution of blackleg vaccine losses from disease were prevented.

CASITORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Beware of Imitations
of
Dr. H. H. H. H.

IMPROVEMENT OF STATE ROADS

SALEM, Jan. 18.—Four road measures will be presented to the legislature, all of which have received indorsement from the Patrons of Husbandry. Three of these bills were drawn up by a committee of 15, including farmers and business men and the federated trades. The first is known as the Johnson bill, which is very much different from the bill passed and vetoed at the former session. It provides for the construction of main highways in the several counties, the state paying three-eighths, the county three-eighths and the community immediately benefited one-fourth.

In the former Johnson bill the community was assessed one-third, which is reduced to one-fourth in the new bill. The provisions of this act are drawn liberally so that the interests of the farmers are carefully safeguarded, according to members of the Grange.

The zone of the community to be assessed is placed at two miles on each end, which is considered fair, as the farm land immediately abutting on these improved highways will be directly benefited. The territory to be assessed is not fixed arbitrarily, but may be diminished or enlarged as the circumstances require. Finally, the cost to the community may even be eliminated.

A large number of the eastern states have road laws nearly like the Johnson bill. New Jersey, Ohio, Massachusetts, New York and many of the middle states divide the cost between the state and the county with excellent results, so it is reported in road publications. This bill provides for a road commission and state road engineer, a provision copied from the laws of some of the eastern states.

In the Johnson bill there is a provision also for the use of wide tires for the protection of roads that are improved.

However, Judge Grant B. Dimick of Clackamas county, has provided a more drastic bill for this purpose. Judge Dimick says that in Clackamas county many miles of first-class plank roads, the only kind that could be built for want of other material, costing thousands of dollars, were destroyed within a few months by the heavy loads hauled over them. These roads, he declares, would have served the farmers for five or ten years, but are broken to pieces by wood wagons, the wagons and loggers. Judge Dimick points out that when a new plank road is finished, a sawmill is often started and within a few months the road that should have served for years is destroyed.

The Dimick bill gives the county court power to regulate the traffic over the county roads and limits the load that any vehicle may carry between October 1 and May 1 to 2500 pounds. This bill was not drawn up nor passed on by the good roads commission, but is being indorsed along with the other measures for road construction and road protection.

Under the bill which enables counties to issue bonds not to exceed \$200,000, road construction is purely optional with the counties. Under the provisions of this bill bonds cannot be issued unless voted for by a majority. The fourth road measure is to employ prisoners in city and county jails on the roads and also to lease out the convicts in the penitentiary to prepare material for road construction. This measure has been strongly urged by the Federated Trades largely on the ground that at present the labor of many of the convicts is used in competition with free labor. Adherents of the bill set forth that the convict ought to work because it is beneficial to his health and teaches him how to make an honest living, and also because he owes it to the state and society to contribute something toward his own support. Judge L. R. Webster of Multnomah county is one of the strongest advocates of employment of this kind of labor in preparing material to be used on the county roads.

Convict labor, it is pointed out, is not an experiment in road construction, as 11 states of the south largely employ convicts.

These road measures are being discussed and have been indorsed so far by Granges, not because they are entirely satisfactory, but because they are considered by them the best that can be had at present. The through-state road is a dead issue for the present, at least. Judge Webster, who originated and advocated this project, says that he had given up the idea of such a road, not because he is convinced that it ought not to be built, but because the opposition is too strong to overcome. While none of the provisions of the Johnson bill can be construed as favoring a through-state road, such a road might be built under that bill, should popular sentiment favor it. The sole object and aim of the present Johnson bill and the other road measures, in the opinion of Grange members, is to construct good highways leading into and connecting the farming districts with the markets and business centers.

Reed Smoot Again.

SALT LAKE, Jan. 19.—Senator Reed Smoot of Provo, one of the 12

apostles of the Mormon church, whose election to the United States senate was contested six years ago, was re-elected today for the second term. He received 43 of the 45 votes in the house and all of the 15 votes in the senate. The Democrats voted for former Congressman King. Smoot's re-election will not be contested.

PORTLAND SMASH-UP.

One Person Fatally Hurt and Seven-Ten Injured.

PORTLAND, Jan. 19.—In the most serious street car accident that has occurred in Portland in years, one man was fatally hurt, 17 persons were seriously hurt and half a hundred more received minor cuts and bruises this afternoon when an inbound St. Johns train of two cars jumped the track at Williams avenue and Cherry streets. Both cars turned over onto their sides. The one fatally injured is Jacob S. Zind. Those receiving more serious injury were: E. E. Lyons, Harry Rood, residence Mount Hood; Mrs. J. H. Crowe, Mrs. Samuel McCord, Mrs. J. M. Hatfield, Mrs. R. S. Miller, Miss Elsie Miller, H. Remaine, Hale Remaine and Mrs. B. Remaine, S. Z. Avin, S. W. Nolte, recently from Nebraska, and Fred Wolf.

The car behind was "stripped" by the forward one and fell over in the opposite direction. There were 26 persons on the two cars and these were hurled into an indiscriminate mass, practically every one being hurt, some seriously and a few dangerously.

The accident was caused by the breaking down of the airbrake apparatus. The cars are governed from the leading car by a multiple control system, and though the motorman applied the handbrake on his car he had no control whatever over the second car. The cars gained momentum as they continued down the grade on Williams avenue, and on striking the reverse curve on Cherry street the forward car climbed out of the rail and then tipped on its side.

SENATE PASSES BILL.

Raise of Salaries for Government Officials.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The salary of the president of the United States was fixed today at \$100,000 per annum, so far as the senate could fix it, and the salaries of the vice-president and the speaker at \$15,000 each. The salary of the chief justice of the supreme court of the United States was increased from \$13,000 to \$15,000 per annum, and those of the associate justices from \$12,000 to \$14,500. These changes were as amendments to the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill and after an extended debate. The amendments allowing \$5000 to the vice-president and the speaker of the house for horses and carriages were stricken from the bill. Senator Raynor's resolution calling on the attorney-general for information concerning the suit he proposes bringing against certain persons on the charge of libel in connection with statements made in connection with the purchase of the Panama canal property was referred to the judiciary committee.

BITTERLY ASSAILS PRESIDENT

New York Representative Gives Roosevelt Excoriation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—A sensational and bitter attack on President Roosevelt was made in the house today by Willett of New York. His remarks, which were delivered under the license of general debate on the pension appropriation bill, were cut short by a vote of the house. Willett characterized the president as a "gargoyle, tyrant, pigmy, descendant of Dutch trades shop, hay tedder, fountain of Billingsgate, a jocular imitator of king and bogus hero." Smith of Missouri pleaded for pensions for certain military men of Missouri; Langley of Kentucky did likewise for some of his constituents; Morris of Nebraska attacked the house rules; Larringa of Porto Rico presented arguments to show that Porto Rico had not progressed politically and Messrs. Goulton, Powers and Keifer discussed the merits of the pension bill.

ANTI-JAP LAWS.

California Governor Says There Will Be None.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 19.—According to a statement made tonight by Governor Gillette, there will be no legislation against the Japanese at this session of the legislature. In a statement the governor says that tonight after conversing with the leading members of the legislature, he is convinced that no legislation against the Japanese will be enacted. He says he is satisfied that the people of California, and particularly the legislators, appreciate the efforts of the federal government and the representatives of Japan to stop the immigration of Japanese laborers into this country. He says that there is no question of the good faith of the Japanese government and that it would be a mistake to enact laws against the Japanese people. Notwithstanding what the governor says, it appears there will be a stubborn fight when the bills come up tomorrow.

Won on a Chance.

By JENNIE LUDLUM LEE.

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"Tom, I want you to give me a list of your rich bachelor friends," announced Bonnie Brewster at the breakfast table.

"I don't know any rich bachelors, Sis," was the discouraging response. "Every man I know is cutting down expenses, living in a furnished room instead of an apartment, and all that sort of thing. Anyway, what do you want of a list of rich bachelors? Personally I think it a most unmanly demand."

"Don't be silly, Tom," suggested Bonnie. "It's too early in the morning. I am going to ask all of them to give me a donation toward my fair for the crippled children, and that reminds me that you can write me a nice fat check before you go to the office this morning. Never mind the list. I can get it myself out of your address book."

"I'll give you the check," agreed Tom, "but if you don't mind I'd rather you'd keep out of my desk. Honestly, Sis, the only man I know that has a cent is Charlie Warren. You'll make a record if you get anything out of him, but you can try your charms on him if you like. His office is in the Bullard building. I'll leave the



"BUT A CHECK WOULD DO," SUGGESTED BONNIE.

check on the library table. So long." And, picking up his morning paper, he was off.

As soon as the front door closed Bonnie slipped into the library to see if the promised check was in sight. She picked up the little blue slip of paper and found that Tom had done nobly by giving her \$50 toward the cause of her crippled children. "I wonder if this man Charlie Warren will do as well," mused Bonnie as she was dressing her hair preparatory to making a round of appeals for her charity.

An hour later she stood face to face with a small but very officious office boy.

"Mr. Warren don't see no ladies in office hours 'cept by appointment," he informed her.

"Well, suppose you announce me," suggested Bonnie, with dignity. "Ain't you got no card?" persisted the boy.

Bonnie gave him the small white card bearing her name, and reluctantly the boy disappeared into the inner office. He returned in a moment, his face wreathed in a broad grin.

"He says he'll see you, miss. Come right in."

Bonnie meekly followed her escort and immediately found herself in the presence of a very tall, gaunt man. His frame was powerful and his features strong in the extreme, yet his graciousness of manner at once made her feel at ease.

"You know my brother, Tom Brewster," she began.

"Well, I should say I did know him! Sit down, won't you, and tell me what I can do for you? Tom isn't in trouble, is he?" he added, with some concern.

"Oh, dear, no," assured Bonnie, "and neither am I, but—"

Somewhat it was not so easy as she had thought it would be, this begging money. Charlie Warren, the most promising of young lawyers, looked his companion over very closely. He decided that the picture was good to look upon and he could wait for the explanation without finding time hanging heavily, either.

"You see, I am begging money for some poor children, and Tom—that is, I'm—stammered Bonnie.

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at that roll," she said as she pointed an incriminating finger at the money. "Oh, this money belongs to a friend of mine. I'm just carrying it about for him, you see," he explained rather lamely. "But, honestly, if you come in this day week I'll give you my donation."

Just one week later Bonnie again went to the office, making her call in the afternoon, and Warren handed her a check for a hundred dollars.

"Oh, thank you so much, Mr. Warren!" cried Bonnie. "And I'm going to run right along, because I know you're so busy."

"But I was just going your way," said Warren as he began to put on his overcoat.

"Why, how did you know which way I was going?" demanded Bonnie.

"It doesn't matter which way—that's the way I'm going," laughed Warren. "Tom has asked me up to dinner tonight, so I am going to cut the office early and tag along after you for the rest of the afternoon," he announced.

Which he did all that afternoon. Immediately after dinner Tom remembered that he had an engagement and began his apologies to Warren.

"So glad, Tom, that you have got a date, and for love of heaven get out," said Warren—"the sooner the better," he added.

At the end of a long yet to him short and happy evening Warren said good night to Bonnie.

"Can't I do something else for your fair?" he asked as he opened the door to leave.

"Yes, indeed," replied Bonnie, with enthusiasm. "You can come to it and spend a heap more money if you will. The fair is Tuesday night."

But the very next evening Warren remembered that he had left his case at the Brewster home, and it took him just three hours to recover it. And on Sunday morning he decided that it was high time he went to church again, and when church was out he waited for Bonnie and drove her home in his motor. On Monday he suggested going to the theater as a slight diversion from the fair.

Tuesday evening was almost past, and Bonnie's eyes were tired from straining around the room trying to locate Charlie Warren. A great deal of money had been taken in, yet to Bonnie the affair seemed to lack something. It was nearly 10 o'clock when Warren appeared.

"I'm late, Miss Bonnie. I know, but I've always been told to come late to these affairs and get the bargains." About fifteen girls pounced on him to buy chances on sofa pillows, pipe racks and the forty other things that no man ever uses. He scattered bills until his pocketbook was literally empty, and he showed Bonnie the dapping purse.

"There's nothing to do now but to put myself up at auction," he suggested.

"Oh, what fun!" cried Bonnie immediately. "Just think how handy it would be to have a lawyer that you didn't have to pay, and you're such a big, strong man. You could hang pictures and do a lot of things about the house. Here, Tom," she called as her brother passed them. "Mr. Warren is offered at auction. How much do you bid?"

"Not a plugged copper," answered Tom. "I wouldn't take him as a gift."

"That's rather discouraging, isn't it?" asked Warren. "But the fair seems to be practically over, and couldn't I take you home, Miss Bonnie? Tom seems pretty well occupied with Miss Ellison."

He put her in the tonneau of his big touring car, and the chauffeur drove slowly toward home in the crisp moonlight.

"Miss Brewster—Bonnie," Warren began in a low tone, "I didn't seem to go very well as a chance proposition at the fair tonight, but I wonder if you would accept me as a gift?"

"You mean—"

"That I love you," he interrupted. "I've loved you ever since that morning that you came to see me and I lied to you and said I had no money about me just to make you come again. And now I want you with me always. Could you give yourself to me? Would you be willing to take that chance on happiness?"

"Yes, I'll take that chance on happiness," she almost whispered, "because—"

"Because why?"

"Because I love you, too," she answered quite close to the sleeve of his fur coat.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

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FOR SALE—Saw mill and timber for sale. One double circular saw mill, nearly new, with capacity of about 20,000 feet daily; 45-horse power engine; also about 2,000,000 feet choice fir timber for sale at reasonable price. Mill stands on timber land. Enquire at the office. 51-4t