

Rogue River Courier.

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GRANTS PASS, JOSEPHINE COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1909.

No. 21.

TO PAVE 6TH ST. WITH BITULITHIC

PROPERTY OWNERS COMMITTEE
HARD AT WORK

BEFORE THE CITY COUNCIL

It Will Go Through This Time, Is
the General Opinion of Those
Well Posted.

The question of paving Sixth street came up for discussion before a meeting of property owners held at the Commercial Club last Tuesday evening. The committee of five who had been selected to look after the interest of the property owners explained that they had been over to Medford and examined the bitulithic pavement which is now being laid in that city and from what they had seen there and what they knew of the same pavement in other cities, they felt it a duty to again call for a meeting of property owners and submit to them the information they had received on this subject. The five members of the committee were unanimously in favor of bitulithic pavement rather than macadam. They had talked with other property owners and then said as far as they could see a majority of them favored the hard pavement. It was urged by property owners present that it was very important to have Sixth street paved this season, or at as early a date as possible. The committee was formally instructed to present to property owners a petition favoring bitulithic pavement and if a satisfactory number was secured, to at once, by applying to the council, secure the necessary ordinance to permit a contract to be made. The meeting proved to be thoroughly businesslike, and at the time of adjournment it was plain to be seen that Grants Pass will soon have hard pavement on several blocks in the center of the town. Chairman Coe is doing hard work to secure the best pavement for the town and to get it at an early date.

PRESIDENTIAL TRAIN UNABLE TO STOP

Grants Pass is Out of Luck—Taft
Passes Here Too Early in
Morning to Stop.

A short time ago Mayor Kinney wrote President Taft an invitation to stop over at Grants Pass and meet the citizens of this city and county. The following letter is in reply to that invitation:
Beverly, Mass., Aug. 12, 1909.
Hon. H. C. Kinney, Mayor,
Grants Pass, Oregon.
My Dear Mr. Mayor:
Your letter of August 2d extend-

ing an invitation to the President to visit Grants Pass during his trip to the Pacific Coast has been received. The President thanks you for the invitation but regrets that the early hour at which he will pass through your city will preclude his making a stop there. Very truly yours,
FRED W. CARPENTER,
Secretary to the President.
It is to be regretted that the managers of the presidential trip could not have been prevailed upon to pass this city in the day time. However, let us hope that things will come our way next time.

The Melon Thieves.

The boys arrested last week for breaking into a car and stealing melons were taken before Judge Jewell of the Juvenile Court last Saturday, and after an investigation the judge concluded that the ends of justice might be better subserved if sentence be deferred and the culprits be placed on probation for six months. One of the boys was over 18 years old and he was left to be dealt with by the Justice Court. Judge Jewell, in his fatherly manner, said to the boys before allowing them to go:

"I want to say to you boys that the purpose of this court is to reform boys rather than to punish them. In fact, I do not believe in vindictive punishment. But it must be understood that crime must not be allowed to pass unrebuked. You boys have done wrong. Those melons were the property of some one who had evidently done some hard work to raise them. You had no more right to take them than you had to go into a store and carry off a pair of shoes or other property. I hardly think that you intended to commit a crime, but the act is one of that kind that leads to bigger ones. All criminals began their careers by infringing upon the rights of others.

"There are just three things that I can do in your case. I can send you to the Reform School, to the Boys' and Girls' Aid Society, or put you on probation. You will be on probation until the first of next January to report to Mr. W. M. Cheshire each month. A repetition of this or any similar offense may send you to the Reform School. You will be expected to pay for the melons."

Store Improvements.

The George Calhoun Clothing Co. by a single bound has doubled its business capacity. It has absorbed the rooms formerly occupied by the Courier printing establishment, up and downstairs, and as we go to press workmen are cutting the partition out between their store room and the main rooms recently occupied by the Courier office. The Calhoun store will be one of the largest in town, having a floor space of over 6000 feet. The stock is large enough to fill every foot of the space.

The Peerless Clothing company has a new sign over the front of their store which is one of the very finest in the state. The Peerless is true to name in everything the company undertakes, and don't you forget it either.

A WILD SCHEME THE VERY LATEST

IT IS TO REVOLUTIONIZE STATE
AND COUNTY GOVERNMENT

U'REN, THE IRREPRESSIBLE

According to the Sage of Oregon City
Everything that Is, Is Wrong
and Needs Fixing.

Revolution in the existing form of government for the state and counties of Oregon is contemplated in a bill that will be presented to the voters of Oregon for their approval or rejection at the general election in November, 1910. The scheme was made public this afternoon by W. S. U'Ren, of this city, who has been working on the plan to the exclusion of everything else for many months. Under the provisions of this new bill, which is in the form of an amendment to the constitution of Oregon, the governor and state auditor are the only elective officers in the state government.

The attorney-general, secretary of state, state treasurer, state printer, superintendent of labor and state business manager are all to be appointed by the cabinet and hold office during his pleasure. The salaries of these officers are to be fixed by law, except that the state printer, who shall receive \$4000 per annum. With the exception of the state business manager, they must have been citizens of Oregon for five years before their election or appointment.

Much Power for Governor.

Direct responsibility for the government or practically every department of the state is placed upon the governor. He has the power to appoint not only all of the other officers of the state, except the auditor, but he will name a sheriff and district attorney for each county, with power to suspend or remove any officer he appoints, and all local officers shall be subject to the recall by the people of their county or district.

Complete control of the organization and management of all state institutions, state business and public functions now wholly or partly governed or managed by 47 boards and commissions, is placed in the hands of the governor, who shall take over such control from time to time and before September 1, 1911. He may retain such boards and commissions as he desires as counsellors and advisers, but he shall have full power to manage and organize, and shall be wholly and alone responsible to the people for results. No new boards or commissions shall be created by law, unless the law shall first be approved by the people. Only the board of railroad commissioners is retained.

Proportional representation is a feature of the measure, and political lines are largely abolished. No appointments or removals shall be made for any reasons of partisanship, except in the case of the members of the governor's cabinet.

Business Manager Under Governor.

The state business manager shall receive such salary as may be determined by the governor, who shall also define the duties of that official, who shall so organize, consolidate, supervise, direct and manage the business departments and affairs of the state as to obtain the highest possible efficiency in the state's service and full value for the public money. All of his acts shall be subject to the approval of the governor, who is authorized to make such rules and regulations as may be expedient to obtain these results.

The state auditor shall be chosen by the legal voters of the state at the general election in November, 1912, to serve two years. At the next biennial election the state auditor shall be elected for six years, and this shall be his regular term of office. His duties and salary are to be fixed by law.

The governor to be elected by the people in November, 1914, and shall

serve for six years. He must have resided in the state five years prior to the date of his election, and shall not be eligible to office more than 12 years in any period of 18 years.

Legislature to Be Shaken Up.

Sweeping changes are made in the election and prerogatives of the members of the legislature, which shall be composed of 30 senators and 60 representatives.

The power is reserved to the people under the initiative, to propose legislative measures, resolutions, laws and amendments to the constitution and to enact or reject the same at the polls independent of the legislative assembly. Initiative petitions for all but municipal legislation shall be filed with the secretary of state not less than ten days before any regular session of the legislature, which shall meet annually at Salem. These petitions shall be transmitted to the house of representatives as soon as it convenes and organizes, and such initiative measures shall take precedence over all other measures except appropriation bills. Initiative measures enacted by the legislature shall be subject to the referendum or they may be referred by the legislative assembly to the people. The legislature may reject any initiative measure and propose a different one on the same subject, and in such event both measures shall be submitted to the people. If conflicting measures submitted to the people shall be approved, the one receiving the highest number of affirmative votes shall thereby become law as to all conflicting provisions.

The referendum may be ordered on any measure or resolution passed by the legislative assembly, but no legislative body or council shall order the referendum on more than 12 measures at one election.

The emergency clause may be used when deemed necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health or safety that a law shall become effective without delay, and the measure will become a law by receiving three-fourths vote of all the members of both houses on a separate roll call. Such an emergency bill will remain a law, even though a referendum petition be filed against it, until it may be rejected by the people. In case of laws partly local, as the creation of additional judges or other officers, referendum by petition shall be for approval or rejection by the people of the local districts interested. The veto power of the governor or mayor shall not extend to measures initiated by or referred to the people.

Six Years for Legislators.

The term of office for senators and representatives shall be six years, both beginning with the general election of 1912, at which time all offices shall be vacant, and 30 senators and 60 representatives shall be chosen. The right is reserved to the people to dissolve either or both houses and at the same time elect a new house or senate, or both, as the case may be. The manner of proceeding with the dissolution of either or both branches of the legislative assembly is provided. Not less than 25 per cent of the legal voters of the state shall file a dissolution petition with the secretary of state, who shall order a special election to take place throughout the state in not less than 60 nor more than 90 days from the date of filing the petition. The filing of such petition shall operate as a complete suspension from office of all senators and representatives.

Plan Proportionate Representation.

Senators and representatives shall be chosen by such method of proportionate representation of all the voters that any one-sixtieth of all the citizens of the state voting for representative and any one-thirtieth for senator shall insure his election. Candidates for the office of senators or representatives may be nominated in districts, but they shall be chosen by the electors from the state at large. Each candidate's name shall be printed on the official ballot in the district in which he is nominated, but in no other. Any elector in any district may vote for a candidate in any other district by writing or sticking on his ballot the name and political party of the candidate voted for. Every elector may vote for one senator and no more. The whole number of votes cast in the state

(Continued on Page Six.)

PROPERTIES TO BE WORKED

WONDERFUL WEALTH TO BE
FOUND IN ILLINOIS VALLEY

RICHEST MINES IN AMERICA

The Day of Prosperity Has Dawned
Which Will Open Up the Mineral
Wealth of Josephine County.

The mining world is fairly startled by the copper development which is going on this season in this part of the state and more particularly in Josephine county. The mines mentioned are tributary to Grants Pass and they will soon become producers which in turn will develop markets for our farm and orchard products. As promising as our orchards and vineyards are they will have trouble to keep pace in the value of their output with the copper mines of this section and yet they can and will work together in harmony and develop untold wealth within the next few years.

Grants Pass will be in the center of a wonderful prosperity and must of necessity prepare to take care of the business or another commercial center may be founded. The day of the country store in Grants Pass is fast passing and soon we must be able to grasp the opportunities as they come our way. The members of the Commercial Club in their visits to the Galice mining district and the Illinois valley saw the dawn of great things and they will easily understand what is to follow when they are told that men of experience and capital are already in the country and have commenced the task of helping us to bring to the notice of the world our hidden wealth. Let us go over some of the mining properties which are on the road to Crescent City.

The mine known as the Waldo, situated at Takilma, three miles easterly from the town of Waldo and formerly owned by J. O. B. Gunn and A. W. Fox, of San Francisco, has been taken over by a strong syndicate of Paris, France, and is now being operated on a liberal scale under the supervision of B. Jamison, an experienced copper miner. With sixty men he has put on the dump fully \$200,000 worth of ore during the last four weeks and this is being augmented at this time by a daily output of about \$7000 worth of the prettiest copper ore ever brought to the surface of any mine in America. The ore is uniformly high-grade, being a massive body of chalcopryrite assaying from twelve to eighteen per cent copper and carrying from \$5.60 to \$9.00 in gold. Immense ore reserves are being blocked out and the dump herein referred to represents only the ore taken out in development work.

The company has constructed a very fine wagon road on a good grade from the mine to the smelter, two miles distant, and has put broken waste rock from the mine one foot deep on the road bed its entire length so that hauling ore through the rainy season will not be a difficult task.

The Takilma Smelting company has been absorbed by the Elder Mining company. The new concern is already in charge and 45 men will be employed at the plant. E. M. Walter will be manager and he, with his wife and daughter, arrived from Colorado Springs and went down to Takilma the first of the week. It is announced that the smelter will blow in about the 25th of this month but not later than the first of August. The big plant will be in operation inside of two weeks.

Twenty-five four-horse teams have been engaged to haul coke to the smelter from Grants Pass and to return loaded with copper matte. The Guggenheims, acting on the professional advice of Wm. B. Farrish, of Denver, one of the leading mining experts in the United States, have taken over the Dakin copper mines just over the mountain from the

Waldo mine and will put one hundred men to work at once. The Big Preston Peak mine in the same district, owned by Geo. W. Young, of New York, who ten days ago married the famous Lillian Nordica, is soon to be again operated and the Ivanpah group of twelve claims in same district and owned by C. L. Mangum, of Grants Pass, and John R. Reeves, of Goldfield, Nevada, is now under development and is making a magnificent showing of high-grade ore. The properties of John F. Sanger, E. M. Albright, Webb Brothers and many others are being worked on a limited scale and in every instance the showing is very flattering. What this great district needs most is transportation facilities. A railroad from Grants Pass to Crescent City, Cal., on the Pacific, would be one of the very best and safest investments to be had on this coast and it is certainly very strange that capital has not taken up this proposition. Smith and Illinois rivers are water power streams of sufficient magnitude to furnish power with which to operate a dozen railroads and the timber and minerals along and tributary to a railroad on the route mentioned, would afford an absolutely unlimited tonnage, thus assuring big dividends for the capital invested. The agricultural possibilities here are too well known to be discussed in this brief article. We prophesy that in two years the Deschutes struggle for railroad right of way will be repeated on the route from Grants Pass to the ocean. The demand for a railroad is urgent and the time is approaching when there is going to be a fearful struggle for a right of way on which to construct it.

The Lucky Dog Mining company has a fine property on Briggs and Red Dog creeks, 25 miles northwest of Selma, on which there are 14 men at work. T. J. Bernard is the manager of this company and he informs us that they will put nine more experienced miners at work as soon as they can get here from Nevada. These properties consist of 30 placer claims and 10 of copper. Mr. Bernard, who is a miner of large experience, will, as soon as he can get a road into the camp from Swede Basin from the terminus of the government trail, a distance of ten miles. A good road is necessary, as the country is very rough and the hydraulic pumping machinery to be used in the placer is very heavy. Once ready to work the mine it will require 80 or 90 miners to man the property. Experts say that the Lucky Dog is a very rich mine and will pay handsomely as soon as it is opened up.

Next to the Red Dog Mr. Henderson, an Alaskan has sixty acres of placer upon which he has been working of late and has already cleaned up \$3,500. It is understood that the Henderson property promises to become a great producer. Tests show that it has run as high as 18 cents to the square yard. This mine joins the Red Dog property on the creek from which the latter company takes its name. That particular part of this county is without doubt very rich in gold.

Rich Pocket on Canyon Creek.

A wild story comes from Canyon Creek of the finding of a pocket from which \$68,000 was taken. It is said that the parties are keeping the matter quiet until they and their friends have opportunity to stake everything around that section. How true this is the Courier cannot say, but it is quite evident that there has been some important discoveries in that section. Canyon Creek has contributed large sums in gold in the years past.

Mrs. A. P. Merrill, of Chicago, Ill., accompanied by two friends, Mrs. Pingree and daughter, visited a few days with her brother, A. N. Parsons, of this city, this week. The ladies left on the northbound train Wednesday and after attending the Seattle fair will visit at Victoria and Vancouver then go by steamer to Southern California, making an extended western trip before returning to their eastern home.

Miss Veri Trimble and cousin, Miss Edna Trimble, of Hill, Cal., who have been visiting their cousin, Miss Mabel Trimble, of this city, left Thursday for their home accompanied by Miss Mabel, who will visit in Hill for a few days.

Bicycles has had at Grants Pass.

Carpets Carpets

O'NEILL, the House Furnisher,
is selling CARPETS

Carpets 35c Values **25c** per Yard

GET IN! Sale lasts 10 days only

Only a few can get in on this Special Sale. Have 800 yards to sell; cannot be duplicated at above prices. Don't waste time. Get in while they last.

BE A PROFIT PICKER

O'Neill The House Furnisher