

THE MEDFORD MAIL

Published every Friday.

A. S. BLITON, Publisher.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1909.

SUBSCRIPTION \$1.50 a Year

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

A TALE OF TWO VALLEYS.

Following is a clipping from the Harrisburg Bulletin:

"George E. Flood, a friend of the writer's, who is here from Iowa with a view to buying a suitable ranch near town, is rather doubtful of this ever amounting to anything as a fruit country. He made the rounds the other day of all the stores in town and couldn't buy an apple that had been grown in the valley."

Merchants like that would not find the Rogue River valley a very healthy place. What would happen to a merchant in Medford who sold out-of-the-valley apples is too painful to think about. But then, maybe the poor merchant of Harrisburg is not to blame. Perhaps he could not get any decent apples that were grown in the Willamette valley.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

As an instance of the benefit that a community derives from having a paper that boasts, the clipping from the Ukiah Times of January 19, which is reprinted herewith, is a fair example. This advertising cost Medford nothing and will produce results. It is emphasized in the same issue of the paper with an editorial. Following is the clipping:

"The New Year's number of the Medford Mail gives an interesting account of the wonderful prosperity of that city, especially as shown by the building that was done in 1908. Medford is in the Rogue River valley in Jackson county, Oregon, and in a very few years has grown from a small country town to be one of the largest and best cities in Southern Oregon. There were 229 dwellings constructed during the past year, ranging in cost from \$750 to \$3000. The total cost of the dwellings was \$318,600 and of the business buildings \$175,900, making a grand total of nearly half a million dollars paid out for new buildings in the city during the year. Besides, considerable sums were spent for street improvements, paving, a new sewer system and other things necessary to make a modern city."

"People will ask, 'Why this prosperity? How is it a country town can become such a center of industry and the home of so many well-to-do people in a few years? Where does the money come from?'"

"Ordinarily, such places are mining camps or depend on some great manufacturing industry that has been established. But in this case the answer can be put in one word, APPLES."

"They raise Newtown, Spitzenberg and Ben Davis apples. They plant the best trees and give them the best care. They prepare them for shipment by selecting only the best and they have established a market that demands more than they can raise at about double the usual market price. Their apples are shipped to England, France and Germany and every apple that goes makes somebody over there want two or three more."

"Apples are their specialty. The farmers don't think nor talk about anything else. They have set a high standard and they keep trying to make it higher. Everyone tries to have the best apples in size, flavor and color, and strives to have his packed in the most attractive manner."

"As an illustration of the profits we note an item in the same paper. 'Frank Westcott, of Cavina, Cal., purchased 12 acres of the Plainview Orchard for \$18,000—or \$1500 an acre. In 1907 this orchard paid the owner the net sum of \$6,336. The trees are now 16 years old and in full bearing.'"

"How does this compare with hops, especially when it is remembered that the crop is sure and the market growing better every year?"

60,000 Acres Thrown Open.

DENVER, Jan. 22.—The Sange de Cristo land grant, one of the oldest granted by the Mexico government has been thrown open to settlement after having been in the possession of the Costilla family for a century. The grant comprises 60,000 acres and was ceded by Mexico to the head of the Costilla family before the territory was acquired by the United States.

The grant lies partly in New Mexico but mostly in Colorado, being situated near the San Luis valley in the southern part of the state.

The average man seems to be able to get more fun out of going to a funeral with his friends than to the theater with his family.

GOOD ROADS IN LEGISLATURE

Following is the text of the various measures prepared by the Good Roads association of Oregon for presentation to the legislature. The matter of better roads is one of wide interest at this time, as the result of the meetings held last summer to boost the movement.

The Johnson Road Bill: Appointment, by the Governor, Secretary of State and Treasurer, of a State Highway Commission, consisting of three members, one of whom shall be appointed from the State at large, who shall be a civil engineer and a practical road builder and shall be chairman of the Commission; the other two shall be appointed one each from the two Congressional Districts.

The resident owners of real estate within two miles on each side of a road and within one mile from the end of it may petition the County Court for its improvement. That court shall then look into the matter and if in its opinion such road is one of general travel, one of the main highways of the county, it shall recommend the matter to the State Highway Commission. If this Commission agrees that this road should be built it so directs and then the expense of said improvement is ascertained, and if satisfactory to the property owners in said district and the County Court the road is then constructed, either by contract, or, if satisfactory contracts cannot be made, then by direct employment. The work of construction is done under direction of the County Court with supervisory control by the State Road Engineer and according to plans and specifications prepared by him.

Three-eighths of the expense is to be paid by the State, three-eighths by the County, and two-eighths by the owners of property within the district petitioning for the road. In the first instance the County pays both the three-eighths to be paid by it and also the two-eighths to be paid by the property-owners, and then the property-owners pay their part to the County in six equal annual payments, with interest thereon at six per cent. per annum, but all of these payments may be made at any time before they become due.

After it has been determined by the County Court and the State Highway Commission that the road is a main highway and the contract has been let for building the same, appraisers appointed by the County Court shall proceed to determine how one-fourth of the cost of said improvement shall be apportioned among the property owners of the district, taking into consideration the benefits accruing to each tract, and if no remonstrance is made to said apportionment by the interested property-owners, the County Court shall approve the report and findings of the appraisers and the costs shall be apportioned in accordance therewith.

The County Court upon a proper showing that, by reason of rivers, streams, canyons, proximity to other improved roads or any other good and reasonable cause it would be unjust and inequitable to maintain the two-mile limit for a road district, may diminish the size of same; also upon a showing that it would be best to increase the size of district it may add to the two-mile limit.

The County Court may, if it so desires, without any petition, select a definite part of any principal road or main highway for improvement and present the matter to the Highway Commission, and the improvement may be made the same as if it had been petitioned for as mentioned in subdivision two above, and in case the County shall pay five-eighths and the State three-eighths of the expense.

When it is shown that the benefit of said improvement to the adjacent property does not warrant the payment of one-fourth of the costs of same, but it does appear that said improvement is of great benefit to the County at large, the County Court may, in its discretion, proceed with said improvement, paying in addition to its three-eighths of costs the whole or any part of the one-fourth of said costs required to be paid by property-owners of road district.

The amount to be expended by the State in any one year is limited to one-half of one mill upon the assessed value of the property of the State. Applications for improvement of roads under this law shall be taken up by the Highway Commission in the order in which they are made, but no County shall be entitled to receive more than twenty thousand dollars from the State in any one year until every other County shall have had a fair opportunity to make application for and receive its portion of State aid.

This is of course but a brief summary of the main features of this bill, but it contains all the essential elements and shows the scope and purpose of the measure. It is to be noted that the County Court shall determine what road shall be improved. The Highway Commission cannot designate the road, though it may, for good and sufficient reasons, refuse to sanction the improvement asked for. The bill provides that it is the

intention that roads leading to the principal market places in the County shall first be improved, and leaves the selection of the particular roads to the County Court.

An Act to Provide for Working Persons Serving Sentences in County, City and Town Jails.

All persons serving sentences in any County jail or in the jail of any OLYMPIA, Wash., Jan. 26.—A bill town or city, or who are confined in such jails for non-payment of fine, and who are able to work, shall be compelled to work upon the public roads or in the preparation of material for the construction of roads. Those serving sentences shall work during the whole time of such sentence, and those confined for non-payment of fines shall work out the fine at the rate of two dollars per day.

Any County not desiring to work such convicts or not having enough to justify working them, may send them to any other County that will take them and work them. The terms upon which these convicts shall be transferred from one County to another and all arrangements in reference to such transfer are left to the County Courts of the several counties.

The County Court so working any such convicts may grant credit for good conduct, not to exceed five days for each month, which when granted shall be deducted from the term of sentence.

Any convict who is able to work and refuses to do so shall receive no food except bread and water during the term he so refuses to work, and such time shall not be counted as service of his sentence.

The foregoing shows the essential features of the bill. The effect of such law, properly enforced, will be to compel these violators of the law to render some service to the public in return for the trouble and expense caused by them, and at the same time greatly benefit the persons themselves.

An Act to Provide for Working Inmates of the Penitentiary in the Preparation of Material for Road Construction.

The two Commissioners appointed from the two Congressional Districts, as provided by the "Johnson Bill," together with the Superintendent of the Penitentiary, shall constitute, for the purpose of this act, the "Convict Labor Board."

Any County, acting through the County Court, by applying to the "Convict Labor Board," may procure such number of convicts, in the judgment of the "Convict Labor Board," it can care for, for use in the preparation of material for building roads. The counties desiring such convicts shall file requests with the Board stating the number desired and these requests shall be acted upon in the order presented, first come first served. The County shall pay all the expense of guarding, caring for and keeping such convicts as it obtains. The Board shall appoint one of the guards who shall have general charge of convicts shall file requests with the Board stating the them while in charge of the county.

If the whole number of the convicts in the Penitentiary available for such work are not taken by the counties, the Convict Labor Board may secure rock quarries and employ the remaining convicts in crushing rock suitable for making macadamizing roads, which shall be sold to the several counties at actual cost of production. Provision is made for an equitable distribution of this crushed rock so that each County may have a fair chance to obtain it. About fifty convicts can be profitably employed in the operation of each crushing plant and if sufficient numbers are available for that purpose (after County requests have been supplied as shown in subdivision two above), three such plants shall be established, one in Southern Oregon, one in the Willamette Valley and one in Eastern Oregon. If there are not enough for three then the Board shall decide at which of the above places the plants shall be established. If there are more than enough for these three, then additional ones shall be provided, and these shall be located wherever the Board may determine.

Some of the inmates of the Penitentiary are required to work on the farm and grounds connected with that institution and others are not able to work, but it is estimated that ordinarily there will be from

CAPITAL \$500,000
RESERVE \$100,000
SAVINGS DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

THE MEDFORD NATIONAL BANK

J. E. ENYART
J. A. PERRY
J. H. HOWARD
H. M. FULTON
W. M. GILBERT
J. D. HALL

WE 31 PER
PAY 32 CENT

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
TRANSACTED

WE SOLICIT YOUR PATRONAGE

one hundred and fifty to two hundred available for work under this act.

The above is a brief statement of the essential features of the bill. For several years many of the inmates of the Penitentiary have been hired out to a stove manufacturing company at thirty-five cents a day. In this way the labor has been brought in direct competition with free labor. This bill, therefore, not only relieves free labor of this competition, but utilizes the work of the convicts in building up the State by the construction of permanent and substantial public roads.

Constitutional Amendment:

Each County in this State is hereby authorized and empowered to issue bonds to the amount of not exceeding one per cent. of the assessed valuation of its property, but in no case to exceed the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, to raise money to be used for the construction of permanent County roads within such County, and for no other purpose. Before any county can issue any of such bonds the matter must be submitted to the voters of such County at a general election and if a majority of those voting on that matter shall be in favor of issuing such bonds, specifying the amount of bonds to be issued, the same shall be issued accordingly; otherwise no such bonds shall be issued. The Legislature shall enact such laws as may be necessary to carry this amendment into effect.

BOOKS ON OREGON.

Legislature Bill Proposes Advertising Pamphlet.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 26.—In compliance with a suggestion made by the Secretary of State, it is likely some time this week Senator Bailey will introduce a bill having as its purpose the advertising of Oregon's resources on a scale and in a manner expected to produce results.

The Secretary made the statement that within the last year or two he has received requests from all parts of the country, even from Canada and Mexico and a number of other countries, for information as to Oregon's resources, products, institutions and business opportunities. Having no information in proper shape or compact form, he had been obliged uniformly to refer those seeking such data to the various commercial bodies of the state. He believed that something should be done to supply the necessary material in handy pamphlet form.

After a general discussion of the proposition with the officials, Senator Bailey formed the outlines of a bill which is soon to be drafted and introduced, probably by himself. It will probably carry an emergency clause. According to provisions tentatively decided on, the bill will require the County Courts of the different counties within a time to be specified after passage of the law, to send to the Secretary of State essays of not to exceed 1500 words on the agricultural, horticultural, mining, milling and other resources of their respective counties, with descriptions of institutions, a fair estimate of the population, the school facilities and such other data as might be desired by persons looking for a part of the country in which to locate.

Each of these articles, 33 in number, would then be combined in proper order and printed in pamphlet form, the pamphlet to contain about 100 pages. According to intention about 50,000 of these pamphlets would be issued by the State Printer and a large number of them sent to the Oregon Commissioners at the A.-Y.-P. Fair for distribution, others being used to the various commercial bodies of the state for distribution through their regular channels and the Secretary of State to supply information to those writing to that official, as in the past.

"I think this would be about the most effective mode of advertising the state and its varied resources which could be adopted," said Senator Bailey. "If the Secretary of State has received 15,000 communications in the last year or two, asking him for descriptive material, that fact alone would warrant prompt action being taken to acquaint outsiders with our resources. The commercial bodies are doing an excellent work, and this would not only supplement their endeavors, but would afford a method of reaching many who would never think of writing to anyone but a state official."

DIFFERENT IN MEDFORD.

A private letter was received yesterday by a lady in this city from her daughter Mrs. T. J. Allen, in Spokane Wash., written January 22, 1909, in which people here that have been grumbling about the unpleasant weather of the past few weeks may find a little satisfaction and be thankful that their lot has been cast in the land of fruits and flowers, even if it does storm occasionally and get some what cool for a few days. She says: "The frost has been so thick on our windows for ten days that we could not see out. The snow was 15 inches deep on the levels and the thermometer part of the time standing at 24 degrees below zero, and this week we had three days of almost steady rain. Many families were compelled to move out of their homes on account of high water and many of the poor suffered for lack of fuel. We spent the time keeping up fires and watching the water pipes."

Orchards of County.

(Continued from First Page.)

due to the fact that a large percentage of the growers could not furnish information of value. A table was made based on number of bearing trees multiplied by a fair average yield per tree, obtained from the growers.

"Preparing Fruit for Market.—The growers are practically agreed in the general principles of harvesting and packing. With all high grades of fruit great care is used, the fruit being wrapped and lithograph labels used freely. This subject is so broad and has so many phases that we refer the reader to the subject as treated in detail.

"Selling the Product.—The small grower sells through the association, while nearly all the large growers handle their fruit independently.

"Prices.—For the past few years prices have been steadily on the increase and with pears the increase has been phenomenal. The past season the average net prices for apples were \$1.85, pears \$2.33, peaches 71 cents.

Conclusions.

"As a result of this orchard survey we can come to certain definite conclusions.

"Jackson county is blessed with a great variety of soil and with climatic conditions that make it possible to grow to perfection a large variety of fruits, such as apples, pears, peaches, cherries, grapes, small fruits and nuts. The pears grown in the valley have the reputation of being the best grown, and the highest prices in the country are realized for them. Rogue River Bartlett's, Nemice, Bose, D'Anjou and Winter Nellies are world famous, and her Newtown apples are recognized to be among the best in the English market.

"The many types of soils found in the county are all in all very good and of a nature to retain the plant food and wear well, but they are generally lacking in humus. Probably one of the best ways of supplying it will be by means of cover crops. A rotation of leguminous crops like vetch or Canada pea; potash plants like rye or cowhens turnips; and plants of the nature of rye and oats, will be good in most cases, care being used not to supply the pear orchards with too much nitrogen. Certain adobe soils could probably be handled more easily if clover were grown for two seasons, followed by clean culture. Where irrigation is possible enough moisture can be supplied for both clover and trees.

"Cultivation is generally carried on intensively. Many of the smaller orchards would give better returns if cultivation were carried on as it is in nearly all of the large commercial orchards. Irrigation is in its infancy, but it is bound to be a factor especially with apple growing. There is always a danger that the beginner will overirrigate. He does not realize that he must consider the soil, wood and leaf growth and quality of fruit and not mere quantity and size. With the increase in irrigation more attention should be given to the subject of drainage. At the present time fully 5 per cent of the orchards need drainage and many more would be greatly benefited if it be drained.

"Pruning has received a great deal of attention and if there is any one point in which Rogue river orchardists excel it is in pruning.

"Fungus diseases and insect pests are being systematically combated, but some of the growers would do well to make a closer study of these so as to recognize them and understand their proper method of treatment.

"The orchards are steadily improving and many of them that were formerly neglected are now in good condition and being properly cared for.

"The peach industry is in a poor condition. The owners would do well to organize themselves into a horticultural society and have meetings in which they could discuss such subjects as pruning, spraying, care of soil, fighting frosts, varieties, etc. Until some such step as this is taken the splendid returns that are possible

WE are moving to the Mission Block, near the corner of 7th and B streets. THURSDAY, JAN. 28th, we will be in our new location, opened up and ready to serve our patrons. If you have the cash-buying habit you will come there. If you come there you will get the habit.

The firm name is changed from MILLER & EWBANK to

The Rex Grocery Co.

AGAIN PREDICT WAR.

Prospective Trouble With Japan Comes Up in Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Discussing the naval bill in the house, Tournay said that the Japanese war scare was started for the purpose of bringing pressure on congress for a naval increase. Burton agreed with him. Cockran of New York also said that it was impossible for the two races to live together on terms of equality.

He spoke of the growing numbers of an alien race on the Pacific coast and predicted that it would be impossible to get the Japanese to sign a treaty of exclusion. In that event it would be necessary for congress to pass an exclusion act and that, he predicted, would be accepted by the other countries as a positive demonstration.

The Finley amendment to the naval appropriation bill, striking out the battleship provision, was rejected and the amendment by Burton restricting the increase to one battleship suffered a like fate.

The house sustained the recommendation of the committee calling for two battleships and for five torpedo-boat destroyers.

Poor American Man.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—"The American man problem puzzles all," says Truth. "The American man is apparently objectionable to the American woman, for when the latter is sufficiently rich she generally marries a European. Though the pick of European men are prepared to marry rich American women, the European woman can seldom be induced to marry an American."

"The deficiencies of the American man must be serious, for they appear to render him objectionable alike to the women of his own country and of other countries."

Late hours affect a man's memory. He often finds it difficult to remember where he was when his wife asks him.

CLASSIFIED ADS.

FOR SALE—160 acres wood land 4 miles west of Talent on Anderson Creek. Will sell in a body or in 40 acre tracts. Miss D. L. Clark. 4-tp.

FOR SALE—100 acres near Eagle Point; 20 acres under ditch; \$30 acre; rare bargain. Address Box 671, Medford. 142-1f

VISIT VAN DYKE'S STORE

Special Sales

IN

Embroidery Laces

3000 Yards

LINEN FINISH

Embroideries and Insertions

At 15c a Yard

VAL LACES and INSERTIONS in 12-yard pieces at 50 cts per piece. Values up to 10 cts

Extra Fine Waist and Skirt Embroideries and Insertions

VIEW EMBROIDERY WAIST FRONTS

VAN DYKE'S