

# MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

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Official Paper of the City of Medford  
GEORGE PUTNAM, Editor and Manager.  
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## THE NEW STATE OF SISKIYOU.

Every little while Portland papers print an interview with somebody from southern Oregon in which the assertion is made that the proposed new state of Siskiyou is not in general favor in the Rogue River valley.

Most of these distinguished interviewers lack a proper sense of humor and do not realize that the state of Siskiyou has afforded them the great opportunity of a lifetime to break into the columns of a metropolitan daily, and that were it not for the proposed new state they could not be considered as a source of news by newspapers. Most of the arguments used by those interviewed—and the arguments are almost as scarce as the interviews—are to the effect that historical associations have endeared the name of Oregon, and that the pioneers would never consent to being separated.

This assertion is purely a sentimental one and cannot be substantiated. The majority of pioneers in the Rogue River valley have a higher sentimental regard for California than they have for Oregon. For many years a part of their commerce and interests were with the golden state, and it is only comparatively recently, that is, since the coming of the railroad, that this section has had much to do with Oregon.

Southern Oregon derives no advantage from being a part of Oregon, and is as much entitled to separation as were Washington and Idaho. Beyond the privilege of paying taxes, southern Oregon has received no benefit from the state government, and is without representation at the national capital. Oregon's congressional delegation is not interested in this section enough to fulfill their promise of a weather bureau for Medford.

The Rogue River valley has brought more money into Oregon than Oregon ever brought into the Rogue River valley. It has paid taxes since the organization of the state, and beyond a pittance received for a few years for a normal school, which has now been killed, has never had state money spent in it. There is no more reason why any fond and sentimental associations for Oregon should have weight with pioneers or others than there was that the people of the American colonies should continue to worship at the throne of England.

Humanity has a tendency to love its chains. It is easier to wear them than it is to slough them off. It is easier to travel in the well-worn rut than it is to cut a new path, hence we always find a large portion of mankind loath to change conditions. But we are all to a certain extent makers of our destiny, and it is in our power to do something worth while in the world or to peacefully vegetate like cabbage in a sunshowered garden.

As a matter of fact, the effort to create a new state out of portions of two old ones, outside the actual need and sound business logic that prompts the move, is the greatest advertising effort ever attempted, as it at once challenges national attention and causes millions of people to study a region whose existence they were not aware of. The very novelty and daring of the move and the many obstacles in the way of its fulfillment are calculated to still further call attention of the world at large to this section.

Every time the word Siskiyou in connection with the new state, finds its way into print in the east, some thousands to whom the west is an almost unexplored pink and yellow section on the map become interested and go to the trouble of securing information regarding a stretch of country which they would otherwise remain ignorant of. It is thus not only a means of calling attention to this section, but also to Oregon and to California. It is in effect a movement destined, whether it fulfills its ultimate purpose or not, to benefit the entire coast, the advertising alone being worth millions of dollars.

The secession movement is but in its infancy, but it will undoubtedly gain momentum as the days pass. Already this newspaper is in receipt of letters of inquiry from many eastern newspapers and from individuals in remote sections of the far east to whom the proposal has an irresistible appeal. The actual creation of such a new state will bring thousands of the adventurous from all parts to cast their fortunes with the new commonwealth.

Few people, even among the residents of the section involved, grasp the opportunity of the future in Siskiyou, or realize the extent of its natural resources. The region embraced in the proposed new state is already producing a very considerable part of the world's copper, and when the entire copper belt, which runs from south of Shasta northeast to the copper lined cliffs of Curry, is developed, it will be the world's greatest producer of copper. It is producing now and has produced for fifty years a

very large portion of the gold output of the world, and as yet its immense gold prospects have scarcely been scratched. Within its confines there is more standing merchantable timber than any region of the United States can show. It contains practically all the remaining redwood. Its pine forests comprise nine-tenths of the sugar pine of the nation. Its wealth of fir and other timber exceeds all that of the rest of Oregon and California.

In climate and scenery alone are resources enough to sustain an immense population. It is a vast natural park, containing the world's greatest natural wonders. Its mountain scenery surpasses that of the Alps, an immense panorama of wild beauty.

Siskiyou is the greatest of fruit belts, where natural conditions make easy the growing of the most perfect products. Properly developed, it can supply the entire civilized world with deciduous fruits. Its seacoast stretching from Humboldt to Coos, has half a dozen harbors, though nothing has been done to develop them, no national aid to fit them for commerce. Its coast counties form the greatest dairy region in America. Humboldt county alone, the banner dairy county of California, turning out millions of dollars a year in these products, and made accessible, other counties will do the same.

Vast beds of coal are scattered through this empire, and there is scarcely a mineral known that it does not now yield in abundance. As a stock region Klamath, Lake and Modoc counties can never be surpassed. But to enumerate the resources of this neglected and railroadless section, the greatest in possibilities and the sparsest in population of any of nature's favored regions, would require a volume.

If it does nothing else, the agitation for the new state of Siskiyou will direct public attention and will aid materially in securing the necessary population for the development of its latent wealth.

## SOME 1910 FRUIT PROBLEMS

ADDRESS BEFORE WASHINGTON STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

To maintain the reputation which the fruit growers of the Pacific northwest have already acquired in the eastern and European markets is one of the problems which deserves serious consideration at this time. As the fruit shipping points increase in numbers we are apt to have considerable variation in style of grade and pack. We have the quality, are commanding satisfactory prices, and we must maintain our reputation for its value can hardly be estimated from a momentary standpoint. Let us adopt rules fixing high standards of grade, then positively maintain these standards by a system of inspection based on co-operative efforts of the state and shipping associations. And this leads to the next and very important problem of co-operation. The Danish government has given to the world a very successful plan for co-operation. Dairying is the chief occupation and testing associations were formed to weed out the non-profitable cows. This sort of inspection is an expense the same as it is an item of expense to oversee the grading and packing of large quantities of fruit in order to have a uniform output. The Danish government pays a certain proportion of the cost of this inspection providing the associations, members of whom pay the other part. At the beginning the Danes were seriously impoverished, and communities, in order that they might not miss their share of the appropriation, organized. Many personal differences were forgotten and that

was the first solid plank in co-operation. The subsequent benefits from the results of this was soon manifest to the extent that the plan became very popular and has since been the means of making that country one of the most prosperous among the nations.

The Washington horticultural law provides that the commissioner of horticulture shall co-operate with district horticultural inspectors in "the instruction of horticulturists." Between \$40,000 and \$50,000 is spent in Washington each year largely for the "protection" of the fruit industries, but some of it "shall" also be available for co-operative efforts and instruction.

The Washington Horticultural association should appoint a committee for the specific purpose of joining with the commissioner of horticulture to formulate plans whereby the district inspectors and their assistants may give instruction in grading and packing conditioned on the organization of a shipping association in the community concerned. In most fruit shipping districts the inspectors will have time from other duties to devote to this phase of horticultural work. This committee on grading and packing rules should seek to perfect plans whereby the law is so framed that the state will co-operate more specifically with fruit shipping associations than the present law prescribes, before the next meeting of the legislature, that the grading and packing of fruit may conform to the rules adopted and that the priceless reputation already gained may be maintained without regard to the district from which the fruit is shipped. Packing schools started in the various communities are highly commendable and state co-operation will make more effectual this part of the work at shipping time.

The Danish government unintentionally taught co-operation and thus created a reputation in the English commercial markets, until brands are continually recognized as standard to the full value in coin what they represent. With like plans our fruit growers can do equally well with no danger of reaction, as has been the case in so many instances. To bring about a more complete state of co-operation we must be alert to conditions affecting those with whom we are dealing.

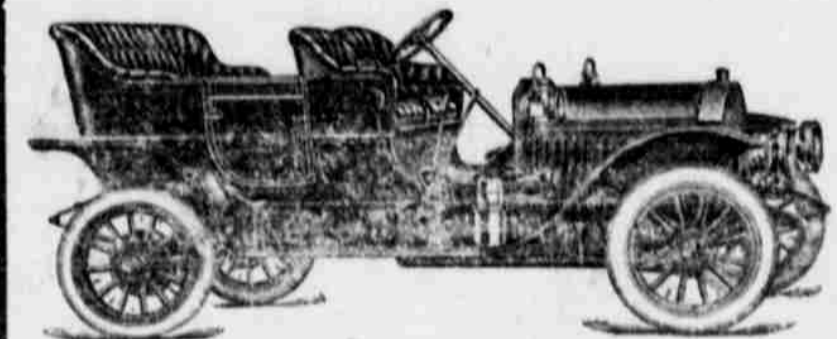
An acquaintance was engaged in fruit growing some years ago and felt that he was so badly treated by the commission merchants that he determined that there should be at least one honest commission man among the "rascals." He sold his fruit farm and opened up in the much criticized line of business, and in less than a year was ready to say that among many of the farmers producers and fruit growers were the "rascals." The merchants handling the products of the orchard should be under certain fixed responsibility, and to get it just

right a knowledge of that line of the commercial fruit grower is how best to serve in urging congress to grow and ship is necessary. To obtain best results from the transportation companies, the shipper should have a knowledge of the improvements going on in the transportation business. He should study the customs of the people in the markets where seeking to place goods. These are some of the commercial problems in which instruction to young men might profitably be available at our leading institutions of learning. This rural delivery man could just as Another problem of importance to (Continued on page 2.)

# BUICK

The car that has proved most satisfactory in the Rogue River Valley. Ask any owner.

## MODELS 16 AND 17



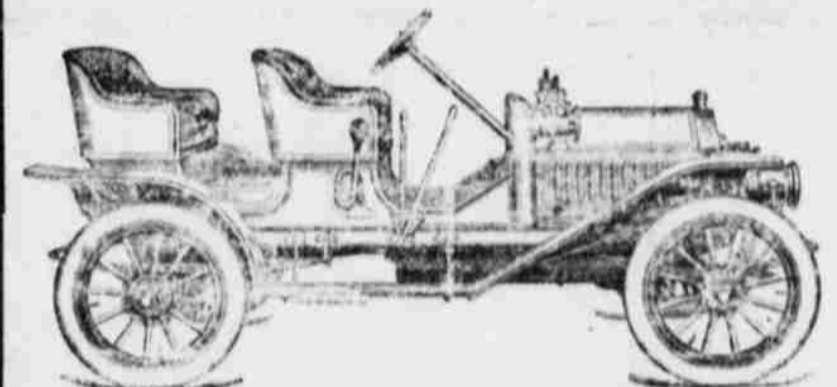
MODEL 16, \$1900 F. O. B. PORTLAND.

This car may have equals for power, performance and speed, but if so they will cost at least \$1000 more than the Buick.

## MODEL 10.

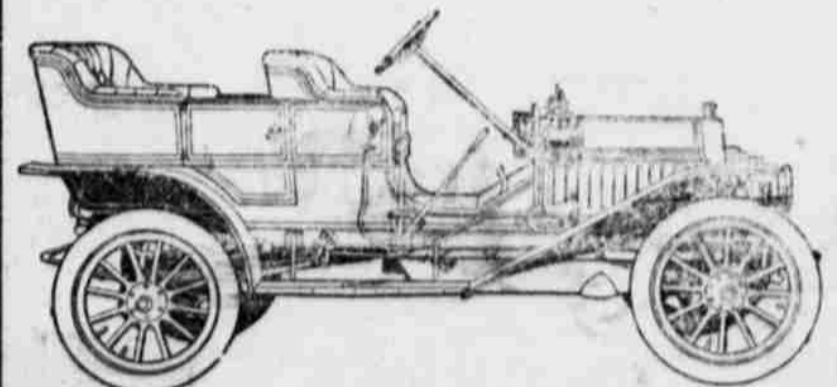
# The Famous White Streak

In Rumble, Surrey and Toy Tonneau.



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The trimmest, staunchest small Touring Car on the market.



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Buick made the two best American records during 1909 on track and road.

AT ATLANTA, 201 miles, averaging 72 miles per hour  
RIVERHEAD, 113 miles, averaging 70 miles per hour

# Medford Buick Co.

TOUVELLE, Manager. HODSON'S GARAGE.

# Home Course In Domestic Science

By Edith G. Charlton

Department of Domestic Economy (IOWA STATE COLLEGE)

The Medford Mail Tribune has arranged to give its readers this splendid practical home course. It will begin

## Thursday, Jan. 27

and continue every Thursday for 18 weeks. This course is

Of Interest and Value to Every Woman

Of Benefit to Every Man

Here are the Topics Treated

1. The Scope of Domestic Science.
2. Selection of Food.
3. Cost of Food in Moderate Homes
4. Vegetables in the Diet.
5. Some Breakfast Suggestions.
6. Cuts of Meat and How to Cook Them.
7. Substitutes for Meat.
8. Useful Labor Saving Devices.
9. Attractive Table Arrangements.
10. The Modern Kitchen.
11. The Process of Breadmaking.
12. Hints on Home Laundering.
13. Washing Day Made Easy.
14. Principles of Home Decoration.
15. Use of Color in House Decoration.
16. Treatment of Floors and Windows.
17. Suggestions on Home Nursing.
18. Food for Invalids and Children.

One Every Thursday