

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

Complete Series: Thirty-ninth Year: Daily, Five Days a Week. 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 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.

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SWORN CIRCULATION.

Table with 2 columns: Date and Circulation. Rows include November 1909 (1,700), December 1909 (1,842), January 1910 (2,123), February 1910 (2,123), March 1910 (2,203).

Table with 2 columns: Date and Circulation. Rows include 1 (2,300), 2 (2,350), 3 (2,300), 4 (2,300), 5 (2,300), 6 (2,300), 7 (2,300), 8 (2,300), 9 (2,300), 10 (2,300), 11 (2,300), 12 (2,300), 13 (2,300), 14 (2,300), 15 (2,300).

Table with 2 columns: Date and Circulation. Rows include Total (55,325), Less deductions (500), Average net daily (2,201).

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.

H. N. YOCKEY, Notary Public for Oregon.

MEDFORD, OREGON. Metropolitan of Southern Oregon and Northern California and fastest-growing city in Oregon. Population, May, 1910, 3,000. Bank deposits, \$1,500,000.

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 pears brought highest prices in all markets of the world during the past five years. Write Commercial Club, enclosing 5 cents for postage on finest community pamphlet ever written.

Why doesn't the council make the liquor license a thousand dollars a year? Louis Hill and party are expected here Wednesday. They could not come at a better time.

A circus and the Walter Damrosch Symphony both in the same day—pretty fast, even for Medford. Nine cars of wrapping paper have been ordered for Rogue River fruit—judge from this what the crop will be.

Are you an orchardist? They you can't afford to miss the Mail Tribune and its special articles for orchardists. No fruit grower can afford not to read Professor O'Gara's articles on the blight, now running in the Mail Tribune.

Six grafting councilmen and a banker are doing time in Pittsburg. And the purification of the council has only started. It looks as if Ballinger's office wrote Ballinger's exoneration for Taft. Did anybody expect Pinchot to write it?

Initiative petitions are being circulated to reopen the Ashland normal. How has Ashland the nerve to oppose the Oregonian? Work on the ten miles of street paving at Medford is fairly under way. There are as many new red wagons as are circus wagons today.

It will take the earth three hours to pass through the comet's tail, despite a combined speed of 170,000 miles an hour. Can't the women utilize these three hours for the benefit of the park or library? If you have any hold-over cases of blight in your orchard, get busy and cut it out. There would be none left in the valley if the cleanup campaign had been carried out last winter. Only a penny wise and pound foolish policy blocked it.

Because a second saloon was refused west of the tracks, certain liquor interests are, in spite, trying to take away the license from the Hotel Moore. If they want Medford a dry town, these liquor interests are pursuing the right policy. There is no reason under the sun why Cooper Morris, the cashier of the defunct Oregon Trust company, should be convicted and the president and directors given immunity. Making a scapegoat out of a subordinate and letting the principals go scot-free is not fair play.

THE FE-MAIL TRIBUNE.

THE ladies of the Greater Medford club are to be congratulated upon the success of their very creditable Sunday edition of the Mail Tribune. The generous response from advertisers insured the success of the enterprise financially.

Enough advertising was received to have justified a 32-page paper, but advertisers did not send in copy early enough to permit another section. A page of advertising was crowded out. As it was, nearly 2400 inches of advertising were set, which is going some for a country office.

Cuts made for the edition did not arrive in time for use, and will be printed in next Sunday's issue. Many of the special articles also crowded out will be printed then.

It is to be hoped that most of the money taken in will be used for park improvement, which in the mind of the public, is of more importance in this stage of the community's existence than a large library.

The entire management of the Sunday issue was in the hands of the ladies, who must be held responsible in liberal suits or other aftermath.

WOULD ABOLISH INTERNAL REVENUE.

"Divorce Uncle Sam from the liquor business by ratifying the income tax amendment and applying the receipts from that source to take the place of the internal revenue taxes."

This is the scheme which "Lafe" Pence, orator, capitalist, student of political economy and former representative from Colorado, is booming. He started the ball rolling by securing an endorsement of the plan from the conference of the Christian church of Pittsburg, and now he is in the midst of a campaign to put his idea before the country.

Pence wants the states to ratify the income tax amendment to the Constitution and then go on record as favoring the abolishment of the present internal revenue taxes on liquor. He declares that this will solve the question of the rights of the states in dealing with the liquor problem. Pence argues this way:

"The internal revenue taxes on liquor were levied originally way back in the reconstruction period after the civil war. It was intended to replenish a depleted treasury. President Lincoln only assented to the levy on this understanding. But Lincoln died from an assassin's bullet and for some inscrutable reason the law was never repealed. Uncle Sam has been making money out of the whisky business ever since. It is a good source of revenue. In these times of billion dollar congresses the government couldn't afford to lose as tidy a sum as the distillers and brewers pay into the treasury.

"The distillers and brewers aren't anxious to have the levy repealed. Uncle Sam gives them a measure of protection against the enforcement of certain state laws in return for the tax. They are willing to pay it."

Pence proposes to solve the problem by repealing the measure and substituting as a revenue producer the income tax. He has figured out that this will more than cover the receipts which the government gets from the internal revenue taxes. He contends that it will give the states a free hand in dealing with the liquor problems.

The former congressman is planning a non-partisan campaign of education to put his plan before the people. He will head a delegation which will meet Roosevelt and try to get him to endorse the scheme. He also will seek the approval of William Jennings Bryan.

COMING OF THE COMET.

In a government bulletin issued by the hydrographic office fears are expressed that the close approach of Halley's comet to the earth, beginning today and lasting until Thursday, may seriously interfere with ships, compasses and wireless messages.

The bulletin says in part: "It is possible that during the approach and recession of Halley's comet unusual electro-magneto phenomena may occur. Electro-magneto magnets may be sent up by electrical discharges or meteoric particles, in which case disturbances would be observed in the receiving apparatus of wireless installations. The maximum effect will be observed between the 16th and 20th of May, and particularly on May 18.

"It is requested that wireless operators pay particular attention to static effects during this period, and note anything unusual. The occurrence of meteorites should be logged by the watch officer, with details of time, size, direction and duration. The operator hearing unusual noises in the telephone, should note the time, and see whether there were any meteorites observed at that time; also the ship's head and the direction of the antennae at the same time.

"As the compass may also be affected, a close watch should be kept for unusual deflections of the needle, noting their exact time, amount and whether periodical."

INDIAN WARS OF SOUTHERN OREGON

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

(Continued.) CHAPTER III. EFFECT OF WHITE IMMIGRATION.

Coming of the Whites—General Lane and the Shastas—Divisions of the Shastas—Their Chiefs—Rogue River Indians—Applegate John—Limpy, George and their Bands—Table Rock Band—Sam and Joe—Census of Indians—Diminution of the Indians—Reflection on their Condition—Sentiment of the Whites—Discussion on the Census of the Wars.

Returning to our subject of the immediate causes of the war, we find ourselves under the necessity of quoting from the words of General Sam Houston: "The outbreaks of Indians are always preceded by greater outrages on the part of the whites." There was a very peculiar yet probably common class of outrages inflicted on the Indians that seem more particularly to illustrate the words of the venerable speaker. These outrages were upon women; and although we cannot suppose that the savage heart was capable of feeling all the severe emotions which under such circumstances would agitate the breast of a white man so wronged in the person of his wife, still there is no reason to doubt the gravity of such a matter to them.

It may well be taken for granted that such outrages were of not uncommon occurrence. The debauchery of the Indian women was an accompanying circumstance, and doubtless the two nearly identical facts had an important bearing on the relation of the races. The scheme upon which the writer will endeavor to arrange the evidence bearing on this topic divides such evidence into—first, that bearing upon the tone of public sentiment during the years of hostilities; second, the remarkable change in public opinion during the subsequent years; third, the opinions of intelligent and reliable living actors, manuscripts, etc.; fourth, the unjust terrorism of opponents of the war. The ordinary, or what may be termed the patriotic, view of the cause, remote and immediate, of the war, rests upon opinion only, and presents no stronger grounds than—first, the public consensus of opinion of the Indian character; second, traditions concerning the facts of the war; and, third, one-sided newspaper reports.

Having suggested the most important immediate causes of the war, let us imagine that these causes have produced their inevitable effects, and that open hostilities exist. In such a case it is manifest that the ignoble causes would sink from sight, while public attention would become engrossed by a more important actual condition of affairs; and practical measures rather than theoretical speculation would be the order of the day. The varying feelings of all white inhabitants would become merged in a desire to speedily conquer, and possibly exterminate their enemies. These would be the inevitable results, and we might expect those who previously had been the most conservative and sympathetic to manifest the greatest vigor and enthusiasm in attacking the savages. The population then, we have abundant reason for saying, would become unanimous upon the breaking out of an Indian war. There would have existed a constant though indefinite dread of Indian retaliation among nearly all classes, and this feeling would have assumed a more serious import to men of family and to those who inhabited exposed places. By degrees this wearing annoyance would have become intensified, and the habit of expecting evil would have become, in the less steadfast minds, actually unsupportable. The feeling then, we are assured, would have merged into one of deadly hostility towards Indians in general. It is difficult for us, in the calmness of everyday life, to conceive the feverish intensity of excitement to which man may be wrought, when the animal energies of his nature converge to a point, and the buoyancy of strength and courage reciprocates the influences of anxiety and solicitude. We shall see the bearing of these remarks in treating of the beginning of the war of 1856, where they apply with distinguished force to the noted Lupton case. Thus we may believe it was less the actual Indian outrages that inspired the whites to violence than the soul-harrowing expectation of them. In corroboration of these views we find S. H. Culver, Indian agent at Table Rock, expressing himself as follows: "The feeling of hostility displayed by both parties would be almost impossible to realize except by personal observation. Worthy men of standing entertained sentiments of bitter hostility entirely at variance with their general dispositions."

The consideration of the causes of an Indian war divides itself naturally, as has been inferred, into two parts, namely: The immediate cause or

causes, and the remote cause. Of the two, the latter is, from its generality, incomparably the more interesting and important, but its discussion leads ultimately to a train of philosophical speculations not in consonance with ordinary conception of history, and of interest to a very slight proportion of readers. The students of American history, casting eyes upon the records of the settlement of this land, observe the multifarious accounts of Indian wars, and remarking their similarity in cause and effect, instinctively assigns them to a single primary cause, sufficiently comprehensive and effective to have produced them. It would be unphilosophical to innumerate yet similar wars to the isolated acts of individuals, although we may credit the latter with their immediate production. The primary cause, says one, is the progress of civilization, to which the Indians are normally opposed. As otherwise stated, the cause is the result of immigration and settlement, which are also in opposition to the wish of the Indians. Another authority states it thus: "The encroachment of a superior upon an inferior race." These three propositions appear to set forth three different consequences of a universal truth, but by no means the primary truth itself.

(To Be Continued.)

PAYNE TARIFF BILL BRINGS PROSPERITY

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 16.—The Payne tariff bill caused the planters of the Philippines to reap a harvest, according to James Ross, former judge of the court of first instance, at Manila. The effect of the measure was felt at once after its passage.

"Sugar went up to prices absolutely unheard of before," said Judge Ross. "When I left Manila it was selling at 9 pesos (\$4.50) a picul (137 pounds). Tobacco has been affected the same way. By the Payne bill the planters, who have been held down in years past by debts, incurred through loss of cattle, by cholera and other diseases, are getting upon their feet."

STAMP MILL AT KUBLI MILL PUT IN ACTION

The stamp mill at the Kubli mine was put in operation Monday, with about 20 tons of ore ready for the run. This mine is another of the properties in the Gold Hill district that is receiving extensive development. It has been worked the past three months by S. J. Hawkins, who has it leased, together with James McCauley, D. H. Horn and Claude Laurence, who have a working interest. Most of the work so far has been of a preparatory nature. A 200-foot tunnel has been cleaned out and retimbered, a shaft has been sunk 21 feet, and about 30 feet of work has been done on one of the ledges, of which there are two, one 14 and the other 10 inches wide, and both yielding good milling ore.

Is your job "shaky"? Want advertise.

SUMMONS.

In the circuit court of the state of Oregon for the county of Jackson.

Suit in equity for divorce. Fannie M. Waldrup, plaintiff, vs. Daniel I. Waldrup, defendant.

To Daniel I. Waldrup, the above named defendant:

In the name of the state of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the plaintiff's complaint against you now on file in the above entitled court and cause, on or before that last day of the time prescribed in the order for publication of summons herein, to-wit: On or before the 31st day of May, 1910, said date being the expiration of six weeks from the day of first publication of this summons, and if you fail to appear and answer for want thereof the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief prayed for in said complaint, succinctly stated as follows: That the bonds of matrimony existing between plaintiff and defendant be forever dissolved, abrogated and set aside and that the plaintiff have such other and further relief as to the court may appear just and equitable.

This summons is published in the Medford Mail Tribune by order of the Honorable F. M. Calkins, Judge of the above entitled court, which said order was made and entered of record on the 16th day of April, 1910, and the first publication hereof is the 18th day of April, 1910.

W. E. PHIPPS, Attorney for Plaintiff.

* * * * * Has'ns for Health.

We have had a remarkably successful year—not that we have made so much money, but our deliveries have gone out with very little loss or complaint.

A Satisfied Customer is a Joy Forever

We grew some good-trees last year. We are trying to grow better ones this year. With our new storage cellar we shall be able to keep our stock in still better condition. Our new illustrated catalogue will be ready July 1. Free for the asking.

NORTHWEST NURSERY COMPANY

Nurseries: Mabton and North Yakima. P. O. Box Q. Q. North Yakima, Wash.

Live Deals

NO. 52. 50 ACRES—All free soil, level and fenced, close in; 42 acres under cultivation, 20 acres alfalfa, balance grain; 7 acres woodland, family orchard of 65 bearing trees, 8-room house, 2 barns, other outbuildings, R. F. D. Price \$375 per acre; good terms.

NO. 45. 80 ACRES—Seven miles from Medford, free soil, 23 acres cultivated, 50 acres fenced with woven wire, 3 good springs high enough to water the buildings, 3-room house, 8 acres apples in bearing, 8 acres apples 4 to 6 years old, 1 acre 1 year old, 60 Bartlett and Winter Nolis pears in bearing, a few peaches, apricots and prunes; tools. Price \$5250, half cash, balance time.

NO. 44. 6 ACRES—Two blocks from street to be paved this year, 5 acres creek bottom and under ditch, all in small fruit and garden, 3-room house, barn, woodshed; place all fenced. Price \$5000, half cash, balance terms. This is a snap.

NO. 58. 6 ACRES—Five miles from Medford, all red free soil, lays nice, 5-room house, 1 1/2 acres Newtown and Spitz apples, Bartlett pears and peaches in bearing; 1 1/2 alfalfa, 2 acres partly cleared, \$90 worth of chickens and hogs and some tools; all for \$1400, half cash. If you want a small place, this is it and a bargain.

NO. 39. 122 ACRES—Half mile from station, 5 miles from Medford, good house, new barn, woven wire fences, spring water piped to the house and barn, splendid well and family orchard; 80 acres in apples and pears 1 year old, all commercial varieties; one of the prettiest and best places in the valley. Price \$37,500, one-third cash. We have other good deals in ranch and city property. Call and see us.

McArthur & Alexander PHONE 3681. ROOM 3, P. O. BLOCK.

GOLD RAY GRANITE CO.

Office: 209 West Main St., Medford, Ore.

Operating Quarry at Gold Ray, Oregon

DEALERS IN BUILDING, MONUMENTAL AND CRUSHED GRANITE

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Paint that kitchen floor instead of scrubbing it every few days or buying expensive coverings that grow dingy and show wear. You can do it yourself. It's easy and costs only a trifle.

ACME QUALITY FLOOR PAINT (Granite)

is the ideal finish for kitchen, pantry and laundry floors, steps and inside surfaces to be walked upon. It's hard, durable, sanitary, easy to apply, easy to keep clean, hard to wear out. Brush it on tonight and you can walk on it tomorrow.

If it's a surface to be painted, enameled, stained, varnished or finished in any way, there's an Acme Quality Kind to fit the purpose.

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