

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 1887; 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

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Postage Rates.
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 12 to 24-page paper .15
 24 to 36-page paper .20

SWORN CIRCULATION.

Average Daily for—
 November, 1909 1,790
 December, 1909 1,843
 January, 1910 1,925
 February, 1910 2,122
 March, 1910 2,351
 April, 1910 2,501

MAY CIRCULATION.

1	2400	17	2550
2	2350	18	2550
3	2300	19	2550
4	2400	20	2550
5	2400	21	2550
6	2400	22	2550
7	2400	23	2550
8	2400	24	2550
9	2400	25	2550
10	2400	26	2550
11	2400	27	2550
12	2400	28	2550
13	2400	29	2550
14	2400	30	2550
15	2400	31	2550
16	2400		2550

Total 65,100
 Less deduction and special edition 1,400

Average net daily, 2450 63,700

STATE OF OREGON, County of Jackson, ss:

On this 1st day of May, 1910, personally appeared before me, G. Putnam, manager of the Medford Mail Tribune, who, upon oath, acknowledged that the above figures are true and correct.

H. N. YOCKEY,
 Notary Public for Oregon.

MEDFORD, OREGON.

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

Population, 1910, 9,960.

Bank deposits, \$2,750,000.

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.

The flight that failed—the airships—nearly beaming the flight that faked.

If Ashland wants the rest of the valley to help her out, she must pull with the rest of the valley.

Roseburg, Grants Pass and Ashland, all having had rose carnivals, now pass it up to Portland.

Teddy has succeeded in getting one man "fired" since he has been in England. 'Tis his instinct to bag the big ones.

It is time to do away with that grass in your backyard. The near escape of today should be a warning to householders.

Bumper crops, banner prices, such is the outlook for 1910 in Oregon according to President Newell of the board of horticulture.

The beauties along the proposed Crater Lake road have enthused a practical engineer. What they will do to the tourist is easily seen.

Why should Lorimer resign? He was elected by the same method that furnished the people the great majority of law-makers in the upper chamber.

Oregon threshers have adopted good roads resolutions which show that they realize that good roads means more to the farmer than to the autoist.

The Chicago Record Herald is demanding that Senator William Lorimer resign declaring that Illinois is becoming the bywood of the nation. Yes, an instance of "assembly" politics.

Iowa has lost 5 per cent of its fruit crop according to state horticultural department. Iowans should profit by their former neighbors' experiences and come to Rogue river valley where crops are a sure thing.

Every Medford shipper should get behind the agitation for a revision of freight rates. Unless proper showing is made from this end, the showing made by Portland and the railroad will carry the day.

The United States battleship South Carolina has set a new world's record for big gun marksmanship. It has been learned today. With her forward turret 12-inch guns she scored 16 bullseye target hits in 16 shots fired in four minutes and 51 seconds.

DOUBLING HARVESTS IN THE SOUTH.

The May report of the general education board, made by Dr. S. A. Knapp, its special agent, tells of the great reform being worked in the farming regions of the south. Harvests are being doubled through application of modern methods, and the southern mossback, who first opposed the innovation, is becoming enthusiastic in its favor. In this he differs from the Oregon mossback, who never gets enthusiastic about anything and cannot be convinced, even by results.

Within a few years a revolution in farm work in the south has been accomplished. Small farmers in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia and other southern states have been able to change their lot from one of poverty and indebtedness, with children growing up in ignorance, to one of prosperity and independence.

It has not been the purpose to show the little farmers what can be done with expensive fertilizers which they cannot buy, but to show them that it is better to cultivate deep than shallow, as they have been doing heretofore, and better to work a small piece of land intensively than a large acreage poorly.

In Cumberland county, Virginia, in the board table land between tidewater and the Blue Ridge foothills, Dr. Knapp's agents picked out some poor land, ninety-six acres in all, the typical land of the section. They planted it with corn and worked it their way. The neighboring farmers planted their corn and worked it their way.

The demonstrators' crops and the farmers' crop grew side by side, but when the yield came the average yield for the farmer was 20.3 bushels to the acre; for the demonstrators, 31.9 bushels to the acre.

Dr. Knapp said it was interesting to see those farmers open their eyes at what was being done with land they thought worn out. From chaffing and jeering they turned to thinking and acting. With this kind of work being done in twenty-four counties in Virginia alone, Dr. Knapp says a swath of reform in farming is being cut through the south.

The general board has its agents in North Carolina, teaching the farmers how to grow cotton as well as corn. In Catawba county the demonstrators worked 85 acres of cotton and 178 acres of corn. They averaged 816.7 pounds of seed cotton to the acre and 38.1 bushels of corn, while the farmers' average of seed cotton was only 531.5 pounds an acre and of corn 18.5 bushels. They thought it over a while and then called on the demonstrators and demanded to know how the thing was done.

The demonstrators worked 69 acres of cotton in Swannee county, "way down upon the Swannee river," where "de ole folks stay." They got 597 pounds of seed cotton, but the "ole folks" never harvested more than 275. They planted three acres of corn, and raised 63 bushels more than any native farmer on the river ever got out of six acres.

Modern and scientific methods could be applied with advantage to much of Oregon, especially southern Oregon, where, outside of the orchard districts, there is room for great improvement in methods with a resultant increase in returns. Much of the land, practically untouched today, is far better soil than that in the south, and with proper care, can be made to sustain a large population.

THE ORCHARD LABOR QUESTION.

WHEN the immense area now planted hereabouts comes into full bearing the labor question will be one of the most important problems orchardists must face. The bulk of the labor will be needed only for short periods during the year and the valley does not want to have to look to Japanese to supply the deficiency. A glance at the situation in California and the experiences there is interesting, and point a moral for Oregon.

In a 200,000-word report Labor Commissioner Mackenzie of California deals with the labor problem in the Golden state. The report is full of information on the subject and, while presenting no recommendations, its conclusions are to the effect that Japanese are indispensable in the absence of Chinese and Hindus or other servile labor lasting for short periods.

Of 4102 "farms" visited by the commission and its agents, 1733 were owned and operated by Japs. Of the remaining 2369, operated by whites, there were 63,198 employed, 36 per cent of which were Japs. The Jap farms were devoted to fruit, sugar beets and vegetables. The average duration of employment was less than two months in the year.

Little difference in wages paid to Japs and whites is shown. Community system of living by the Japs reduces their cost of living to about 20 per cent of their earnings. Here are the figures:

"The average wage paid by white farmers to white help was \$1.38 per day with board and \$1.80 per day without board, and to the Japanese \$1.49 per day with board and \$1.54 per day without board. This, however, cannot be taken as the average earnings of the Japanese, for 49.2 per cent of the entire number employed were working by contract or piece work, under which condition the earnings of the Japanese are much larger than those of the whites.

"The average wages paid to Japanese farm labor by Japanese farmers were \$1.57 per day with board and \$1.65 per day without board, showing that the Japanese are better paid by their own countrymen than by the white farmer—this for two reasons; first, that he is in greater demand by his own countrymen, and, second, that only 12.5 per cent of the total number employed by Japanese farmers were working by contract or piece work.

"The success of the Japanese in the field of his largest employment lies in his economical method of independent subsistence, the prevalence of the contract labor and boss system, his perfected scheme of mobilization, his peculiar adaptability to any form of agricultural labor and his willingness to work for short periods."

The Rogue River valley does not want oriental labor.

Japs may strive for a foothold as they did in California, first, by underbidding the whites and then, when white labor has been driven out, demand more wages, until the operator finds it cheaper to lease to Japs. Then will come Jap purchasers, then Jap communities and the absorption of whole towns and districts by Japs, as in California.

The curse of California has been its large holdings, its immense farms, vineyards and orchards, the production of crops upon a large scale, rendering necessary, first, the Chinese, then the Japanese employe. The subdivision of these tracts into five and ten-acre holdings each with a white family upon it, will settle the labor question, and it is the only way it can ever be settled satisfactorily.

It is some such settlement as this that the Rogue River valley must prepare for, relying upon its own labor entirely. The big orchard, operated by the capitalist, will mean here, as it has in California, the employment of orientals, and the practical non-residence of the few owners, who will spend abroad the money made in the valley.

Between the concentration of fruitraising in the hands of a few dependent upon oriental labor, and thousands of small orchards each with its owner and his family thereon, there can be but one choice.

ATHON COMPANY ARRIVES



Robert Athon, Stage Director and Comedian.

Mr. Robert Athon and his Portland company arrived in Medford yesterday afternoon and everything is being put in readiness for the opening play, "The Powers That Be," Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of next week. In addition to the plays to be given moving pictures and vaudeville specialties will be introduced between all acts, so there will be no waits while the stage is being set.

TRIES TO WRECK TRAIN.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Heidel has located a route past Pumice Hill to Prospect, and from Union to Whiskey creek. It is the section of the route between Pumice Hill and Prospect over which Mr. Heidel is most enthusiastic.

According to the officials, Rinaldo made his first attempt to ditch a train on the Casadero line Thursday people en route to their homes between Portland and Casadero.

Freight Came First.

"I then crawled into a brush and waited for the passenger to hit," said Rinaldo. "But a freight train running slowly came along instead and the timbers were pushed off the track."

Friday night the westbound Casadero electric was stopped within a few feet of a huge pile of stones in the middle of the trestle near Kerrigan. Rinaldo has confessed that he placed the stones on the track.

Saturday night he made a double attempt to wreck a Southern Pacific train, and a Casadero electric by placing stone piles on both tracks, which run close together near Kerrigan.

Detectives Trail Him.

Both attempts failed owing to the presence of detectives, who had been trailing him. They arrested the man just after he finished his work and stopped the oncoming train.

Rinaldo coolly admitted his guilt to Detective W. P. Lill's and Deputy Sheriff Leonard a few minutes after his arrest.

Rinaldo is considered to be sane. In his written statement he says he has been in America four years.

HEJDEL BACK.

(Continued from Page 1.)

"Leaving Pumice Hill," he states, "the road, with the exception of two short distances, follows along the high bluff above Rogue river. I did not know when I went out that the

scenery at this place is as wonderful as it proved. Four and five hundred feet below winds the Rogue and viewed from the bluffs it is the most wonderful sight imaginable. From these different points the Mill Creek falls can be seen while a splendid view of the Prospect rapids is gained from below.

"The route from Union to Whiskey creek has been shortened considerably and follows Whiskey creek for some distance affording many excellent camping grounds."

Within a short time Mr. Heidel expects to be in readiness to let the first contract for construction in the national forest.

On May 30 members of Mr. Heidel's crew pushed their way through to Crater Lake and report less snow there at this time than was found on July 1 last year. The road is in fairly good condition according to the boys.

TERRORISM IS REVIVED.

(Continued from Page 1.)

lice have as yet not been able to arrest the persons back of the movement. There is reason to believe, however, that a number of prominent politicians are concerned in it, in which case it is likely to become formidable.

CURTISS PLANS ANOTHER LONG AERIAL JOURNEY

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 6.—Glenn Curtiss will attempt to fly in his aeroplane from Cleveland to Put-In-Bay or Detroit some time next month. For this feat he has been offered \$10,000 by John H. Farrell, Jr., owner of a syndicate of parks, with the provision that he start the flight in Farrell's park in Cleveland.

According to George Gibbs, personal representative of Curtiss, Otto Carmichael of Detroit, offers to give the aviator several thousand dollars to land in Detroit during the week of July 13, when the national convention of Elks is in session.

Haskins for Health.



CLINTON N. HOWARD, of Rochester, N. Y., Will Speak at the Tabernacle on Tuesday Eve., June 7

Subject, "A JOY RIDE ON THE WATER WAGON." Admission free. Music by the Male Quartet.

Sacramento Valley Lands

Where Land Values Are Increasing Daily and Where You Have a Sound Basis for the Values.

Never Failing Crops

CHEAP LANDS ARE GETTING SCARCE—THE TIME TO BUY THEM IS NOW.

320 acres, adjoining the Orland irrigation project and adjoining the main line of the Southern Pacific railroad; 240 acres of this land will be irrigated by the government system within two years and will command a price of \$150 per acre; lands not so good as this now under the system are selling at from \$150 per acre and up; I can deliver this at \$25 per acre, and it is a buy; easy terms.

400 acres of the finest land in Solano county, near the town of Dixon, all level land, adapted to the growth of alfalfa; all adjoining lands held at \$100 per acre and up; this place has no waste, is free from hardpan, alkali, adobe and gravel and is one of the finest ranches in Solano county; easily worth \$100 per acre at the minute, but I can deliver it at \$60 per acre, with easy terms, and it is a buy. Better see this one if you want a swell ranch for yourself.

300 acres of the finest land in Sutter county, all fine land for alfalfa, almonds, peaches, prunes, almonds or any crop you want to grow; easily worth \$150 per acre; I can deliver it to you for \$75 per acre, and it's worth double; terms. This is a buy.

68 acres, near the State University farm at Davisville, on Putah creek, the finest land in the state of California; all in alfalfa, now under irrigation, that will cut 12 tons to the acre every year; fine barn, cost \$3000, house not much, but there is a world of stock and implements that go with the place; close to San Francisco and Sacramento, and an ideal ranch in every respect; just large enough; will make a swell fancy stock ranch. The price is \$25,000, with terms; the land alone is easily worth the money; think of it, almost adjoins the state farm and is all in alfalfa; this is a snap if you want something nice.

BUY A RANCH IN THE SACRAMENTO VALLEY AND BE SURE OF HEALTH, WEALTH AND COMFORT IN YOUR OLD AGE; LAND WILL NEVER BE CHEAPER. THE BEST-POSTED MAN IN CALIFORNIA ON SACRAMENTO VALLEY LANDS.

GEORGE X. FLEMING

505 JAY STREET, SACRAMENTO, CAL.

Souvenir Spoons

The Largest and Most Complete Stock Ever Seen in Medford.

MARTIN J. REDDY

Jeweler, near P. O.

4 BARGAINS

NO. 47—Beautiful lot on Oakdale (nearly an acre), \$1000 cash will handle.

NO. 78—Lot 50x100, two-story house, 8 rooms, bath and pantry, built for a home; but in business, buffet, window seats, paneled living room, elegant stairway, bay window in dining room, everything first-class, street to be paved this summer; one of the finest residences of Medford; for quick sale, price \$3000, half cash.

NO. 72—15 acres, 4 miles from Medford, free soil, 6 acres Bartlett pears 3 years old, 2 acres Newtown and Spitz apples 3 years old, balance in stumps; close to school; price \$270 per acre, \$1000 cash, balance to suit at 6 per cent. This is a splendid buy.

NO. 73—16 acres, \$9600, one-fourth mile from town, 5 acres of this tract is under the ditch and is the finest kind of bottom land, which is selling for \$1000 per acre; 5 acres Newtown apples 3 years old, 4 acres Bartlett pears 1 and 2 years old, 1 acre cherries 2 years old, 3 acres alfalfa, 3 acres garden; 4-room house, electric lights, good well; on good county road.

We have other splendid buys in lots, residences and ranches.

Call, write or phone.

McArthur & Alexander

PHONE 3681.

P. O. BLOCK.