MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SATURDAY.

A consolidation of the Medford Mail, established 1889; the Southern Oregonian, established 1893; the Democratic Times, established 1872; the Ashland Tribune, established 1886, and the Medford Tribune, established 1906.

Official Paper of the City of Medford.

GEORGE PUTNAM, Editor and Manager.

Entered as second class matter November 1, 1909, at the postoffice at Medford, Oregon, under the act of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One year, by mail.....$2.00 One month by mail or carrier....$ .20

THE LA FEAN BILL.

Apple growers of the Rogue River valley as well as of the entire northwest are justly aroused on account of the LaFean bill now before congress, which has for its object the regulation of the size of apple boxes.

The bill was drafted and is championed by eastern apple growers and jobbers to cripple the apple industry of the northwest by forcing the use of a larger box in which it will be impossible to secure the pack that has made the western apple famous.

The eastern apple growers, including those of Colorado, follow the same method in packing a box that they do in packing a barrel, putting a layer of apples along the bottom and sides and dumping them in the center. Sorting them for size and wrapping them individually and placing them in tiers, labeling each box with the number of apples contained and the size, is unknown in the east.

The apple box used by Oregon and other western growers contains 2371 cubic inches, the standard government bushel, and is packed with a swell at top and bottom. The LaFean bill makes the box contain 2342 cubic inches. The bill was fathered by eastern jobbers who sell by the peck. They desire four heaping pecks to the box, which cannot be had from the western box, and there is no reason why western apples should be so sold by the peck instead of by the dozen or pound as at present.

If the La Fean bill becomes a law it will force western growers to use a box not suited to fancy pack, or to brand in big type every box shipped as "short box," a procedure absurd, unjust and unfair as long as every box shipped is labeled plainly with the size and number of apples contained.

The Oregon state board of horticulture has forwarded congress a strong protest against this bill, and horticultural societies throughout the northwest have taken similar action. The Rogue River fruit growers have sent one of their number—Mr. C. E. Whisler—to Washington to appear against the bill before the committee to which it has been referred. Everyone interested in the northwest should file a protest with congressmen he is acquainted with and urge action against the measure.

The full text of the La Fean bill is as follows:

Be it enacted, etc.:

Section 1. That for the purposes of interstate and foreign commerce, and commerce within the District of Columbia or the territories of the United States, the term "closed package for apples" shall apply to any barrel, box or basket in which the apples cannot readily be seen or inspected.

Section 2. That the standard closed packages for apples which shall be shipped or delivered for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce or sold or offered for sale within the District of Columbia or the territories of the United States are as follows:

First—The standard box package for apples is a box having a capacity of not less than two thousand three hundred and forty-two cubic inches when measured without distention of its parts.

Second—The standard basket package for apples is a basket having a capacity of not less than two thousand three hundred and forty-two cubic inches when measured without distention of its parts.

Third—The standard barrel package for apples is a barrel of the following dimensions when measured without distention of its parts: Length of stave, 28 1-2 inches; diameter of head, 17 1-8 inches; distance between heads, 26 inches; circumference of bilge, 64 inches outside measurement.

Section 3. That the standard grades for apples which shall be shipped or delivered for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce, or which shall be sold or offered for sale within the District of Columbia or the territories of the United States are as follows:

Apples of one variety which are well grown specimens, hand picked, of good color for the variety, normal shape, practically free from insect and fungus injury, bruises and other defects, except such as are necessarily caused in the operation of packing, or apples of one variety, which are not more than ten per centum below the foregoing specifications, are standard grade "U. S. Size A," if the minimum size of the apples is two and one-half inches in transverse diameter; or are standard grade "U. S. Size B" if the minimum size of the apple is two and one-fourth inches in transverse diameter; or are standard grade "U. S. Size C" if the minimum size of the apples is two inches in transverse diameter.

Section 4. That apples in closed packages shall be deemed to be misbranded within the meaning of this act, approved June 30, 1909, entitled "an act for preventing the manufacture, sale or transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines and liquors, and for regulating traffic therein and for other purposes," (34 Stat. 766), in the following cases:

First—If the package bears any statement, design or device indicating that the package is a standard closed package for apples, as herein defined, and the capacity of the package is less than the capacity prescribed by section 2 of this act for standard closed box packages, or standard closed basket packages, or standard closed barrel packages for apples, as the case may be.

Second—If the capacity of the package is less than the capacity prescribed by section 2 of this act for standard closed box packages, standard closed basket packages, or standard closed barrel packages for apples, unless the package shall be plainly marked on end and sides, in the case of boxes, with the words "short box," or with the number of cubic inches the box actually contains; or, in the case of baskets, with the words "short basket," or with words or figures showing the fractional relation which the actual capacity of the basket bears to the capacity prescribed by section 2 of this act, for standard closed basket packages for apples; or in the case of barrels, with the words "short barrel," or with the words or figures showing the fraction relation which the actual capacity of the barrel bears to the capacity prescribed by section 2 of this act, for standard closed barrel packages for apples. The marking required by this paragraph shall be in black letters of size not less than 72-point block Gothic.

Third—If the package bears any statement, design, or device, indicating that the apples contained therein are standard grade "U. S. Size A," "U. S. Size B" or "U. S. Size C," as the case may be, and the apples do not conform to the requirements prescribed by section 3 of this act, for apples of this particular grade.

Fourth—If the package bears any statement, design or device indicating that the apples contained therein are standard grade "U. S. Size A," "U. S. Size B" or "U. S. Size C," as the case may be, and the package fails to bear also a statement of the name of variety, the name of the locality where grown, and the name of the packer, or the person by whose authority the apples were packed and the package marked.

Section 5. That this act shall be in force and effect from and after the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and ten.

PROPOSED STATE OF SISKIYOU

Gold Hill News.

The proposition to form a new state, to be known as Siskiyou, of the counties of Southern Oregon and Northern California may be naught but the diverting day dream of a copy-needing journalist, as has been somewhat broadly suggested, yet it has its advantages, for all that.

Never does the Medford Maial Tribune, the strongest string upon whose editotrial harp is Siskiyou, fail to be logical in reference to the proposed new state. Reasons for Siskiyou fairly bristle in its articles.

The movement—for it may fairly be said to have attained that dignity, **fails, however, in the one all-important reason for the existence of such a movement: There is no demand from the people at large for a new state.** The fires of secession may only be kindled from the coals and with the fuel of popular desire. Popular desire does not appear to exist. The people of Southern Oregon, and doubtless also of Northern California, are much too busy caring for their farms and orchards, working their mines, marketing their produce and developing their country in general to give much time to thought of a new state. This may or may not be an unfortunate condition. The News is inclined to the latter opinion. Whichever the case, the fact indubitably remains that no bonfires are being built, no oratory loosed, nor is there apparent any of the usual popular demonstration springing from popular desire, that accompanies any bonafide secession movement, at whatever time and place it may occur.

But the Siskiyou talk has its advantages—it has attracted attention to Southern Oregon even in the satisfied wilds of New York City, where the election of a new mayor is of greater importance than any national event, and a burglary on Broadway transcends in interest the death of a foreign monarch. The New York Sun wants to know what about this Siskiyou business, and the Portland Oregonian essays to answer in a manner altogether unsatisfactory to the Medford Mail Tribune. Thus a direct line of advertising interest is established between Medford and New York. When the Gothamite sees Rogue river apples on sale he will buy and eat, perhaps remembering that they come from a region that proposes to secede from something and form a new state to be known as something or other.

Again, Southern Oregon, according to newspaper complaint, fails of receiving proper treatment at the hands of our Washington delegation. Appropriations for public works and buildings are not forthcoming. It is charged that the Willamette valley and the northern part of the state generally have all the best of it at the national capital. Determined and unceasing talk of a new state—and such appears to be the policy of the disciples of Siskiyou—may arouse our careless congressmen and apathetic senators to a sense of the importance, great and growing, of the Rogue River valley and Southern Oregon.

Furthermore, the agitation for a new state will undoubtedly be felt at Washington—ever tender to every phase of feeling in whatever section—other than by our own delegation, and the importance of a region that proposes to go into the governmental business for itself and place a new star on the flag, cannot but be augmented in the mind of national officialdom.

If Siskiyou proposed ever becomes Siskiyou in fact, the Crater Lake road will be built, for one thing. Medford will get that coveted federal building, and perhaps the state capitol. Present political minnows will become political whales, and the call of public duty will surge strong in many breasts now perforce unvisited by that noble emotion.

While the state of Siskiyou will probably never get beyond the dream—**the dream that precedes all great endeavor**—while its constitution may never come **nearer to being written than now, while Southern Oregon and Northern California** may never be given a chance to quarrel over the location of the capitol, the Siskiyou movement is of undoubted advertising value to this section.

Granting the seriousness of purpose of the would-be sponsors of Siskiyou, it may be said that they will not have failed utterly even if nothing more comes of their activity than to let more of the world at large know that the Rogue River valley and contiguous territotry contain certain intrepid souls who invoke the spirit of '76 in the good old pamphleteering way, even to the point of proposed secession and the formation of a new sovereign state.

For to this amazing intelligence will attach news of our peerless orchards, rich mines, tremendous water power, mammoth forests—all the wealth of natural resources that nature has spilled upon our fruitful valleys and ore-laden hills.

Although her boundaries may never be traced by the mapmaker, Siskiyou is distinctly on the map. Her lines are cast in pleasant places. Peace and plenty are writ upon her beauteous brow and progress is her watchword.

AVIATORS MAY MEET IN OAKLAND SOON

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 17.—Negotiations are being carried today with the aviators who are appearing here to induce them to go to Oakland to give exhibitions on January 23, 24 and 25.

It was stated today that the Oakland chamber of commerce may guarantee financial backing for the project. It was rumored also that the Pacific Aero club may be interested in the project, although a tentative plan to take the aviators to San Francisco for flights at Tanforan park was abandoned because of the ill-feeling it might cause among the local promoters. It is understood that Paulhan has demanded $50,000 for three days' appearance in Oakland. Curtiss offered to appear for $10,000 on conditions that Hamilton and Willard were engaged at the same figure.

"MARY JANE'S PA" MOST ENJOYABLE

Medford Theater Goers Enjoyed a Rare Treat on Saturday Evening With Actor Max Figman.

"Mary Jane's Pa" was a performance that will long be remembered by Medford playgoers. We get a lot of companies here—more, in fact, than any other town in Oregon outside of Portland, but it is a red-letter day when a star like Max Figman comes to town with a supporting cast, such as compose his present company. In fact, a company of this kind has to be organized in New York City, where there is an army of actors to pick from, in order to get people to fit the characters, both as to the exact personal appearance and special ability to fit the part. Take, for instance, the hack driver and the farmer with his load of wood. They were the ideal build for these parts, on or off the stage, and to change the personal appearance of these men for more ability would be like painting the lily or adding a hue to the rainbow.

The character of Hiram Perkins as presented by Max Figman, was a unique piece of character acting that stamped Mr. Figman as a finished artist. Hiram is a character that must be played true to life. You can't take liberties with a part so finely drawn as Hiram Perkins. To do so would be to make the judicious grieve. This wayward fellow, not bad at heart, yet entirely careless of all obligations, no matter how sacred, in the hands of Figman undergoes a moral reformation, which is made clear to the audience, not so much by word or act as by the force of mentality. When he shows himself a real man in the last act you are not surprised. He had already gained your confidence, and when the wife hesitates for a moment as to the course she should pursue one feels like putting in a word for Hiram.

But Mr. Figman is a man of education. A half hour's talk with him convinces one that he is familiar with Tennyson, Shakespeare, Homer, Moliare, Maeterlinck and Ibsen—in fact, in close touch with the classics.

I did not set out, however, to write an essay on actors, but I must not forget to mention that Mr. Figman likes the Rogue River valley and has arranged to close a deal with Howard Dudley and Ed Andrews for a choice bit of land on which to grow an orchard that will yield him an income when the grinding of the mill sounds low or the theatrical trust gets too frisky. He is coming back to Medford next summer and give us a chance to see how we like him with the grease paint washed off.

But I must not overlook "Mary Jane's ma. Miss Helen Lackaye, as the horsemen say in Kentucky, "is bred in the purple" and ought to be able to go a good clip. Miss Lackaye comes from a family of actors, and good ones, too. They are all stars, and Miss Helen sustains the family escutcheon with honor. She is a charming personality, a lady of education and refinement. She is refined in her acting and has a keen conception of character.

Mary Jane is a cute little body and did her part exceedingly well—in fact, one feels guilty for not giving special mention to every member of the company, for each did his part to perfection.

"The Wolf" is the next attraction. This is said to be a very strong play, written by the author of "Paid in Full." It seems that Manager Hazelrigg has kept the best of the wine for the last of the feast. X. Y. Z.

Demand a Close Town.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 17.—The war of the mothers of Chicago against the red-light district was opened in earnest today when 500 mothers met in the First Methodist church to complete arrangements for a procession of 10,000 mothers.

The wome npropose to march to the city hall and confront Mayor Busse with a demand that he wipe out the tenderloin.

Every woman's organization in the city was represented at the meeting today.

Bank Is Closed.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 17.—The Citizens' National bank, one of the oldest financial offices in this city, closed its doors pending an examination by State Examiner Johnson.

Bad loans and alleged embezzlement are reported to be responsible for its condition. The directors declared that every depositor would be paid in full.

J. D. Olwell is paying Portland a business visit.

FIGHTERS MAY PICK OUT BATTLE GROUND

Evident Inability of Gleason and Rickard to Agree May Lead Big Fellows Into a Dispute

(BY THE RINGSIDER.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 17.—The Gleason-Rickard long-distance debating society is still in session today. Since Saturday, however, two new members have been admitted to the heretofore rather exclusive organization. They are none other than Jim Jeffries and Jack Johnson, the heavyweights, who have signed to fight for the championship of the world for this selfsame Gleason-Rickard combination.

Jeffries has taken sides with Jack Gleason. According to the once retired, but coming-back-again champion, the local fellow is supposed to be the entire fromage. He is looking to Gleason to pick out the battle ground, and openly declares that he'd prefer a fight in San Francisco or vicinity to Salt Lake.

On the other hand, J. Arthur Johnson, the coal-colored champion, has taken up the Rickard view of the debate. Johnson opines that Rickard, being the man behind the bank roll and the man behind the promotion guns and tips off a bit of alleged information, which boiled down, would lead one to believe that Rickard was forced to declare Gleason in by Jeffries and Sam Berger, both of whom are quite friendly with jack.

In the meantime, Rickard is in Salt Lake, willing to bet $5000 that the fight will be held where he desires to stake it, and so far there has been no takers.

"It looks to me as though we'll have to pass the selection of a battle-ground up to the fighters," said Gleason today. "And in that case I'm positive the bout will be held here. Rickard seems to have forgotten that when we were last in session in New York the selection of a town or city for the bout was to be left to me. Rickard agreed to this in the presence of Jeffries and Berger, both of whom were with us at the time. As a matter of fact, the pugilists are looking to me to run the whole affair, and I simply cannot understand the stand Rickard is taking. He hasn't communicated with me to the extent of a single line since we parted in New York."

According to Gleason, Tex will have a chance to have a personal chat with Jeffries in a few days. The big fellow is to show in Denver on January 19 and in Salt Lake shortly afterward. Gleason is hopeful of Jeffries' desire to fight in this city having some effect on the Nevadan.

In conclusion, Gleason said:

"Possibly when Rickard finds that the fighters prefer showing in San Francisco he will feel inclined to drop out of the affair altogether. If so, I am perfectly willing to assume his part of the contract and run the show single-handed."

John M[illegible], the laborer, who was blown up by a premature explosion in one of the camps on the Pacific & Eastern several weeks ago, has recovered from his injuries and has been discharged from the hospital, cured.

A HOLDUP

This terrible highwayman is merely demanding that Santa Claus scatter a few subscriptions to this newspaper around as Christmas presents. *Not a bad sort of gift, either.*

UNIFORM LAWS NEEDED SAYS LOW

National Conference on Uniform Legislation Meets in Washington—President to Address the Assemblage.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17.—Before a gathering of the nation's leading men, representative of all walks of life, Seth Low, former mayor of New York and now president of the national conference on uniform legislation, today delivered an opening address to the conference.

Low urged the standardization of statutes through the country, declaring that uniform laws for the states are as necessary today as a uniform gauge to railroads. The railroads found a standard size of track to be necessary for best operation, and so, declared Low, the nation today needs uniform laws for the best operation of justice.

The speaker urged the members of the conference to endeavor to persuade their states to appoint commissioners who could assist in compiling and unifying the existing codes. He asked that the states make liberal appropriations to this end.

The principal organization at the conference is the National Civic Federation, which has charge of the convention. Scores of other national organizations are taking part, however.

President Taft, who is interested in the work of the federation, will address a national conference of governors of the states tomorrow.

It is probable that a joint conference of the governors and uniform legislation delegates will be held.

Among the delegations to the convention on uniform legislation are representatives of commerce, manufacture, labor, finance, medicine and law. Many members of the senate and house of the United States and of the legislatures of the various states are delegates.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE MOVED TO MEDFORD

District Attorney B. F. Mulkey is engaged in fitting up offices in the Jackson County Bank building, and hereafter the office of the district attorney of the first judicial district will be in Medford.

Mr. Mulkey has taken this step after mature consideration of the proposition, as he has become convinced that he can handle the business of the office better from Medford than from his present location in Jacksonville.

The new offices will be in room 30 of the Jackson County Bank building, adjoining those of Mayor Canon, who has moved from his former location to No. 29.

GOVERNMENT CONTESTS HAERTLE TIMBER CLAIM

The contest of the United States vs. John Haertle is being heard before United States Commissioner Canon.

The land in question was entered by Haertle as timber land, and the contention of the government is that it is more valuable for mineral purposes.

EVANGELIST MEETING AT PHOENIX SUCCESSFUL

The interest in the meetings being held by Evangelist Jackson at Phoenix still keeps up. The meetings will be continued until Wednesday night.

Mrs. Jackson, singing evangelist, will arrive Tuesday evening and splendid music will be had. The Tuesday evening sermon will be on the subject, "What Would Happen if Phoenix Turned to God?"

New Blacksmith Firm.

Hugh Elliott, who has been shoeing horses in Jackson county for the past decade or more, has purchased a half interest in the Caskey shop on Eighth street. The firm of Caskey & Elliott will not only conduct an up-to-date horseshoeing shop, but will also do a general blacksmithing business.

Savoy Theatre

TONIGHT

NOTHING EVER LOST.

THE LIFE BUOY.

BURIED ALIVE.

EXCELLENT MUSIC. COZY, COMFORTABLE.

ONE DIME