

SPRAY ON VERY FIRST DRY DAY

Prof. O'Gara Says Orchardists Should Be Prepared to Take Earliest Advantage of the Weather.

Owing to the continued rains of the past season, a number of growers have not been able to spray their apples and peaches and are in doubt as to the advisability of using Bordeaux Mixture at this time. While it may be impossible to get onto the land with a large spray outfit, it would, nevertheless, be advisable to use a smaller outfit to spray those trees upon which some infection from last year may be found. Samples of limbs infected with apple anthracnose have been brought into this office, showing that there is a possibility of finding, here and there, in an apple orchard, a few trees, which did not all together escape infection last year. On such trees, the disease may spread from the old cankers, and, of course, the disease may also spread to adjoining trees. It is very evident that the trees nearest the source of infection will show the greatest numbers of infections; hence, the infected tree, as well as those near it, might be sprayed even if it were impossible to spray the entire orchard.

Of course, it is impossible to spray while it is raining or when the trees are wet, but whenever a dry day comes along it should be made use of. Usually Bordeaux Mixture will set sufficiently within fifteen minutes after it has been sprayed upon the tree. It is inadvisable to use lime sulphur at this time, and, therefore, the 5-5-50 formula Bordeaux Mixture should be employed. Almost every ranch has a barrel spray outfit, and while this sort of outfit may not be as efficient as the high pressure power ones, it will be very useful in touching up individual trees which would suffer considerable injury if left unsprayed.

The foregoing article was prepared for The Mail Tribune by Professor P. J. O'Gara, government pathologist. Articles by Prof. O'Gara upon timely topics will be a regular feature of The Mail Tribune.

10 KILLED, 39 HURT, IN OHIO'S HUNTING SEASON

CLEVELAND, Dec. 7.—Ten persons were killed and 39 injured, six probably fatally, in Ohio, during the three weeks' hunting season which closed Saturday night.

FOUND JUST IN TIME TO HAVE LIFE SAVED

TACOMA, Wash., Dec. 7.—After being in a box car six days without food, Alfred Webb, a gas fitter, is slowly recovering at the county hospital. Webb was discovered on a siding in the Northern Pacific yards in South Tacoma about 4:30 yesterday afternoon by two boys who opened the doors of the car in search of coal.

He was found huddled up in a corner of the car under a ragged blanket. The boys supposed him dead and notified the police. Webb, who recently came here from Portland, said this morning that he crawled in the car last Tuesday afternoon because he was ill and had no place to go. He gave his age as 35 and says he left England two years ago.

BODY OF WOODCUTTER BLOWN IN TWAIN

BAKER CITY, Or., Dec. 7.—Thomas Gamble, a woodsman, is dead at his home today with his body severed just below the waist line.

Gamble while splitting logs yesterday was using dynamite to aid him in the work, when a stick of the explosive in his pocket ignited. Gamble was 53 years of age.

YOUNG MAN OF 24 YEARS IS SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT

DAYTON, Wash., Dec. 7.—Not 24 years of age Alfred Livengood is the youngest superintendent of city schools in the northwest if not in this country. He won that honor at a meeting of the board of directors yesterday when he was unanimously elected superintendent of the Dayton public schools to succeed Superintendent L. V. Beaulien, who resigned today following a disagreement with the school board over the management of the high school.

Notice is hereby given that J. H. Carika has purchased the several interests of the other partners in the Oregon Realty Co., with offices in the Rogue River depot and Jackson County Bank building, and will continue the business under the same name. Please call and settle all accounts with the old firm at once. 223

MEDFORD HAS A RIVAL TO WRIGHT

Local Man Invents Flying Machine—When and Where He Will Soar is Not Named.

Medford has a prospective rival to Wilbur Wright and other conquerors of the air in the person of Frank E. Hefferman, who has invented an appliance for flying, which, if the claims of the inventor are borne out by actual tests, will go far toward solving the problem which now confronts the navigators of the air.

Mr. Hefferman's idea embodies those of the aeroplane and of the parachute, the latter attachment being used as a support for the machine when descending, insuring a safe alighting and also in case of accident to the motors or other parts of the machine.

The idea is entirely original with the inventor and from his description should be one of those advances in mechanics that have resulted in the perfection of the machinery of the day.

BEAR CREEK TAKES OUT DAM NEAR PHOENIX

The present high water in Bear creek has carried out the dam which diverts water for the mill-race in Phoenix. During the past few days strenuous efforts have been made to repair the damage. It will in all probability be imperative that a cement dam be installed.

TAFT TENDERS FIRST MESSAGE

(Continued from page 1.)

made to bring about economy in government expenses, the estimates for government expenses having been cut over \$55,000,000. The president recommends that the deficit in the treasury shall be met by the issue of Panama bonds.

Wants Faster Law.

Legislation to produce expedition in legal procedure is asked for as well as a law to prevent the issuance of injunctions without notice. The president recommends the establishment of postal savings banks and the passage of a ship subsidy bill looking to the establishment of lines to South America, China, Japan and the Philippines. He urged the admission as separate states of New Mexico and Arizona and suggests the appointment of an executive council for Alaska, but strongly depreciates the idea of the election of a territorial legislature for that district.

Sugar Frauds.

Referring to the frauds discovered at the New York customs house of which the sugar trust was the beneficiary, the president says that the government has recovered from the trust all that it is shown to have been defrauded of from underweight and that the treasury department and department of justice are exerting every effort to discover the wrongdoers, "including the officers and employers" of the trust with a view to criminal prosecution. The president adds that it seems to him that a congressional investigation of the frauds at this time might, by giving immunity and otherwise, prove an embarrassment in securing convictions of the guilty parties.

Central American Situation.

Taking up the Central American situation the president says: "The Pan-American policy of this country has long been fixed in its principles and remains unchanged. With the changed circumstances of the United States and of the republics to the south of us, most of which have great natural resources, stable government and progressive ideals, the apprehension which gave rise to the Monroe doctrine may be said to have nearly disappeared and neither the doctrine, as it exists, nor any other doctrine of American policy should be permitted to perpetuate irresponsible governments, the escape of just obligations or the invidious allegation of domination of the United States.

"Unspeakable Barbarities."

It would be less unnecessary to rehearse here the sad tale of unspeakable barbarities and oppressions alleged to have been committed by the Zelayan government. Recently two Americans were put to death by order of President Zelaya himself. They were the organized force of a revolution which had continued many weeks and was in con-

trol of about half the republic, and as such, according to the modern enlightened practice of civilized nations, they were entitled to be dealt with as prisoners of war.

"At the date when this message is printed this government has terminated diplomatic relations with the Zelaya government, for reasons made public in a communication to the former Nicaraguan charge d'affaires, and is intending to take such steps as will be found most consistent with its dignity, its duty to American interests and its moral obligations to Central America and to civilization. It later may be necessary for me to bring this subject to the attention of congress in a special message."

Relations With Orient.

On the relations of the United States with the Orient the president says:

"In the far east this government preserves its policy of supporting the principle of equality of opportunity and scrupulous respect for the integrity of the Chinese empire, to which policy are pledged the interested powers of both east and west. When it appeared that Chinese revenues were to be hypothecated to foreign bankers in connection with a great railway project, it was obvious that the governments whose nations had this loan would have a certain object in the carrying out by China of the reforms in question. Because this railroad loan represented a practical and real application of the open door policy through co-operation with reforms referred to above, the administration deemed American participation to be of great national interest.

"After months of negotiations the equal participation of Americans seems at least assured. It is gratifying that Americans will thus take their share in the extension of these great highways of trade and to believe that such activity will give a real impetus to our commerce and will prove a practical corollary to our historic policy in the far east."

Reducing Expenses.

"The report of the secretary of the treasury shows that the ordinary expenditures for the current year ending June 30, 1910, will exceed the estimated receipts by \$34,075,620. If to this deficit is added the sum to be disbursed at the Panama canal zone, amounting to \$38,000,000, and \$1,000,000 to be paid on the public debt, the deficit of ordinary receipts and expenditures will be increased to a total deficit of \$73,075,620. This deficit, the secretary proposes to meet by the proceeds of bonds issued to pay the cost of constructing the Panama canal. I approve this proposal.

Cost of Canal.

"The actual cost to date of the canal, which is now half done and which will be completed January 1, 1915, shows that the cost of engineering and construction will be \$297,766,000 instead of \$139,705,200 as originally estimated. The increase is due to a substantial enlargement of the plan of construction by widening the canal 100 feet in the Culebra cut and by increasing the dimensions of the locks to the under-estimate of the quantity of the work to be done under the original plan, and to an under-estimate of the cost of labor and materials, both of which have greatly enhanced in price since the original estimate was made.

"In order to avoid a deficit for the ensuing fiscal year I directed the heads of departments in the preparation of their estimates to make them as low as possible consistent with imperative governmental necessity.

Sugar Frauds.

"I regret to refer to the fact of the discovery of extensive frauds in the collection of the customs revenue at New York city in which a number of the subordinate employes in the weighing department were directly concerned, and in which the beneficiaries were the American Sugar Refining company and others.

"The frauds consisted in the payments of duty on underweights of sugar. The government has recovered from the American Sugar Refining company all that it is shown to have been defrauded of, but there was an express reservation in the contract of settlement by which the settlement should not interfere with or prevent the criminal prosecution of everyone who was found to be subject to the same.

Prosecutions Under Way.

"Criminal prosecutions are now proceeding against a number of the government officers. The treasury department and the department of justice are exerting every effort to discover all the wrongdoers, including the officers and employes of the companies who have been privy to the frauds. It would seem to me that an investigation of the frauds by the congress at the present, pending the probing by the treasury department and the department of justice, as proposed might by giving immunity and otherwise prove an embarrassment in securing conviction of the guilty

parties.

Tariff Bill.

"Two features of the new tariff act call for special reference. By virtue of the clause known as the 'maximum and minimum' clause, it is the duty of the executive to consider the laws and practices of other countries with reference to the importation into those countries of the products and merchandise of the United States, and if the executive finds such laws and practices not to be unduly discriminatory against the United States, the minimum duties provided in the bill are to go into force. Unless the president makes such a finding, then the maximum duties provided in the bill, that is, an increase of 25 per cent ad valorem over the minimum duties, are to be in force. Fear has been expressed that this power conferred and duty imposed on the executive is likely to lead to a tariff war. I beg to express the hope and belief that no such result need be anticipated.

New Tariff Board.

"The new tariff law enables me to appoint a tariff board to assist me in connection with the department of state, in the administration of the minimum and maximum clause of the act and also to assist officers of the government in the administration of the entire law. An examination of the law and an understanding of the nature of the facts which should be considered in discharging the functions imposed upon the executive show that I have the power to direct the tariff board to make a comparative glossary and encyclopedia of the terms used and articles embraced in the tariff and secure information as to the cost of production of such goods in this country and the cost of their production in foreign countries. I have therefore appointed a tariff board consisting of three members and have directed them to perform all the duties above described."

The Law's Delay.

In connection with procedure in American courts, the president says:

"The deplorable delays in the administration of civil and criminal law have received the attention of committees of the American Bar association and many state bar associations, as well as the considered thought of judges and jurists. In my judgment, a change in judicial procedure with a view to reducing its expense to private litigants in civil cases and facilitating the dispatch of business and final direction in both civil and criminal cases constitutes the greatest need in our American institutions. I do not doubt for one moment that much of the lawless violence and cruelty exhibited in lynchings are directly due to the uncertainties and injustices growing out of the delays in trials, judgments and the executions thereof by our courts. The procedure in the federal courts should furnish an example for the state courts. I therefore recommend legislation providing for the appointment by the

president of a commission with authority to examine these laws and equity procedure of the federal courts of first instance, the law of appeals from these courts to the courts of appeals and to the supreme court, and the costs imposed in such procedure on the private litigants and upon the public treasury and make recommendations with a view to simplifying and expediting the procedure as far as possible and making it as inexpensive as may be to the litigant of little means."

Injunctions.

Recommending that legislation be adopted to carry out the platform pledges with regard to injunctions, the president says:

"The ends of justice will best be met and the chief cause of complaint against ill-considered injunctions without notice will be avoided by the enactment of a statute forbidding hereafter the issuing of any injunction for restraining order, whether temporary or permanent, by any federal court, without previous notice and a reasonable opportunity to be heard on behalf of the parties to be enjoined; unless it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court that the delay to give such notice and hearing would result in irreparable injury to the complainant and unless also the court shall from the evidence make a written finding which shall be spread upon the court minutes, that immediate and irreparable injury is likely to ensue to the complainant, and shall define the injury, state why it is irreparable and shall also enforce upon the order issued the date and the hour of the issuance of the order. Moreover, every such injunction or restraining order issued with previous notice and opportunity by the defendant to be heard should by force of the statute expire and be of no effect after seven days from the issuance thereof or within any time less than that period which the court may fix, unless within such seven days or such less period the injunction or order is extended or renewed after previous notice and opportunity to be heard.

"White Slave Trade."

"I regret to have to say that the investigations made in the bureau of immigration and other sources of information lead to the view that there is urgent necessity for additional legislation and greater executive activity to suppress the recruiting of the ranks of prostitutes from the streams of immigration into this country—an evil which for want of a better name has been called 'the white slave trade.' I believe it to be constitutional to forbid, under penalty, the transportation of persons for purposes of prostitution across national and state lines; and by appropriating a fund of \$50,000 to be used by the secretary of commerce and labor for the employment of special inspectors, it will be possible to bring those responsible for this trade to indictment and conviction under a federal law."



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