

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 1891; the Southern Oregonian, established 1892; the Democratic Times, established 1872; the Ashland Tribune, established 1896; and the Medford Tribune, established 1898.

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, the Southern Oregonian, Portland Hotel News Stand, Portland, Bowman News Co., Portland, Or. N. O. Whitney, Seattle, Wash. Hotel Spokane News Stand, Spokane.

Postage Rates.
 8 to 10-page paper, .10c
 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, 1,825
 February, 1910, 1,822

APRIL CIRCULATION.

1	2,300	17	2,375
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	2,400
9	2,350	25	2,350
10	2,300	26	2,450
11	2,300	27	2,450
12	2,300	28	2,450
13	2,300	29	2,450
14	2,300	30	2,450
15	2,325		

Total, 58,325
 Less deductions, 800
 Average net daily, 2,201, 57,525

STATE OF OREGON, County of Jackson, ss.

On this 30th day of April, 1910, personally appeared before me, G. Putnam, manager of the Medford Mail Tribune, who, upon oath, acknowledges that the above figures are true and correct.
 (Seal) H. N. VOCKEY,
 Notary Public for Oregon.

MEDFORD, OREGON.

Metropolis of Southern Oregon and Northern California and fastest-growing city in Oregon.
 Population, May, 1910, 9,000.
 Bank deposits, \$2,500,000.
 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 bears 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.

And none too poor to own an auto in Medford.

Hearst is suing everyone for libel. As if it was possible to libel him.

Joy riders have a new excuse—they are waiting to see the comet.

Bourne made a hit with the insurgents with his speech—but not a home run.

Medford's census may reach the ten thousand mark. It will if everyone is counted.

Even the Indians have been enumerated. Shame on the white citizen who escapes.

Colonel Hofer of the Salem Journal is nothing if not enterprising. He illustrates his editorials with his own picture.

The mayor of a Washington town has ordered a "census round up" to catch those not enrolled. Good idea for Medford.

The city will macadamize an 18-foot road towards Jacksonville. It's a pity the commissioners cut their end to 14 feet.

Four million acres of wheat has been abandoned in the central west as the result of frost, and still people stay in such a country.

Portland people have developed a mania for fasting. Why not try it on the Oregonian? It might cure this pessimist of its perennial grouch.

The water wagon is on a strike, so the city has bought one of its own and in a few days the dust storm on the paved streets will be a thing of the past.

We all suspected Mr. Hill's connection with the P. & E. Now we know it, we are glad Mr. Allen has secured such a strong partner. Does Ashland want the Hill system? If she does, she will grant the trolley line franchise.

Fish are beating their brains out on the Rogue river dams. Owners stand ready to make necessary repairs, provided they are instructed what to do by the master fish warden. Why does Mr. McAllister not inspect them?

The Staats Zeitung, leading German paper of America, contains an illustrated page writeup of Medford and the Rogue River valley, printed in both English and German, in its elaborate special edition, which contains an interview with J. R. Allen setting forth the advantages the valley offers to wealthy Germans.

A PERSONAL TAX ALWAYS COLLECTED

THE tax on non-ad readers can not be "sworn off." It is collected—indirectly, of course—by the people who sell you things.

For, you see, competition is still a force operating for your good in the business world. And thus it happens that, for trade reasons one merchant will frequently undersell all others on a particular article. When he does, he tells ad-readers about it. The non-ad reader, who buys that article at another place at that time, pays a "personal tax." And, in the course of a year, the "personal taxes" thus paid by the non-ad reader will amount to a "sizable" sum, indeed!

THE MAKING OF PAPER.

Everybody reads newspapers and periodicals, but few know how paper is made. It is one of the oldest industries in the world, older than history itself. Although the word paper is derived from "papyrus," the beginning of the paper industry can be traced back to ancient Chinese history thousands of years ago. Even the half-civilized Central American Indians, the Aztecs and Incas, knew the art of making paper.

William Rittenhouse built the first paper mill in America near Philadelphia in 1690. The first paper mill in New England was erected in 1728. Previous to the year 1798 all paper making was done by hand but that year a Frenchman patented a device to make paper in an endless web. This patent was not put into practical use until further developed in England by the Fourdrinier brothers who were the real founders of modern paper making. Their early machinery differs only in minor details from the machinery in use today.

A sheet of paper of the better grades is an artificially felted web of vegetable fibre, purified of all perishable material so that the remaining fibres are nearly pure cellulose. The process of making it is simply collecting the raw material, cleaning it, grinding it into pulp, diluting it with water, forming a sheet and allowing it to dry. The chemists tell you that any plant can be used for the raw material of paper as cellulose is the structural basis of all plants. Wood is cheapest so it is generally used in paper making today.

There are many different kinds of paper such as wall paper, blotting, writing, book, news, wrapping, tissue, etc., but in general they are made by the same process, the difference being in the finishing.

In a general way it may be said that the manufacture of paper from wood pulp involves about twenty-eight separate operations from the harvesting of the spruce sticks to the marketing of the finished product, including the process of cleaning, barking, chipping, grinding, screening, digesting, cooking, washing, pressing, beating, drying, calendaring, etc.

Pulp logs of spruce, hemlock, beech, cottonwood, etc., are cut during the entire year. The logs are conveyed from the river or cars to the mill where they are cut in sticks two feet long and dropped into a vat of water to remove the dirt. From this vat the stocks are conveyed to the barkers where revolving knives strip the bark from each stick. The wood is reduced to a pulp in the grinders where each stick is forced against a large grindstone which revolves at a speed of 200 revolutions a minute, rapidly reducing the food fibre to a pulpy mass. Water is freely used in this process to soften the wood, to wash the pulp from the stone and keep the wood from burning. This pulp is screened to remove splinters, bark and dirt and then raked off on wet machines in laps or large matted sheets one-quarter inch thick. This is the usual method for storage or shipment, as from these thick sheets the finished product is rolled and finished.

In the sulphite process the wood is first chipped, then crushed to break up all the knots and splinters. These chips are then placed in a large vat and covered with an acid solution which eats away everything but the cellulose, and it is then heated to a high temperature by steam. After this process the stock is screened and washed and finally run over the wet machines which consist of cylinder molds covered with wire cloth placed in vats. The water is withdrawn from the inside of the revolving cylinders, leaving the fibre in a thick, soft mass on the outer surface of the screen, from which it is removed by a "doctor" and run into storage tanks ready for use in a paper mill.

It is in the beater room that the finished pulp is prepared for making the numerous qualities and colors of paper. During the processes of beating and mixing the color is added to produce the shade desired. Then the rosin size is added to give the necessary non-absorbing qualities and sufficient alum is put in to set the colors. After leaving this room the stock is called "stuff" and is run into stuff chests. From the stuff box the pulp is put through the Jordan engine which mixes it thoroughly, and it is ready to be made into the finished product. The paper stuff after being screened again is run through the Fourdrinier paper machine which consists of the following parts: 1, screen; 2, the wire, with a dandy roll, deckle straps and suction box; 3, couch rolls; 4, first press; 5, second press; 6, third press; 7, the driers; 8, the calenders; 9, the reel; 10, the slitter, and 11, the re-winder.

INDIAN WARS OF SOUTHERN OREGON

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

CHAPTER XI.
The Early Explorers Attacked.
 Jedediah S. Smith's Journey Through Northern California and Southern Oregon—First Knowledge of the Indians—Locality of Smith's Defeat—Turner-Gay-Ewing Young-Wilkes' Exploring Expedition—Fremont's Expedition Across the Plains—Attack by Modoc—Travel Through Southern Oregon—Indian Outrages in 1850 and 1851.

(Continued from Friday.)
 An examination of the trail in the morning showed that the attacking party numbered about twenty, and Lieutenant Gillespie recognized the dead chief as an Indian who had on the preceding morning given him a fine fish, the first food he has tasted for forty hours. On the eleventh of May Fremont left his main camp and started for California, to begin the war of independence which resulted in its conquest by the United States. A detachment of about fifteen men was left at the scene of the midnight attack to punish the perpetrators should they return to it. Two Modocs were killed and scalped there, and the men rejoined the main party. Ten men of the advance guard, under Kit Carson, came suddenly upon an Indian village on the east bank of Klamath Lake, and charged into it at once, killing many braves and burning the rancheria, but sparing the women and children. Years afterward a Modoc chief related these occurrences to Lindsay Applegate and in response to questions, said the Indians made the attack on Fremont because these were the first white men who came into the country, and they wanted to kill them to deter others from coming.

Even prior to the Fremont explorations considerable migration to and from California began to take place through Southern Oregon. As yet there were few people settled south of the Willamette valley, whence came the greater number of travelers and difficult one. Time and distance had even magnified the sufficiently dangerous character of the Indians, and it required a considerable degree of daring to venture upon the journey. However, no danger could have daunted such travelers as in 1848-9-50 set out for California, intent upon mining, although their passage

through this region was usually attended with fighting and many times with loss of life. Tradition relates the murders of several men near Foots creek and the robbery of their camp wherein was gold to the value of many thousand dollars, but time, place and names are inextricably confused. Of course all travelers went heavily armed, and as far as possible in strong numbers. J. W. Nesmith in a letter to the compiler of this account says: "I first saw Oregon in 1848, when, with thirty-two companions I set out from Polk county to go through to California. The Indians were all hostile from the Umpqua mountains to the valley of the Sacramento, and there was not a day during our march between these two points that we did not exchange shots with them, though we had no engagements with them that could be called a battle."

In August, 1850, two packers, Cushing and Prink, were killed on the banks of the Klamath river near where the ferry was afterwards established. Their grain was taken and their cargo destroyed by Shasta Indians.

In January, 1851, a conflict occurred at Blackburn's ferry on the Klamath, in which James Sloan, Jenaishan and Bender were killed by savages, presumably Klamaths. Blackburn and his wife defended their house until help arrived and the Indians fled. On examining the neighborhood of the ferry, the body of Blackburn's father was most unexpectedly found, he having come in the evening to visit his son, whom he had not seen for years, and met his death almost at the threshold, at the hands of the besiegers. Some two weeks later a party of white men from the ferry went in pursuit of the hostiles, and shot two Indians, one, a squaw, being killed by mistake while in a canoe. The same party, being in the vicinity of Happy Camp, attacked a rancheria of Euroes (down-river Klamaths) and killed every male inhabitant and two females. One of the attacking party was killed. This action is called the Lowden's Ferry fight. During the following May four miners were killed on Grave creek and Rogue river, whose names are unknown. Mosin and McKee (otherwise called Reeves) were at about the same date killed on the Klamath.

(To Be Continued.)

TELLURIUM MINE SELLS FOR \$75,000

Gold Hill Men, Representing British Columbia Capitalists, Secure Three Claims Under Two-Year Bonds.

ROSEBURG, Or., May 5.—A Douglas county locality (not pronounced to become one of the busiest and most promising mining camps of the west was the scene this week of a deal involving the sum of \$75,000. The property that changed hands consisted of the Biliken Trio of gold mining claims, situated on Canyon creek, four miles south of Canyonville, Ockley & Barber of Gold Hill, Jackson county, representing British Columbia mining interests, secured the claims under a two-year bond from E. A. Wells, H. J. Berry and A. B. Woodruff. The three sellers located the mines April 1. The character of the ore is tellurium and yields between \$50 and \$100 to the ton. The ledge has a width of at least 300 feet and it has been traced for a distance of two miles.

JOSEPH DETRICK HERE SOON IN "RIP VAN WINKLE."

Messrs. J. G. Harper and Glenn Harper present Joseph Detrick and a strong company of players in Washington Irving's masterpiece, Rip Van Winkle. Plays come and go, but Rip Van Winkle goes on forever. Naturally the question, "why?" Because it appeals to every one. You laugh and cry and feel that you have been made better by doing so. It has the quality that holds the affection of the playgoer. It pleases them, and it is with a sigh of regret the curtain descends on the final act.

Rip is one of those characters loved by every patron of the drama. The version of the play used by Mr. Detrick is the one that has been appropriated by the world's famous actors and from the beginning to the end shows the master hand of the famous author. In costume, scenery and all the necessary details the management has spared no expense.

Rip will be with you Thursday, May 12.—Prices for this engagement, 50c, 75c and \$1. Seats on sale Monday, May 9, at Haskin's Drug Store.

Haskins for Health.

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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 the 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