

JACKSONVILLE MOVING

Entire County Beginning To Show Renewed Activity. Railroad Talk Again.

Each day brings new faces to Jacksonville. People, who are looking for a vacant house, people attracted to this vicinity by our wonderful resources.

One can hardly keep pace with the changes in ownership, both in city and farm property. In the Applegate valley, the far famed Garden of Eden, new-comers are daily happenings. New houses are springing up on the farms, and land that has been brush-covered for ages is being cleared to make nice homes for farmers.

The farms are changing hands daily, and taking the situation from all angles the outlook is much better than at any time previous.

Each day there comes some stranger to our city looking for a suitable location. Where there was an abundance of empty houses six months ago, today rentable houses are mighty scarce.

We need a good live real estate agent, one who will take pride in keeping his client's property in good condition; a man, who will at all times be for Jacksonville. The time is coming, folks, when Jacksonville will be better and livelier than at any time during the good old days.

With the prospects of the Gray Eagle and other famous mines being opened up, comes a possibility of a railroad being built over the hill from this city.

Several things point out the probability of renewed operations in the copper fields. The owner of some of the most famous groups tributary to us is one of the largest copper companies in the U. S. and the company is not in business for it's health nor has it the reputation of letting a prospect lay idle very long.

Dodging The Issue.

In the fog of talk that surrounds the controversy over the U. S. steel strike the fundamental point at issue is being lost sight of.

Pres. Gompers warns Mr. Gary that if the U. S. Steel Co. does not meet organized labor and "arbitrate" differences Bolshevism will become rampant.

This is dodging the issue. If reports are correct organized labor called this strike because Mr. Gary refused to meet with representatives of the union in their official capacity of demanding the "closed shop" principal for the steel industry. He has at all times signified his willingness to meet with the employees to discuss any question.

He has refused, however, to be frightened into adopting the "closed shop" principal for the steel industry. "Collective bargaining" does not necessitate establishment of "closed shop" idea.

There is no more right, justice or wisdom in the "closed shop" theory than there is in a state church or an official political party to which a man must belong before getting a job. The establishment of the "closed shop" in the U. S. would be a step backward to the days when a man had to conform to a stated brand of religion or be driven from the country.

Labor Unions are legitimate so long as they strive to better conditions, wages, etc., for their members in legitimate ways even if they finally resort to the strike. But when to gain special advantages for their members they demand that an employer close his shop to any but union members, they step over the line, for they are then setting themselves up as a class organization, superior to all but members of their organization and assailing the American principal of equal rights with no special privileges, dictating to third parties not members of their organization what he, she or they may do.

This method of procedure is un-American from start to finish and if carried out would destroy the very foundation of our government.

A non-union man has just as much right to a job in this nation as a union man and Mr. Gary is doing a real service to the nation in standing for recognition of this American principal. The U. S. must not be dedicated to by an organization, capital, labor or political. Arbitration and Mediation are not at issue in this case as there is nothing to arbitrate.

J-VILLE SHORT LINE SOLD.

J. T. Gagnon Buys R. R. V. Ry. Changes Name.

J. T. Gagnon, who has held a lease on the J-ville-Medford short line for several months, has purchased the outfit, lock, stock and barrel; so latest reports have it.

Mr. Gagnon has changed the name of the road to the "Medford-Crest Railroad," and announces that he will build a line from here to the Blue Ledge, opening up all the valuable mining properties in that section. When that is completed Mr. Gagnon announces his intention of building a road to Crescent City, Calif.

Protecting the Public.

Fire marshals all over the country have learned that more than 80 per cent of fires are due to such and preventable causes as rubbish in basements, improperly protected ash cans, dust in garrets, stoves too near wood work, etc.

Fire prevention day which has been observed in the schools to teach the children and through them, their parents, the danger of fire hazards should help in preventing vast economic loss.

Insurance companies through the maintenance of rating bureaus have done much to reduce fire hazards, but any organization however perfect must have the cooperation of parties directly affected to get the best results.

Rating bureaus which establish rates for a given territory based upon the fire risks involved, have added stability to the fire insurance business in doing away with special privileges and cut rates given by competing companies in order to get business regardless of risk involved.

Thus the public is protected from an exorbitant rate which might be charged in individual cases and it is also protected from a dangerously low rate which might mean failure of insurance companies in case of a great conflagration.

Coupled with the work of the rating bureaus the insurance companies are enlarging their activities in the educational work of fire prevention and the public in its own selfish interests should co-operate in this work and with the rating bureaus in every way possible.

INDUSTRIAL REVIEW

Manufactures, Enterprises and Improvements, Providing Payrolls and Promoting Development of Oregon.

Oct. 27.—The largest shipment of Scotch marine boilers ever made from a Pacific coast city will leave Portland this week when the Grace Dollar, a 10,000 ton British ship, calls for 13 boilers built by the Willamette Iron & Steel Works for the Emergency Fleet ships under construction at Shanghai, China.

Marshfield—Mountain States Power Co. closes contract for furnishing 200 horsepower electrical energy to the Western Lumber & Manufacturing Co. which plant is starting double shift operations.

Warrenton—Land acquired for dock frontage on Columbia.

Salem to have natatorium and amusement park at East and State streets.

Klamath Falls—Strahorn line to be extended from Dairy to Hilderbrand.

Portland—County budget to be nearly one million dollars higher than in 1919.

Weston dedicates public memorial hall.

Oregon City—County to vote on road bond issue and 5 mill pay-as-you-go tax.

Graves canneries running at Brownsville, Toledo, Sheridan, Woodburn and Philomath.

Cottage Grove—Western sawmill installs machinery to increase cut 20,000.

Jefferson—Flouring mill here to get 2500 additional water power.

Pendleton has \$300,000 construction work on building underway.

Portland—County plans to expend \$1,212,765 on roads in 1920.

Engene—Fruit growers now sell apple pulp refuse for \$60 a ton that was formerly hauled away as rubbish of no value.

Monmouth votes \$60,000 for water supply from Teal creek ten miles away in the foot hills of the coast range.

North Bend forms community club to secure community building.

Cresswell—Apple crop surpassing all expectations. Storage and manufacturing capacity are not able to take care of crop.

Portland motorcar factory builds addition to plant 100 by 100 feet.

Strauberies.

Next to the League of Nations the most discussed subject in the Willamette valley is loganberries. There will be a very large new acreage planted next Spring and every tip will be utilized. The ideal land for loganberries is on the river bottoms on account of increased yields; but everybody cannot get bottom land nor should everybody grow loganberries, and those who are fortunate enough to have good hill and prairie lands, should consider the planting of strawberries for canning, jellies, jams and preserves. Wilsons, Marshalls and Etterberg No. 121 are the best known varieties, bearing the second year, and if given the proper care and attention, are good for 4 to 5 crops. The average selling price for a period, exclusive of 1919, was \$97.50 per ton. In 1919, the market opened at \$230 and closed at \$240 per ton. Assuming that it cost \$89 per ton to produce the berries and the selling price is \$160, shows a net profit of \$80.00 a ton. A yield of two tons per acre means \$160 net profit; 3 tons per acre \$240 net profit; 4 tons per acre \$320 net profit per acre. Wilsons yield from 2 to 3 tons per acre; Marshalls 3 tons per acre, and in California, the home of the Etterberg No. 121, yields of 5 to 6 tons per acre have been realized.

Any of our rolling hills and prairie lands are ideal for strawberries and every effort should be made to increase the acreage in order to enable the factories to make a large pact and advertise to the world that Oregon cannot be excelled in the production of strawberries.

Ground should be prepared this Fall, plowed deeply and remain in the rough until early spring, then plants should be set out in February or March, but April or May is quite satisfactory. Plant in rows about 18 inches apart and rows 3½ feet apart. The better the cultivation, the bigger the crop the following years.

RED CROSS GIVES FULL ACCOUNTING

War Council Tells How Millions Contributed by Public Were Used For Relief.

BIG TASK IS DESCRIBED

In Twenty Months \$164,000,000 Was Spent Overseas and \$119,000,000 in the United States.

Washington, (Special).—Through a complete report of the work of the American Red Cross in the war by Chairman Henry P. Davison, on behalf of the war council, the organization on the eve of its annual enrollment of members during the Third Red Cross Roll Call, November 2 to 11, has rendered an accounting of the many millions given it by the American people to help our fighting men and our allies. The statement is, in part, as follows:

"The war council of the American Red Cross is now prepared to make a complete accounting to the American people of money contributed and expended, as well as the work done by the American Red Cross during the period in which the war council was in control of its affairs. The war council was appointed May 19, 1919, and went out of existence February 28, 1919.

"It was the practice of the war council to give complete publicity to its policies and finances, but it is only now that a picture of the war period as a whole can be presented. It is the feeling of the war council that a report in this summarized form should be made directly to the public which provided the money and gave the effort which made the American Red Cross a success.

"A statement of the American Red Cross effort and finances since the war council relinquished its control will be made to the public through the executive committee, and it is important, therefore, that the fact that this report covers the period only until March 1, should be carefully noted."

Following are certain round figures covering American Red Cross participation in the war, as revealed by the war council's report:

Some Outstanding Figures.

Contributions received (material and money)	\$400,000,000
Red Cross members:	
Adults, 20,000,000	
Children, 11,000,000	31,000,000
Red Cross workers	8,100,000
Relief articles produced by volunteer workers	371,577,000
Families of soldiers aided by Home Service in U. S.	500,000
Refreshments served by canteen workers in U. S.	40,000,000
Nurses enrolled for service with army, navy or Red Cross	23,822
Kind of comfort articles distributed to soldiers and sailors in U. S.	2,700
Knitted articles given to soldiers and sailors in U. S.	10,900,000
Tons of relief supplies shipped overseas	101,000
Foreign countries in which Red Cross operated	25
Patients in Red Cross hospitals in France	1,155,000
French hospitals given material aid	3,780
Splints supplied for American soldiers	294,000
Gallons of nitrous oxide and oxygen furnished French hospitals	4,340,000
Men served by Red Cross canteens in France	15,376,000
Refugees aided in France	1,726,000
American convalescent soldiers attending Red Cross movies in France	8,110,000
Soldiers carried by Red Cross ambulances in Italy	148,000
Children cared for by Red Cross in Italy	155,000
Of the \$400,000,000 in money and supplies, contributed to the American Red Cross during the twenty months the war council was in existence, \$283,000,000 was allotted to national headquarters, while \$117,000,000 went to the chapters to finance their activities. Expenditures in the twenty months totalled \$273,000,000, divided as follows: By national headquarters in France, \$57,000,000; elsewhere overseas, \$64,000,000; in the United States, \$48,000,000; by chapters in the United States, \$43,000,000; cost of chapter-produced articles distributed in France, \$25,000,000; elsewhere overseas, \$5,000,000; in the United States, \$28,000,000, making total expenditures in France, \$82,000,000; elsewhere overseas, \$72,000,000; in the United States, \$119,000,000.	

The Red Cross—a work of the heart on a sound business basis. Membership in the Red Cross is insurance against regret. The Red Cross never intrudes—but she has a mother's sensitive hearing. Red Cross is not a responsibility—it's an opportunity. JOIN.

AT IT, AGAIN

Once More The Old Cry Is Taken Up, "Move the County Seat."

We wonder if the agitators of this movement ever considered the probable cost of such operation.

The present building was built years ago, nearly forty, and we doubt if there is a better built building in all Jackson county. To construct a building to-day, as good in every respect, will cost approximately \$100,000. For one forth that sum an addition can be built that will increase the floor space sufficient for all time to come.

To build a jail as good as the one located here would set the taxpayers back about \$30,000.

The total cost would amount to nearly \$150,000. What taxpayer can earnestly say he is in favor of paying out \$150,000 of the county money, simply to accommodate a few people living in Medford?

No, there is very little likelihood of anything of the sort happening.

Twice we have read comments in the press stating that the county seat should be moved, but have never seen the reasons. In both cases the editors of the papers were Medford men.

The only reason the people can consider is whether or not it is more economical to use the present court house, or to build an entirely new building at a cost of a couple hundred thousand dollars.

ROBBERY AND HOLD UP STIR MEDFORD.

Medford In Wave of Crime.

Medford was enlivened Saturday night by a small wave of crime including a \$400 house burglary and a hold up, an arrest for gambling and one for intoxication. The burglars and robbers were not apprehended, although Sheriff Terrill and Night Policeman Adams located the robbers at a room-house but when the officers entered by a front way they escaped by a window to the roof of an adjoining building and made their getaway.

The holdup occurred late Saturday night as Fred Montik, an elderly paper hanger, was on his way to his home on the east side. He had just crossed the Jackson street bridge when two young men who had been following him sprang upon him. While one of the thugs strangled Montik by throwing his arm around his neck the other one went through his pockets and obtained \$26.

The victim gave battle to the robbers as best he could and in the scuffle both lost their caps which are in the possession of the police. After obtaining the money the robbers ran away, but Montik, despite his years, pursued them gamely, running closely after them all the way to the Natatorium, behind which they disappeared in the darkness.

Later, when he reported the affair to the police with a good description of his assailants Policeman Adams learned that two men answering the description had been seen entering a South Central rooming house not far from Main street. When Adams and Sheriff Terrill and Deputy Sheriff Glen Terrill, who happened to be in the city, started to search the rooming house, the suspected men climbed out of the window of their room to the roof of an adjoining building and succeeded in making a getaway.

The house burglary, which was one of the largest in value of goods taken in the history of the city, took place early in the evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Walker, 141 North Ivy street, during the absence of the family from home.

The burglars worked boldly, pulling down the shades of the windows and ransacking the various rooms. Their booty consisted of about \$7 in cash, and jewelry of an estimated value of \$400, including two gold watches, two diamond rings, several other rings, two gold necklaces and a gold bracelet.

One of the watches taken was a valuable keepsake of Mr. Walker's, having been presented to him by his father on his 17th birthday. Mr. Walker who is proprietor of the Auto Electric Equipment company, does not carry his watches during business hours because of working around electricity.

He returned home first Sunday night and did not notice anything wrong in the house, read the paper and went to

27,000,000 SMALL DEPOSITORS SAVE \$10,573,971,000

Report Made at the Bankers' Convention Develops Startling Figures.

St. Louis, Mo.—There are 27,000,000 savings bank depositors in the United States, according to figures published at the convention of the American Bankers' Association here. In compiling these figures due allowance was made for duplications. Investigation by the bankers has proved that these savings bank depositors are, with few exceptions, people of small means, but they are the people who absorbed in large measure the war issues of government securities, Thrift and War Savings Stamps, Savings Certificates and Liberty Bonds AND ARE KEEPING THEM.

Not only did they buy and hold government securities, but those investments led to additional savings, consolidated the habit of thrift and increased bank deposits throughout the entire nation. These 27,000,000 depositors now own \$10,573,971,000 of savings.

This is the money which has built up the railroads, municipalities homes and industries of the nation. These savings represent over twenty-six per cent of the total resources. These savers financed the war successfully, and on their continuation of the production of new capital through savings rests the solution for financing reconstruction and for the increase of production necessary to check the high cost of living, bankers agreed.

The government savings securities and Liberty Bonds offer ideal means for the production of this new capital in the opinion of progressive bankers. They are adapted for investment of all sums no matter how great or small. They are the safest security possible. They are profitable and readily convertible into cash should necessity arise. Their purchase not only aids in financing the government, but releases corresponding capital from the banks and financial institutions for expansion of industry and development of production.

The figures compiled by the Bankers' Association show that in the five-year period ending January 1 of this year, savings deposits in state banks increased 59.47 per cent; in mutual savings banks, 12.96 per cent; in stock savings banks, 33.04 per cent; in trust companies, 24.32 per cent, and in national banks, 118.56 per cent.

It also was announced that there were 35,000,000 policy holders in life insurance companies in the United States.

Mrs. Walker arrived home with her sister about 10:30 and at once discovered the house had been ransacked.

The police and the sheriff's force thoroughly searched the city and vicinity a large part of the night searching for robbery and burglary suspects without avail, and the sheriff made a similar search in Asbland.—Tribune.