

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

Complete Series: Thirty-ninth Year: Daily, Fifth Year.

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SATURDAY BY THE MEDFORD PRINTING CO.

A consolidation of the Medford Mail, established 1889; the Southern Oregonian, established 1902; the Democratic Times, established 1912; the Ashland Tribune, established 1896, and the Medford Tribune, established 1906.

GEORGE PUTNAM, Editor and Manager

Entered as second-class matter November 11, 1909, at the postoffice at Medford, Oregon, under the act of March 3, 1879.

Official Paper of the City of Medford.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One year by mail \$5.00
One month by mail .50
Per month, delivered by carrier in Medford, Ashland, Jacksonville, Talent, Phoenix, Central Point, Gold Hill and Woodville .50
Sunday only by mail, per year 1.50
Weekly, one year 1.50

Full Leased Wire United Press Dispatches.

The Mail Tribune on sale at the Ferry News Stand, San Francisco, Portland Hotel News Stand, Portland, Bowman News Co., Portland, Or., W. O. Whitney, Seattle, Wash., Hotel Spokane News Stand, Spokane.

Postage Rates:
2 to 12-page paper .1c
13 to 24-page paper .2c
25 to 36-page paper .3c

SWORN CIRCULATION:

Average Daily for—
November, 1909 1,700
December, 1909 1,842
January, 1910 1,925
February, 1910 2,123

March Circulation:

1 2,200
2 2,200
3 2,225
4 2,225
5 2,250
6 2,250
7 2,250
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29 2,250
30 2,250
31 2,250
Total 60,850
Less deductions 1,350
Net total 59,500
Average net daily 2,303

MEDFORD, OREGON.

Metropolis of Southern Oregon and northern California and fastest-growing city in Oregon.

Population, April, 1910, 8500.

Banner fruit city of Oregon—Rogue River apples won sweetest prize and 25 of "Apple Kings of the World" at National Apple Show, Spokane, 1909.

Rogue River pears brought highest prices in all markets of the world during the past five years.

Write Commercial Club for pamphlets.

Don't forget the census man.

Clean up and keep the city clean.

And still the Crater Lake road fund grows.

Oregon needs men to build her railroads.

What's the matter with that comet? Not yet in sight.

No immunity bath for Judge Colvig. Soak him good!

Everybody gets counted — then we'll make it ten thousand.

Judge Colvig is slated for membership in that Ananias club tonight.

Jacksonville has the right spirit—if she keeps it up she'll get that road.

Hotels full, lodging houses full, tent city full—and still they come.

Eagle Point reports sighting the comet—thought Eagle Point was a dry town.

Come on in, Judge Colvig, the water is fine. You will get yours tonight.

Men wanted—for farms, for railroads, for timber mills around Medford.

The Ballinger inquiry may end next week. Every one had forgotten about it.

Wanted—A first-class hotel for Medford; don't care where you build it.

Another big sale of Rogue river orchard property. There will soon be none left to sell.

Every one in Medford must be enumerated. Get busy and see that you are counted.

General apathy never yet won a battle—and it won't get Medford a place on the census.

Come on Ashland—the entire valley has its eyes on you. Let's get that trolley line started in the near future.

A new school on the east side and an annex on the west side—they can't build Medford schools fast enough.

It would be a triumph of cold air over hot if Grants Pass should beat Medford in the census. Only one way she can do—by Medford people continuing to remain indifferent.

Jacksonville is not going to take any chances on missing a railroad a second time. All Jackson county should pull together for that Blue Ledge road—they don't want it to go from Grants Pass.

SETTLE THE WATER CONTROVERSY.

BUSINESS and commercial interests of Medford demand that the litigation over the water supply end, and that a compromise, if a reasonable one can be secured, be made at once with M. F. Hanley.

Whether or not the city can force a right of way over the Hanley property without another appeal is problematical. It is a poor lawyer that cannot obstruct and delay proceedings. Meanwhile, certain ruin of the city's pipeline will follow delay in completion. Wood pipe must not be allowed to dry out. The risk of destruction is too great to take the chances.

This paper opposed the Hanley hold-up as long as there was no danger of loss by litigation, and a show of winning in an unbiased court. But the city's defeat at the end of a year's litigation puts another face on the situation. The time has come to act when a man has the drop on you.

Every day's delay in the completion of the system costs Medford a large sum in dollars and cents, and works an injury to the city. Humiliating as it is, we must make the best of the situation. Sentimental reasons should not be allowed to interfere.

The city council, which is composed of business men and worthy citizens, and not a "characterless bunch of degenerate renegades," will find whatever action they take toward arbitration and compromise backed up by public opinion, which is well nigh unanimous for speedy settlement of the controversy.

NO MORE SALOONS WANTED.

Application has been made for another saloon on the West Side.

There is but one bar now west of the tracks and that is in connection with a hotel.

A majority of the people of that section do not want another saloon located west of the tracks.

A majority of the people of Medford do not want the number of saloons increased on either side.

While Medford's saloons are well regulated and comparatively orderly, there are too many of them for the population. The fewer saloons, the higher the class, the more orderly, and the easier to maintain order.

Saloon licenses should be increased to \$1000 a year and the number not increased except for hotels of 50 rooms and over.

A bar is an essential to a first-class hotel. There will be no objection to such institutions securing licenses. There will, however, be a decided objection to increasing the number of saloons.

PROFESSOR O'GARA TO LEAVE.

Professor O'Gara has been ordered to return to Washington July 1 by the department of agriculture. His departure will be a distinct loss to the valley. In the three years he has worked here all fruit diseases and pests have been brought under control and the orchards thoroughly cleaned up.

How well Professor O'Gara has done his work is shown by the fact that such fatal tree diseases as fire blight, which threatened once to destroy all the pear orchards, has been brought under such effective control that not a single case has been discovered this season.

Professor O'Gara's work has attracted national attention. He had a hard fight in convincing some of the moss-backs of the necessity of combatting pests, of the benefit of heating orchards and of other action essential to successful fruit raising. He leaves the cleanest orchards in the country, the best informed orchardists and a district which does not fear fruit pests nor frosts.

Fruit growers of the valley could afford to raise a fund and keep Professor O'Gara, paying him a good salary to take charge of the battle with orchard pests, securing his exclusive services. They would be money ahead if they did—and let us hope they will.

INDIAN WARS OF SOUTHERN OREGON

(From J. C. Walling's History of Southern Oregon.)

Bancroft says: "When preserved for winter use, the fish were split open on the back, the bones taken out and then dried or smoked. Both meat and fish, when eaten fresh, are either broiled on hot stones or boiled in water-tight baskets, into which hot stones are thrown to make the water boil. Bread is made of acorns ground to flour in a stone mortar with a heavy stone pestle and baked in the ashes. Acorn flour is the principal ingredient, but berries of various kinds are usually mixed in, and frequently seasoned with some high-flavored herb. A sort of pudding is also made in the same manner, but it is boiled instead of baked." The Indians gathered a great variety of roots, berries and seeds, which they made use of for food. The principal root used was the camas, great quantities of which were collected and dried during summer and stored for the coming winter's provision. This is a bulbous root much like an onion, and is familiar to nearly every old resident of Oregon. Another root, called kice, or kace, was held in high esteem; it was bulbous, about an inch long, of a bitterish taste like ginseng. The in-are-pua, or e-par root, was a prominent article of diet and grew abundantly upon the banks of the Rogue and other rivers. There were several varieties of grass seeds, the huckleberry, blackberry, salmonberry, squawberry, manzanita berry and perhaps others, which entered into the diet of the Indian generally, or as governed by the locality in which they grew. At Klamath Lake the pond lily grew in profusion, and its seeds, called wo-eus by the savages, formed an article of diet of which they were very fond. The women, as is invariably the case among the North American Indians, performed all the work of gathering these comestibles and of preparing them likewise. The men were not in any degree an ex-

ception to the general rule of laziness and worthlessness. Their only active days were when in pursuit of game or their enemies. Wars among these Indians were of frequent occurrence, but were hardly ever long or bloody. The casus belli was usually a lovely woman. Wicked sorceries inflicted by one people on another were also causes of war. If one tribe obstructed a salmon stream so as to prevent their neighbors above from obtaining a supply of food the act often provoked war. No scalps were taken, but the dead foe was decapitated—a fate meted out to all male prisoners, while the women and children were spared to be the property of the conquerors.

Their bows were usually about three feet long, made of yew or some other tough wood; the back was an inch and a half in width and was covered with the sinews of the deer. The arrows were about two feet long and occasionally 30 inches. They were made of reeds, were feathered and had a top of obsidian, glass or iron. They often made their arrows in two sections, the front one containing the tip being short and fastened by a socket so contrived as to leave the tip in a wounded animal, while the longer and more valuable feathered section dropped upon the ground and could be found in the fleeing animal's trail. Poisoned arrows seem to have been in use, especially among the Modocs, who used the venom of the rattlesnake for the purpose. They macerated the reptile's head in a deer's liver, which, putrefying, absorbed the poison and assumed the violent character itself. Arrows dipped therein were regarded as capable of producing death. There is no record of these poisoned arrows having been used with fatal effect on a white man, but there is no good reason to suppose that in the absence of remedies a wound of this sort would be otherwise than fatal.

The Indian women ingeniously plaited grass, tule or fine willow roots into baskets, mats, etc. The baskets constructed for cooking purposes would retain water and were even used as kettles for boiling that fluid. Stones, heated very hot, were thrown into the vessel, whereby heat was communicated to the water.

Canoes were made from the trunk of a tree, hollowed out and shaped by means of fire. Pine, fir and cottonwood were the species used, and the completed vessel was blunt at each end, and those made by the Rogue River Indians were flat-bottomed. The tree having been felled by burning off, or being found as a windfall,

was burned off to the required length and hollowed out by the same agency. Pitch was spread on the portion to be burned away, and a piece of fresh bark served to prevent the flames from spreading too far. These canoes were propelled by means of paddles. Such constructions of course lacked the requisite lightness and grace of the birch-bark canoes of the far-eastern Indians, nor could they equal them in speed or handiness.

(To Be Continued.)

In Memoriam. (In memory of Mrs. W. S. Byrum, who met a tragic death at Table Rock, April 18, 1910.) The sunbeams in golden splendor And gladdens all the purple hills; The sky arches, blue and tender, And all the air with music thrills.

No storm clouds drive across the sky. No shadows flock the vales below; Yet lightning flashes from on high And lays a stately cedar low.

O, why should the forest's kingly pride Alone receive the angry blow? The reason's alike to all denied By One who taught the trees to grow.

Like the forest with its king o'er-thrown, And no other to bear his sway, Is a home with its queen dethroned By Him who gives and takes away.

We bow to the will none can stay; The Creator's purpose none can show; 'Twas death to see her sped away, Though pain and anguish she did not know.

Through the dark valley and the shadow, Singing "Just As I Am," set free; Led by beckoning hands she'll go, Blest be the tie, Lord, that binds to Thee.

O, we shall miss her ev'ry hour, For none can ever fill her place, And grief has left a burning scar On hearts that ne'er have known its trace.

Though grief and toil shall be our lot, Until our life on earth shall end; She'll live a sweet forget-me-not As loving mother, wife and friend. A FRIEND.

Hark! for Health.

MRS. GILMORE SUEW BY HER DAUGHTER FOR ESTATE

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 28.—Mrs. Clara Gilmore, widow of the late Edward W. Gilmore, is a defendant in a superior court action brought by her daughter, Mrs. Howard W. Squires. Mrs. Squires charges that Mrs. Gilmore unduly influenced Gilmore in the preparation of his will, with the result that the daughter was left property worth but \$20,000 of an estate valued at \$250,000.

Gilmore was a member of the contracting firm of Fairchilds, Gilmore & Wilton, which has branches in almost every important city of the Pacific coast. His will was dated on March 4, 1910.

The Gold Hill Commercial club is the latest child to seek adoption in the great family of the Oregon Development league.

Has anybody here seen Kelly? \*\*\*\*\*

160 ACRES of us fine fruit land as can be found anywhere, \$75 an acre. See Benson. \*\*\*\*\*

Excursion Rates to the East DURING 1910 FROM ALL POINTS ON THE Southern Pacific

Table with columns TO, RATES. Locations include Chicago, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Joseph, St. Paul, St. Paul via Council Bluffs, Minneapolis direct, Minneapolis via Council Bluffs, Duluth, direct, Duluth via Council Bluffs, St. Louis.

Tickets will be on sale May 2d and 9th; June 2d, 17th and 24th; July 5th and 22d; August 3d; September 8th.

The above rates apply from Portland only. From points south of Portland, add ONE WAY local rate to Portland, to make through rate via Portland. One way through California, add \$15.00 to above rates.

Ten days provided for the going trip. Stop-overs within limits in either direction. Final return limit three months from date of sale, but not later than October 31st.

Inquire of any S. P. Agent for complete information. or WM. McMURRAY General Passenger Agent, Portland, Oregon

The Pasadena of Oregon

People of refinement; people with means; retired business men; professional men; college and university graduates, are coming to the Rogue River Valley by the score. Within the past two years almost a hundred Chicago and Evanston, Illinois, people have purchased homes near Medford, and nearly every one of them has a friend or two whom they hope to induce to come and locate in the valley.

New York, Philadelphia, Boston and many other eastern cities are almost if not quite as well represented, while St. Paul and Minneapolis have more representatives here than any other several cities combined.

Think these statements over and get your thinker going. Write to the undersigned or the Medford Commercial Club for detailed information about the country, and you will never have cause to regret it.

Bearing Orchards Near Medford

Most of the producing orchards have been held in large holdings until recently. 9 few weeks ago the Eden Valley Orchard, containing 605 acres, was placed on the market in any desired acreage. We have been authorized to offer the bearing apples and pears for sale, and if you know anything about this country and want a desirable block of bearing trees, write or come soon. During the past week over \$150,000 worth of the property has been disposed of. It is located within two miles of Medford at an elevation of about 100 feet above the city and is one of the best kept orchards in the world. Parts of the orchard offered for sale have paid the owner over \$600 per acre per year for four years straight.

Do not come unless you are prepared to stay, for just so sure as you do come the combination of fat soil, grandeur of scenic beauty and Italian climate will steal you, body and soul. After one visit here you will be miserable any other place on earth.

John D. Olwell

EXHIBIT BUILDING

MEDFORD, OREGON