

## Weekly Rogue River Courier

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

A. E. Voorhies, Proprietor

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### SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Year ..... \$1.50  
Six months ..... .75  
Three Months ..... .40

### PROFITING BOTH WAYS.

The public market is being established for profit to no one except the producer and the consumer. It is intended to solve the marketing question from both ends of the game, and to provide the opportunity for cash sale of the products of the valley and to give the consumer the best possible service in his buying.

The expenses of establishing the market have been met by the committee from the Commercial club, and no commission will be charged either buyer or seller, the only expense to the farmer who makes use of the market being 20 or 25 cents for each day that he rents a stall, and this rental will not be charged, we understand, till the market is firmly established. Fourteen booths, each 8x10 feet in size, with a counter in front, are provided in the building at 211 N Sixth street. These will be allotted to the farmers without other charge than the small daily rent which will help to pay the wage of the market master. In these booths, or "stalls" as they are more commonly called, only the products of the farmer can be offered, and it goes without saying that the farmer who brings in his produce in the most attractive form will be the one to make the best and quickest sales. First it is up to the producer to have the goods at the market ready for sale. There can be no market without the things to offer the would-be purchaser. This is not the most propitious time of the year for the establishment of the market, but there are many lines of produce that are in season, and with the market established the farmer can plant next spring to meet its demands.

When the market opens Wednesday morning there should be an offering of all the varieties of fruits, vegetables and other produce now in season. When the producer has done this it is then up to the consumer to do the rest. Ask for the things you want, and if they are not at the market Wednesday they may be there on the next market day, or as soon as the grower can provide for the demand. A balance will be struck as soon as the needs of the public are known.

Alongside the market building is a vacant lot that has been made ready for the farmer who has a load of wood or of hay or of other bulky produce for sale, and the day should not be far distant when the market will be the center for all commerce between the producers of the valley and those who consume their products.

### PAYING TOO MUCH FOR SCHOOL BOOKS.

The state superintendent of public instruction calls attention to the fact that too much is being charged for certain school books in some cases. It would seem that too much is being charged in a good many cases, but in this instance the superintendent notes that the publishers have been nipped at their graft. In a communication to this paper he says:

"In our contracts with the various school book publishers the law requires the state board of education to take the prices as reported to us by the state text book commission.

"In our contracts, however, we added a clause to which all of the publishers agreed and signed without protest, to the effect that the publisher will not sell any book at a greater price than is charged for

such book in any other state in the United States.

"This department discovered a short time ago that the Palmer Writing Lessons for primary grades was selling in other states for 15 cents, while the contract price in this state is 20 cents. The higher book, known as Palmer Method of Business Writing, is selling in Chicago for 16 cents while the contract price in this state is 25 cents. We took this matter up with the Palmer people and after threatening to bring suit on their bond we got them to instruct their agent in this state to notify all dealers that these books would be sold for 15 cents and 16 cents respectively. If any of the children in your community have paid a higher price than this they should take the books back and ask for the difference. The J. K. Gill company, agents for the publishers, informs me that the publishers will make the amount good to your local dealer.

"This department is endeavoring to do all that is possible in securing for the boys and girls of Oregon, books at as low a price as they can be secured anywhere in the United States. We will continue our investigations on every book contracted for use in our schools."

### EQUALIZING THE TAXES.

The arriving at an absolutely fair and equal basis of property values for the purposes of taxation is a difficult matter, especially in a county like Josephine where there is no established valuation of real estate, and such a range in realty values. It is notable, therefore, that there were so few complaints before the board of equalization that has just been in session. The chief contention before the board was the complaint of the Southern Pacific railroad, which objected to the assessment by the county of eight acres in the heart of the city of Grants Pass. The board refused the petition of the S. P. company for the cancellation of what they termed this "double assessment." The refusal was based upon the judgment of the county assessor, who had made the original assessment, and supported by the state tax commission which wrote the board that it did not consider the acreage as operating property within the meaning of the law, and that it was not included in the assessment made by the state commission upon the company's operating property. The action of the county assessor in placing this upon the roll makes a substantial increase in the taxable property of the city and county. Other complaints before the board were adjusted, a few increases and a few decreases being the net result of the deliberations of the board.

### AN ENCOURAGING RECEPTION.

There can be no fault found with the reception which the people of Grants Pass accorded the public market. They were there by the score when the market opened its doors and during all the morning hours there was a procession of market baskets along the street. There was no shortage in the supply of purchasers. The shortage was in the supply of stuff to purchase, but this is a feature that time will remedy. Many of those who were depended upon to be among the producers at the market were busy in the arranging of exhibits at the fair, and of necessity could not be at both places at the same time. They will be found at the market Saturday, however, and they should be greeted by just as strong a display of market baskets as on the first morning. The public market is something that must be developed. Time will establish the balance between demand and supply, and the balance of course hinges upon the question of demand. As soon as the farmers know what the demand is, they will meet it.

The public market will work both toward a better grade of produce

and a more sanitary and satisfactory mode of placing it before the trade.

There can be no criticism of the merchant for not dealing upon a different basis with the grower, for in a great many cases the grower has offered a most inferior article, poorly packed or not packed at all, and then faked out if the cash was not forthcoming for it. The merchant could not buy it and have it left upon his hands to spoil, consequently the market was demoralized and the grower disappointed. With the public market system the grower himself accepts the responsibility of pleasing the ultimate consumer, and selling for cash is in a position to deal with his merchant upon a cash basis, a more satisfactory system for all concerned. In many well established public markets, that at Medford for instance, the business houses themselves purchase their supply of vegetables through the market, thus being assured of "market quality," for it must not be supposed that the public market will put the grocer out of the vegetable business. It will, however, make a more satisfactory way of dealing between the merchant and the grower as well as between the consumer and the grower, and for this reason little opposition has been voiced to the establishment of the market here.

### SLAVERY IN PHILIPPINES.

A new light has been shed upon the demand for the independence of the Philippine Islands by the report just made on slavery conditions there. Of course those who profit by the ownership of human beings, and who know that slavery can not exist under American government, are anxious that Uncle Sam should stay on his own side of the earth, and it is largely from that element in the islands that the demand for "freedom" is coming.

Whatever the policy of the United States so far as the future of the Philippines may be, its first duty should be to see that all the people who reside upon them are given absolute freedom before the islands themselves are set free to establish their own government. It would be a travesty upon right and justice for an administration to allow slave-owning citizens of the Philippines to set up a "free" government. The American government has got a whole lot of work cut out for itself before it can grant independence to the Philippines.

### THE NOVEMBER ELECTION.

Unfamiliarity with the issues to be voted on at the special referendum election of November 4 has been found quite general throughout Oregon, says the Guard. Some voters have an understanding of one, some of two or three of the issues, but few of the entire group.

### The five issues are as follows:

Shall an appropriation of \$100,000, made by the 1913 legislature, to construct and equip an administration and classroom building for the University of Oregon and to extend the heating plant through it, be permitted to stand?

Shall an appropriation of \$75,000, made by the 1913 legislature, for additions and repairs to three University of Oregon buildings and to the University's central heating plant, be permitted to stand?

Shall the sterilization act, passed by the 1913 legislature, to protect the public from habitual criminals and moral degenerates be permitted to stand?

Shall the act of the 1913 legislature providing a county attorney for each county and fixing salaries, stand?

Shall the workmen's compensation act stand?

Chief interest appears to center round the fate of the two University appropriations and that of the compensation act. Believers in education throughout the state are considerably wrought up over this lat-

est attack upon the University's progress. They state the case in part as follows:

No new building has been erected at the University for six years, during which period attendance has doubled. As far back as 1910 instructions were being given under extreme difficulties. The 1911 legislature came to the rescue by appropriating money for two new buildings and no buildings could be erected. It then became necessary to begin holding classes in basements, in hallways and in temporary places hastily thrown together and substantial enough only to keep out wind and rain.

The 1913 legislature attempted a second rescue. It appropriated funds for one new structure, but added in a second bill \$75,000 for repairs and additions, as follows:

To the library building, \$30,000; engineering building, \$15,000; Deady hall, \$10,000; men's dormitory, \$10,000; heating plant, \$10,000.

Again the referendum has been invoked, and again the University is put under the utmost strain to handle the incoming students, who this fall will probably number 850 in the colleges of liberal arts and engineering alone. The \$175,000 is available at the state treasury, and construction of the one building and repairs and additions to the others will be begun at once if the voters uphold the two appropriations. To uphold the appropriations will enable the University to accomplish its work more satisfactorily until the millage bill takes effect and removes both the University of Oregon and Oregon Agricultural college from politics.

The sterilization act is "referended" by the anti-sterilization league, which pleads the individual's private rights and the probability of unjust operations. Authority to order sterilization is vested in the state board of health. The intended patient is permitted an appeal to the courts.

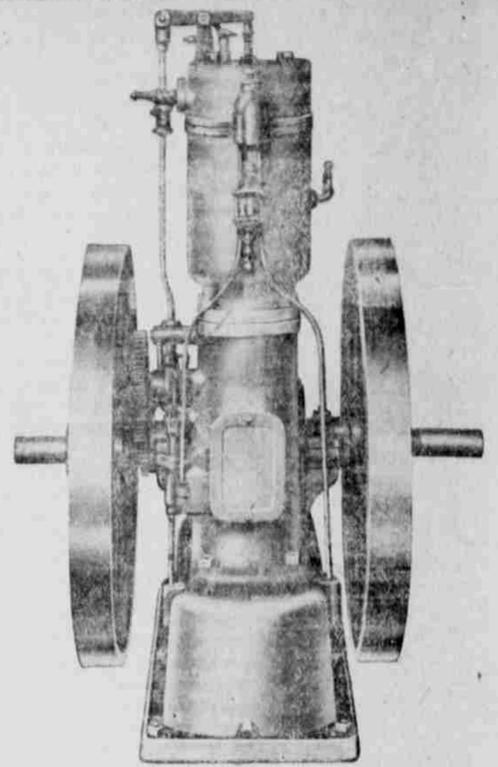
District Attorneys now often hold office for several counties. The county attorney act provides for one attorney in each county and fixes salaries, which range from \$4,000 a year in Multnomah to \$600 each in Curry and Lincoln counties.

The workmen's compensation act, with which most voters are familiar, created a state industrial commission and provides an industrial accident fund, made up from assessments upon employers. In case of accident, the employee's compensation comes from this fund. In an amount fixed by the commission. Personal damage suits are expected to be eliminated under this act.

### STOCK INDUSTRY GROWS.

It is encouraging that the interest in the stock industry is growing in the Rogue Valley. Within the past year a great advance has been made in the industry, especially in that branch of it allied to dairying, and the dairy herds have been greatly increased through shipments from the outside. At the fair now being held in Grants Pass the entries in the stock line are many times larger than last year, though not by any means as large as they should be at that. Last year not an entry tried for the honors in the milk cow contest, and this year four are in the contest, with a dozen more that should have been included. Another encouraging feature is the improvement made in the quality and number on the swine exhibits during the twelve months, this class being especially well filled.

The stock industry pays in more ways than one. Through the direct returns from the dairy herd in milk and butter produced, and of the hams and bacon and lard from the swine, come the most noticeable additions to the bank account, but these are not by any means the only sources from which the profits of the herds are derived. The lands of the Rogue valley have in some instances been formed for two and three score years without



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the returning to the soil of the fertility that had been taken from it through repeated cropping. There is returned to the soil through the dairy herd more than is removed from it, and the wasted fertility of some of these overworked farms will be built up through the raising of stock. No soil can stand a continuous draft upon its store of fertility, unless something is returned to it to make up for the annual robbery, without in the end becoming a bankrupt soil. The retaining of the native fertility of the soil will be one of the benefits derived from the building up of the stock interest.

County Clerk Coburn calls the attention of the Courier to a provision of the law that affects foreigners who are in the process of becoming naturalized American citizens. All foreigners who have taken out their first papers, or made declaration previous to September 27th, 1906, will have to file their petitions for final papers on or before the 27th day of the present month, otherwise they will have to begin all over again, and will be unable to register or vote. Hereafter, the second papers must be taken out not later than seven years after the first.

### WOULD MAKE WHITE SLAVERY EXTRADITABLE OFFENSE.

Washington, Sept. 25.—A bill making white slavery an extraditable offense was introduced in the house today by French of Idaho.

### CHICKEN DINNER FOR 25 CENTS.

Will be served each Saturday and Sunday at the American restaurant, formerly the Good Eats, opposite city hall stand, Grants Pass. Prices for other meals as reasonable. Clean rooms and comfortable beds for 25 and 50 cents. Mrs. H. M. Parham, Prop. 6-13-13

### SPEAKER PREDICTS AN ADEQUATE MEAT SUPPLY.

Chicago, Sept. 23.—Editor James Pool of a livestock publication here, addressing the American Meat Packers' association, took a more hopeful view than most of the other speakers concerning future prices of meat in America.

He predicted that the government would make the domestic meat supply adequate within 10 years and, by way of hastening matters, suggested that the association launch a movement for the advancement of \$50,000,000 to farmers and cattle raisers to finance increased beef production.

The executive committee of the association in its annual report, urged the public to eat more pork, which is comparatively plentiful, and less beef, which is constantly growing scarcer.

### INCOMPLETE REPORT OF TARIFF CONFEREES.

Washington, Sept. 25.—An incomplete report in an effort to effect a compromise is the announced plan here today of the tariff conferees. The incomplete report goes to the house calendar and will be called up tomorrow when the conferees expect to have a supplemental report covering the controversies in the measure.

## CLASSIFIED ADS

### MISCELLANEOUS

LOST—Between Grants Pass and Savage creek, front door of small cook stove. Finder will be suitably rewarded for its return to Letcher's & Son, Jewelry. 11-11-13

WESTERN HOTEL—Rooms 50 cents. Rates by the week. Modern, clean and homelike. Your patronage solicited. Cor. 6th and D streets, Grants Pass. 1-11-13

RANNIE, the plumber, is ready at any minute to repair your plumbing. 609 H street. Telephone 140-R. 4-2-13