

BILL IS STILL HUNG UP IN COMMITTEE

SUPPORTERS CONFIDENT OF FAVORABLE REPORT

NORMALS DOOMED

Fate of Grater Bill in Balance With Other Appropriations-May Close The Ashland Normal School

STATE HOUSE, Salem, Or., Feb. 17.—The Crater Lake road appropriation bill is still hung up in the ways and means committee of the senate.

It is evident that the members of the committee are withholding their report to accomplish certain ends.

The fate of the bill, along with that of the normal schools, the Seattle fair appropriation, the portage road, and insane asylum bill at Baker City hangs in the balance.

A combine in the senate to force the messengers through is impossible, as the united strength is less than a majority.

Each measure must fight its own battle.

Too many senators have no measures pending, making retaliation impossible.

The supporters of the Crater road bill are confident of a favorable report from the committee.

However, the normal school supporters may succeed in withholding it until the normal measures are disposed of.

The greatest fight wages over the normal bills and indications at present are that the three schools are doomed in the senate, though a vigorous fight will be made for the maintenance appropriation.

At present the opposition control the senate, which, if successful, means the closing of the Ashland and other normals.

The Crater bill advocates continue to earnestly work for the bill and are hopeful of final success.

It has an equal chance with the other measures—perhaps better.

Those lobbying today are R. G. Smith, J. M. Keene, George Putnam, S. I. Pattison, V. J. Carter and Will G. Steel.

PERJURY CHARGE IS DISMISSED BY COURT

KLAMATH FALLS, Or., Feb. 17.—The Wright, a saloon man, indicted on a perjury charge, has pleaded guilty to selling liquor in violation of the local option law and has been fined \$500 by Circuit Judge Nelson.

On motion of the prosecuting attorney the perjury charge against Wright was dismissed.

It will be remembered that Wright was tried on an indictment charging him with selling liquor in violation of the prohibition law. The trial resulted in a hung jury. Wright took the stand in his own behalf and swore point blank that he had not sold any liquor and the result was that he was indicted on a perjury charge.

KANSAS DRUGGISTS DOWN AND OUT BY ANTI-LIQUOR LAW

TOPSKA, Kan., Feb. 17.—Do you want to buy a drug store at your own price? If so, come to Kansas and take your pick of one of the 2000 wrecks on the market. Nearly every county paper these days has from one to a dozen advertisements reading:

"For sale—Cheap, a drug store, owner desires to retire from business."

The secret is that the legislature is about to pass a law cutting the drug gists out of their chief source of revenue—their liquor trade.

The senate bill, already passed, stops the sale of liquor by drug stores for any purpose whatever. Legislators say the measure is bound to become a law.

NEEDLE REACHES HER REAR IN SEVEN MONTHS

GUADALAJARA, Mexico, Feb. 17.—Seven months ago Mrs. Vivette B. of this city, set upon a needle, and physicians were unable to extract it. Today doctors say that she is rapidly nearing death, which will come as soon as the needle pierces her heart. It is now with in an inch of her heart, as viewed by the X-rays. An operation is impossible.

TELEPHONE FACTS ARE PRESENTED IN STRIKING TERMS BY W. J. PHILLIPS

W. J. Phillips, division commercial superintendent of the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph company, with headquarters at Portland, was in the city yesterday interviewing the city councilmen and business men of the city on the telephone situation, and appeared before the council last night.

Mr. Phillips explained that his mission was solely for the purpose of presenting to the community facts in connection with the existence of dual telephone systems in such towns and cities as the coast as are now using them, and to have consideration given such facts, if possible, before it is too late, so that the city of Medford may not be burdened with a dual system.

That competition of itself does not remedy all the evils in the telephone business is apparent from experience. In the larger cities of Portland, Seattle and Tacoma, where the dual systems have been in operation from two to seven years, the consensus of opinion of telephone users is to the effect that such duplication is a decided burden, in that to receive all the service you must subscribe to both systems, which means that when artificial competition is introduced into a business, which is a natural monopoly, the public always pays for it.

The extra expense is hardly a great evil, but the endless confusion, annoyance and bother of two systems. To such an extent has this been realized in Seattle that many would welcome a consolidation of both systems.

In places where consolidation has been effected, as in Sacramento and elsewhere, there has been general satisfaction from the public, and even a willingness in some instances to advance higher rates if necessary to build the dual system. In larger centers it is more of a problem to consolidate such systems, for the reason that the capital required to purchase such duplicate apparatus and plant, which is needless, becomes a burden which no operating company can assume or carry and make returns on the investment.

Therefore the public endures the hardship and burden from year to year.

The principle that has worked out best, and produced the best results to the people and to capital everywhere in this country, is a wise recognition of the rights of each and creating, so far as possible, a community of interest; that is, giving the public full value for what they pay, at as low a price as it can be produced, with a reasonable profit to the person who sells. This is the aim of our company, and on this basis we are continuing to build up and extend our already extensive system all along the Pacific coast.

To do this we want the good will of the people in the various communities in which we operate and realize, as every merchant does, that this is an asset in our business.

In answer to the query why Medford has been so long neglected, Mr. Phillips stated that it was simply the inability of his company in the past two years, on account of conditions over which they had no control, to carry out the improvements that had been ordered. The San Francisco fire and the stringency of the money market last year made all such improvements and extensions impossible. Money was not to be had. The large and small cities suffered alike and our company was not alone affected. It was general the country over and everything was brought to a standstill.

Mr. Phillips then produced a telegram from R. C. Bradley, vice-president and general manager of the company at San Francisco, advising that he was authorized to give the people of Medford every assurance that the company was now in a position to carry out the improvements planned for Medford and that work will be commenced as early as March 1, and have some completed by July 1, or earlier if it be possible.

This means the installation of a complete new automatic rotary central office, the improvement of the local wires, and the improvement of the plant of the company at Medford.

"I would further assure you that our vice-president and general manager would not set out himself as equal if it was not an assured fact that the improvements will be made in the specified time, and you can depend that his word and promise will be made good."

"We would not appear in the position of dictators in this telephone question, or of asking favors from the community for any shortcomings that may be justly charged against us, but believe that there exists a community interest between us, and that the ideal telephone system is the universal one, a system that will give you all the service in your city at the one cost and put you in touch with the surrounding territory and country at large over our long-distance lines."

"We fully realize our obligation to render a good, sufficient and satisfactory service, and the right of the people to demand the same, and this you shall have. We are not promoters in the business, but pioneers, a permanent fixture, a part of every community in which we are established. There is no question but what the interests of the community can best be served with one system, and the community will make no mistake in coming to such a conclusion."

Mr. Phillips says no advice is necessary to the public; it would not be favorably considered if given or offered; but he does not hesitate to express his views and that of his company as against those of the promoter, and feels that they are at least entitled to the same consideration. Therefore he states that it would be well for the community at large to look into the dual telephone situation and satisfy themselves as to whether or not such investments are profitable and whether or not it would be advisable, after making such investigation, to burden our city with a dual system, with all its additional expense, annoyance and confusion, and to many a partial service.

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Roosevelt today submitted to congress a special message transmitting the report of the board of engineers endorsing the present plan of construction of the Panama canal.

Roosevelt says that it would be inexpedient fully to change the plan to a sea level canal. The message continues: "I am happy to report that the accompanying document shows in the clearest fashion that congress was wise in the position it took in this matter."

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Mr. Phillips expressed himself as highly pleased with the city of Medford and commented on its ideal location, resources and prospects for the future. The loyal support of its citizens, together with their desire to make every one know of the opportunities of this vast and rich section cannot but result in building up an immense city.

CATLEMEN WHO HAD HAY MADE BIG PROFIT

KLAMATH FALLS, Or., Feb. 17.—Stockmen of this section who did not sell last fall are now getting the best price that has been paid for beef for ten years. Owing to the shortage in the hay crop last year most of the beef was sold early in the season, but those who had feed are now receiving three cents more than the fall price.

Buyers are shipping to California markets, where the demand is good and the price paid for prime beef is nine cents. Several carloads have been shipped during the past week and probably 20 carloads will be shipped in the next few weeks, which will clean up all of the beef cattle in the Klamath basin.

SMALL HOUSES ARE NEEDED IN OAKLAND

OAKLAND, Or., Feb. 17.—Indications are for prosperous times in this section during the present year. There will be two new brick business blocks built in Oakland this spring, also a number of residences. If some live capitalist would come in here and put up from ten to 20 small houses, it would prove a paying investment and be a great help to the town, as there is not a single house for rent in town and it is becoming a difficult matter to take care of the newcomers.

The waterworks system which Oakland is building is well under way. Contractor Davis having a large force of men at work laying pipe, and the city council at the regular meeting next week will complete the details for the power and pumping plant.

CLOWFOUSE IS BURNED WITH LOSS OF \$10,000

PUEBLO, Col., Feb. 17.—Fire this morning destroyed the clubhouse of the Mowbray club. The loss is estimated at \$10,000. Many relics, paintings and coats, gathered from all parts of the world, were destroyed. The origin of the fire is unknown.

PULTZER IS INDICTED BY GRAND JURY

Criminal Libel Is Charged Against New York World and Indianapolis News Regarding Panama Deal

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REBEKAHS HAVE ROYAL EVENING

Social Evening Greatly Enjoyed by Large Number—Attractive Program

Oliver Rebekah lodge, No. 28, and many invited guests enjoyed another of the popular social evenings at the I. O. O. F. hall on Tuesday night. The hall was beautifully decorated with flowers and paper balls. The evening was spent in a short musical program, which consisted of a solo and dialogue, and a game of shooting arrows at a target placed upon the wall.

The banquet room was decorated with hearts, which were in keeping with the Valentine season. The prize for marksmanship was won by Rev. Hall.

Partners for supper were served by matching waitresses in all shapes. The menu consisted of oyster soup, cake and coffee.

The committee, to whom the thanks was extended, were as follows: Mrs. Lillian Woodford, Bertha McPherson, Clarence Mosler, Mrs. W. H. Mosler, Mrs. Helen Hoskins, L. O. Daney, Della King and Mr. and Mrs. Will Bates.

FAMOUS CHICAGO INN PASSES AWAY

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—The Auditorium hotel, the most famous hotel in the middle west, will pass out of existence September 30 of the present year, according to the statement of Manager W. S. Stauffer, who said yesterday: "For the last few years the Auditorium hotel has not been a paying proposition, and for that reason the management has decided not to avail itself of the opportunity of taking on a longer lease."

In the old Auditorium there are many who have been guests since the hotel was opened in 1893.

POLICEMAN'S SON SENT UP FOR THEFT

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 17.—Eugene Aker, an 11-year-old Tacoma boy, who confessed in court to numerous bold robberies, was today sentenced to the Chubbuck house for defective youth by Judge Foster. The lad, who is a stepson of Sergeant Cole of the Tacoma police force, was arrested last week charged with complicity in the theft of a valuable diamond pin from the safe of a First Avenue jewelry store.

After had an several occasions been implicated in safe robberies in Tacoma for which crimes he had been arrested by Judge Seal in that city on his previous to be good.

HANLEY WAXES SARCASTIC REGARDING RIGHT OF WAY

FORMER SPECIAL AGENT OF PACIFIC COMPANY TELLS HIS EXPERIENCE

J. E. McGillivray, formerly special agent for the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph company in this territory is registered at the Moore. Mr. McGillivray while formerly with the Bell company has for the last two years been identified with the cause of independent telephones and at present is western representative for one of the large Chicago factories. In commenting on the local situation today Mr. McGillivray said: "I was employed by the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph company for 14 years in various capacities and in all I have worked with different Bell companies for the past 24 years. Two years ago I became convinced that the proper conduct of the telephone business as a public service utility was exemplified by the operation of the independent or home companies, and I then resigned my position as district manager at Walla Walla, Wash., and entered the ranks of the Independents."

"The Bell Telephone company has no particular interest in any community excepting as a revenue producing proposition."

"The Bell Telephone company was conceived in iniquity nurtured on corruption and developed on the lifeblood of the people, and they now ask that this community do not insist on them letting go their strangle hold, but explain how nice and how necessary it is that strangle hold be tightened somewhat."

"The Independent Telephone business is a big business and has its growth in a big country and it is a fact that there have been failures in Independent efforts; but there have also been successes, and the successes so far outweigh the failures that the failures are lost sight of, except where the Bell Telephone company dig up isolated cases and 'wave the bloody shirt' with them."

"There are sections of country now where the telephone user has forgotten that the Bell telephone exists."

"There are over one half million more Independent telephones in use in this United States today than Bell telephones, which is a very significant statement of fact when it is considered that in a considerable section of this country the Independent telephone is only now being introduced."

"It is also a fact that the only way to get an adequate and satisfactory plant is to build a 'Home plant,' one built with modern equipment in the manufacture of which the Independent factories have far outstripped the antiquated Bell manufacturing concerns."

been rushed through without time or ability to get the facts, without either the technical knowledge or scientific skill to make classifications.

Other Commissions for Less Important Subjects. Except upon the tariff, congress has seen the wisdom of a commission of experts to examine all sorts of subjects and report to congress. Yet the tariff is more difficult, intricate and far-reaching than all other present economic problems combined, excepting only the problem of currency and banking. In currency and banking congress has acknowledged that it cannot wisely legislate until a commission shall have spent years in studying our own chaos of financial laws and the monetary systems of other nations.

Congress created the bureau of corporations for this purpose. After years of thorough work by this bureau, no man in any party proposes to destroy it or to stop its labors. Congress created the industrial commission to find out certain facts. The report of this commission and those of the interstate commerce commission resulted in the law for the department of commerce and labor, the bureau of corporations, the Elkins law, the rate law, the immigration law and most of the reform laws of the last six or seven years.

Tariff Commission of 1882. The tariff commission of 1882 devised and recommended the most important features of our present tariff administration. It originated the appraisal of our courts, and recommended most of the administrative tariff laws of the treasury department which have since been adopted. Congress provided for the administrative machinery designed by the tariff commission.

But the tariff commission we ask for now does not go so far as the tariff commission of 1882 went. We are now asking only a commission of experts to find out facts and make classifications. Congress is to fix duties from these facts and adjust them to these classification methods.

A permanent tariff commission is in reasonable, because committees of congress cannot do the work. These committees attempt to find out the facts by holding "hearings." At these "hearings" crowds of men representing various industries desirous of special rates of duty, jam the committee rooms. Each one of them is carefully prepared upon his own particular business—if necessary he is far better prepared than the whole committee put together. Very few witnesses appear before the commission; and so, finally a new tariff has

WATER DEED IS TENDERED

Telephone Deal Aired Before Council Causing Fire-works-Petition to Pave

There is no mistaking the fact that M. F. Hanley intends to enforce the fulfillment of the contract with the city to sell his ranch and the waters of Wasson canyon. His notice to that effect is as follows: "To the City of Medford, Its Mayor, Common Council and Recorder—Gentlemen: On the first day of July, 1908, there became due me from the city of Medford the sum of \$25,000 as a consideration for the conveyance of certain water rights out of Wasson canyon and Long canyon, under a contract made and entered into between the city of Medford and myself in April, 1908, which contract was made by ordinance duly passed and approved, and upon which no referendum was taken, and which contract is in full force and effect."

Terms of Contract. "By the terms of this contract I was to execute a certain deed to the city for the said water rights and deliver the same upon the receipt of the said money, which was to be paid either by the payment of \$10,000 in cash and \$15,000 in the regular issue of negotiable water bonds of the city at par, or to be paid entirely in cash, as the city might elect."

"By said contract I was to furnish the city with an undertaking in the sum of \$25,000 if the money were all paid in cash or if paid partly in cash and partly in bonds, as above specified, then the bond to be in the sum of \$10,000 and the water bonds put in some bank designated by the city, to be held here as a pledge. The conditions of said undertaking are plainly stipulated in the contract and you are referred to it."

"I have this day tendered to the recorder and I herewith tender to you, a good and sufficient deed, executed by me in accordance with the terms of the contract, though I was not required to tender the same until the city should have elected as to how the payments would be made. This deed is held subject to delivery to you immediately upon your payment of the amount specified in the contract. If you will indicate a bank in Medford to receive it on your behalf it will be deposited there, subject to the payment of money or bonds. Immediately upon your indicating whether you will make the payments all in cash or partly in cash and partly in water bonds, I will cause to be executed and placed with any bank of said city, designated by you, a good and sufficient undertaking as in said contract provided."

Claiming for Right of Way. "I understand that some gentlemen, members of your common council, have been clamoring for a right of way across my premises, and I am delighted to advise you that ample provision is made in the deed tendered for a right of way across said premises, for any pipelines, which the city desires to lay across said lands, for the purposes in said contract specified."

"As soon as the city engineer will furnish me or my counsel with a description of the particular portions of my land required under said contract for bulkheads and appliances for the diversion of water and pipelines I will be glad to make and execute the deed contemplated and provided for in said contract."

Tried to Accommodate City. "I have tried to accommodate the city in every way possible, but as there seems to be nothing in store for me, except misrepresentations and as you are not even paying interest on the money due July 1, 1908, I do not see that I would be justified in further extending the time for payment, and as much as I dislike to appear harsh in my demands, most insist that the money be paid immediately and would consider this as a demand for the immediate payment of the money as provided in the contract above referred