

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 1892; the Democratic Times, established 1872; the Ashland Tribune, established 1896; and the Medford Tribune, established 1906.

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.

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, 2.00
 Weekly, one year, 1.50
 Full Leased Wire United Press Dispatches.

The Mail Tribune is 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.
 8 to 15-page paper, .1c
 12 to 24-page paper, .15c
 24 to 36-page paper, .20c

SWORN CIRCULATION.

Average Daily for—
 November, 1909, 1,700
 December, 1909, 1,842
 January, 1910, 1,923
 February, 1910, 2,122

APPLE CIRCULATION.

1.....	2,300	17.....	2,325
2.....	2,350	18.....	2,325
3.....	2,300	19.....	2,325
4.....	2,300	20.....	2,325
5.....	2,300	21.....	2,325
6.....	2,300	22.....	2,325
7.....	2,300	23.....	2,325
8.....	2,300	24.....	2,325
9.....	2,350	25.....	2,350
10.....	2,300	26.....	2,450
11.....	2,300	27.....	2,450
12.....	2,300	28.....	2,350
13.....	2,300	29.....	2,350
14.....	2,300	30.....	2,350
15.....	2,325		
Total.....	58,325		
Less deductions.....	900		
Average net daily.....	57,525		

STATE OF OREGON, County of Jackson, ss: I, H. N. YOCKEY, Notary Public for Oregon.

MEDFORD, OREGON.
 Metropolis of Southern Oregon and Northern California and fastest-growing city in Oregon.
 Population, May, 1910, 5,000.
 Bank deposits, \$2,000,000.
 Banner fruit city of Oregon—Rogue River apples won sweepstakes prize and title 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, enclosing 6 cents for postage on finest community pamphlet ever written.

Good mines, but bad roads, exist throughout southern Oregon.

Grants Pass 's to have a local minstrel show. The people have Medford's sympathy.

The Central Point hotel is being rehabilitated and refurnished, which is good news to travelers.

All northwestern states report a banner apple crop, which with high prices insures prosperity another year.

Hogs are selling for higher prices in Medford than in Portland or the east. They are becoming as valuable as Comice pears.

Government labor exchanges in Great Britain have proven a great success, finding employment for nearly 1000 people a day.

Any solution of the water problem made by the council will be satisfactory to the people of Medford—so long as they settle it.

The city's new hill reservoir is being filled with water for the first time. It insures the fire protection afforded any city in the Pacific.

Weston, the aged pedestrian, has completed his walk from Los Angeles to New York city in 78 days, which is going some for a man of 71.

In a printed card of regulations for information issued by the Wells, Fargo Express company in the early fifties, the last regulation read: "This company will not be responsible for any loss or damage occasioned by fire, the acts of God, or of Indians or any other public enemies of the government."

Because a pugilist was killed in a fight, there is popular agitation against the Jeffries-Johnson fight in California. Pugilism is a survival of the barbaric instincts that exist in all humanity. Most all condemn the sport, but most all like to see it. People are killed daily in auto races, in football, baseball, swimming or some of the other sports. Why make an exception to the ring?

Grants Pass papers are carrying their jealousy of Medford and Ashland to an absurd length when they garble the report of the geological survey to read as follows: "The valley lands in the vicinity of Grants Pass along Bear creek are particularly adapted to fruit culture, and the Rogue River valley has become justly famous for the excellent quality of apples, pears and other fruits raised there."

NO OVER-PRODUCTION POSSIBLE.

Apple growing in the Pacific northwest is at the same stage of development that citrus fruit raising was in southern California a quarter of a century ago. Then California supplied but a small percentage of the oranges and lemons consumed in America, yet there was talk of over-production. Today it yields thirty times the output of that date and the increased production does not keep pace with the demand.

What has happened in California to the citrus industry will also happen in the northwest to the apple industry. Every year brings to close observers the realization of the fact that the United States must look to the northwest for its apples. Here only do favorable natural conditions exist, rendering a safe and sure income from the investment possible.

Oregon today produces but an infinitesimal portion of the apples consumed in the United States. The apples bring fancy prices in a few markets. Most of the people of the populous east are unacquainted with the product. It is regarded as a luxury. Each year sees the output increased and in the course of a few years Oregon will lead all states in apple production.

The apple industry, like the orange industry, will have its ups and downs. But it is rapidly reaching the stage of an absolutely safe investment, through the organization of the co-operative exchange, which supplies the marketing machinery necessary to handle the product at a profit to the grower.

Americans are rapidly becoming a fruit-eating nation. It is not so very long since the orange was considered a luxury, and this is true much more recently of grapefruit. Now they are common articles of diet. Many have expressed the opinion that apples should be so common and low-priced articles of food as bread and butter, eggs and milk. However, these have at times almost become luxuries in recent years.

Although the domestic and foreign demand for these fruits has increased, strangely enough, the production of the apple has steadily decreased. The apple crop for 1909, reported to be less than 23,000,000 barrels, for example, was only slightly in excess of one-third of that for the years 1896 and 1900, and much less than the crop for 1905, when the production reached a low figure.

Statistics gathered by commercial organizations show that the annual production of apples in the United States is becoming less in proportion to consumption each year, and has actually been less in the aggregate the last few years than formerly. The figures since 1895 follow:

Year.	Barrels.
1895.....	60,453,000
1896.....	69,070,000
1897.....	41,536,000
1898.....	28,570,000
1899.....	58,466,000
1900.....	56,820,000
1901.....	26,970,000
1902.....	46,625,000
1903.....	46,626,000
1904.....	45,360,000
1905.....	24,310,000
1906.....	38,280,000
1907.....	29,540,000
1908.....	25,450,000
1909.....	22,735,000

Authorities on the subject of apple cultivation declare that over-production is out of the question, saying among other things:

"Our highest grade of American apples cannot be duplicated on the face of the earth, so we have the world for a market for our best apples. Our railroads and steamship lines are ready and glad to take our fruits to the ends of the earth. The person then who looks for this business to speedily become unprofitable does not understand the situation. The 'calamity howler' may scare some people, but not the intelligent fruit grower who understands the situation.

"If the business of apple growing should be overdone in the United States, it by no means follows that the intelligent and careful fruit grower in the Pacific states would be out of a profitable business. The evidence multiplies on every hand that a grade of apples is raised on the Pacific slope, especially in the arid and semi-arid sections, that cannot be duplicated anywhere."

Professor H. E. Van Deman, a noted pomologist and judge of the first exhibits at Buffalo, Portland and Jamestown and in Spokane during the second National Apple show last November, on being asked what could be put into the soil to give apples the best color, replied that it is not so much what is in the soil as what is overhead. "Sunlight is the chief factor in giving color and quality to apples," he added, "and on the Pacific slope, in Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana conditions exist in this respect that cannot be found elsewhere in the world."

As no spot in the northwest has as much sunshine as the Rogue River valley, and as none of them have such climatic advantages and none produce a more perfect apple, there is no reason for fearing that apple culture in this limited area will ever be overdone.

INDIAN WARS OF SOUTHERN OREGON

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

As to clothing, the Umpquas were not in any way peculiar. The men wore no covering in fair or warm weather, but in severe seasons adopted a garment made of the skins of animals. Females wore a skirt of cedar fibres fastened around the waist and hanging to the knees. In cold weather they wrapped a robe of sea otter or other skins about the body.

Fish formed a staple article of diet with the Umpquas, salmon and salmon trout being the principal varieties, which were, and still are abundant in the Umpqua river and its tributaries during certain seasons. The fish, being caught in some approved Indian fashion, was roasted before fires. Being cut into convenient sized portions it was impaled on a pointed stick, first being stuck through with splinters to prevent it from falling to pieces. Thus broiled the fresh salmon or trout formed a very welcome and toothsome addition to their limited cuisine.

In times before the coming of the whites the Rogue Rivers and Shastas had frequent wars with the Umpquas but finally, through mutual interest, effected a coalition. From this time the power of the latter tribes began to wane. In the decade ending in 1850, the Klickitats, a powerful and restless tribe from beyond the Columbia, entered the Umpqua valley, having conquered all the Indians whom they met in the Willamette Valley, and subjected the Umpquas also to defeat. They occupied a portion of the latter's country and became the dominant tribe northward of the Rogue river valley.

The Klickitats were equally renowned in trade and war, and their services were in request by the whites at various times when the other tribes were to be fought. In 1851 sixty Klickitat warriors, well mounted and armed, offered themselves to assist in the war against the Rogue Rivers, but their presence was not desired. Similar to these were the Des Chutes, a small but active tribe, who, under their chief, Samtes-tis, made expeditions for purposes of war or barter from their homes east of the Cascades as far as Yreka, where, in 1854, they assisted the whites against the Shastas. In some of their characteristics the Klickitats irresistibly bring to mind

the early Jews, whose migrations, success in war and love of barter form strong points of resemblance to this Indian tribe's peculiarities. Some few of the Klickitats yet remain in the eastern part of Douglas county, where they own and till farms, and are useful members of that community.

As regards the origin of these tribes, only conjecture is at hand. Not enough is known on that topic to serve for the foundation of a respectable hypothesis, although the common origin of all North American tribes has been taken for granted. From facts which have come under his notice, Judge Roseborough, formerly Indian agent in Northern California, is of the opinion that there have been three lines of aboriginal migration southward through Southern Oregon and Northern California, namely, one by the coast, dispersing toward the interior; secondly, that along the Willamette Valley, crossing the Calapooia mountains and the Umpqua and Rogue Rivers, Shasta and Scott valleys; the other wave coming up the DesChutes river and peopling the vicinity of the lakes. As an evidence of the second movement it is known that all the tribes inhabiting the region referred to spoke the same language and confederated against their neighbors, particularly the Pit River Indians, who arrested their course in the south. The traditions of the Shastas show they had driven a tribe out of their habitation and occupied it themselves.

The Klamaths have been known among themselves and surrounding tribes as Muck-a-lucks, Klamaths, Klamets, Lunami (their own name) and Tlamath. The Rogue Rivers, according to various authorities, called themselves Lo-to-ten, Tutatami, Totatime, Tootomi, Tootooton, Tototen, Tototin, Tototina, and Too-toot-na; all of which may be regarded as the same word, uttered variously by individuals of different tribes, and reproduced in writing as variously. For the purposes of this history their ordinary designation, Rogue River, will be adopted, inasmuch as they have attained a celebrity under that name, and as it in consequence conveys a readier meaning than either of the native words the use of which, in addition, carries

a suspicion of pedantry. Tribal designations among the Indians, it is to be observed, were and are exceedingly indefinite and troublesome to the student. For example: Tribes of restricted numbers frequently call themselves by the name of their head chief; and the tribal name is frequently used indifferently with that of the chief. The Klamaths, for a time called themselves, and were called by their white neighbors, La-Lakes. Their principal chief also bore that name, and by it was known to a large part of the state. The name, beyond doubt, is La-lac, meaning, in French, the Lake, and was applied to the great Klamath lakes, upon whose shores these people dwelt. Adopted by the natives, this foreign word was applied to the tribe and to the great peace chief, who became in his day the most eminent of his race. The habit of loosely applying their designations has made the study of Indian traditions and history very difficult indeed, and is

probably the most fruitful source of error which presents itself in the pursuit of aboriginal archaeology.

(To Be Continued.)

Nearly Killss Former Wife.

REDLANDS, Cal., May 2.—Mrs. M. Fourben is in a local hospital today suffering from a fracture of the skull, and the body of David Davies, her former husband, who inflicted the injury, is at the city morgue. Davies shot himself through the head after he had attacked Mrs. Fourben, beating her head with the butt of a revolver.

Mrs. Fourben divorced Davies seven years ago. Her refusal to remarry him is believed to have been the cause of the tragedy. At the hospital, it is said, Mrs. Fourben probably will recover.

How to get work that you really know how to do—is important.

Haskins for Health.

COLONISTS RATES TO OREGON AND THE GREAT NORTHWEST

The management of the Southern Pacific Co. (Lines in Oregon) takes great pleasure in announcing that the low rates from Eastern cities, which have done so much in past seasons to stimulate travel to and settlement in Oregon, will prevail again this Spring DAILY from March 1 to April 15, inclusive.

PEOPLE OF OREGON

The railroads have done their part; now it's up to you. The colonist rate is the greatest of all home-builders. Do all you can to let eastern people know about it, and encourage them to come here, where land is cheap and home-building easy and attractive.

FARES CAN BE PREPAID at home if desired.

Any agent of the road named is authorized to receive the required deposit and telegraph ticket to any point in the East.

REMEMBER THE RATES—From Chicago, \$33; from St. Louis, \$32; from Omaha and Kansas City, 25. This reduction is proportionate from all other cities.

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. A 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