

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. .30
Sunday only, by mail, per year. 2.00
Weekly, per year. 1.50

Full Leased Wire United Press Dispatches.

The Mail Tribune is on sale at the Perry 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 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 1,847
January, 1910 1,925
February, 1910 2,122
March, 1910 2,408
April, 1910 2,591

MAY CIRCULATION.

1 2400 17 2560
2 2350 19 2550
3 2400 20 2550
4 2400 20 2550
5 2400 20 2550
6 2400 20 2550
7 2400 20 2550
8 2400 20 2550
9 2400 20 2550
10 2400 20 2550
11 2400 20 2550
12 2400 20 2550
13 2400 20 2550
14 2400 20 2550
15 2400 20 2550
16 2400 20 2550

Total 65,100
Less deduction and special edition 1,400
63,700

Average net daily, 2450.

STATE OF OREGON, County of Jackson, ss:

On this 1st day of May, 1910, personally appeared before me, George Putnam, manager of the Medford Mail Tribune, who, upon oath, acknowledged that the above figures are true and correct. (Seal) H. N. YOCKEY, Notary Public for Oregon.

MEDFORD, OREGON.

Metropolis of Southern Oregon and Northern California and fastest-growing city in Oregon.
Population, 1910, 9,000.
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 Apples 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.

Who says Ashland is not progressive.

Its standing is No. 1 with Montgomery, Ward & Co. of Chicago, Ill. There now!

THE BOOKWORM AND THE HOOKWORM.

I.

An old and feeble bookworm was sitting in his home,
His wife was young and pretty as a peach;
She wanted for to go to a leading Broadway show,
Because a solemn lesson it did teach.

II.

His wife recoiled in horror at them words which he did say,
"My goodness, Herb," she whispered, "is it true?
Let's go to John D. Rockefeller; let's go right away,
He's spending coin to cure such men as you."

CHORUS.

"I know I'm not a live one; I know that I'm a bookworm,
But I have lost my ginger now, because I have a hookworm!
I'd love to take you everywhere, and suit your every wish,
But a bookworm with a hookworm hasn't very much ambish."

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NEW CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

ACCORDING to census results, Oregon will be entitled to another congressman. In all probability, the city of Portland or Multnomah county will be made a district, leaving the balance of the state for the other two districts.

A consummation devoutly to be wished, is that in redistricting the state, eastern, central and southern Oregon be placed in one district, and the Willamette valley and northwestern Oregon in the other.

Southern and eastern Oregon have much more in common than either section has with the Willamette valley. They are more progressive, more energetic, and have the same type of citizenship.

Both sections have the same character of country, the same character of population, the same natural conditions to contend with, and their wants and needs are nearly the same. Both have always suffered from the domination of northeastern Oregon, and found their development efforts clogged by the slower minded mossbacks of the Willamette valley.

The Willamette valley has nothing in common with either southern or eastern Oregon. They don't "hitch" and never have. It is a constant struggle in the legislature to obtain anything for either section, and only by combination is any favorable legislation secured.

The Willamette valley region, with its different wants, different ideals, different population, should be made a district by itself, and left to work out its future. Southern and eastern Oregon can work together in harmony until such time as their population justifies their segregation into districts of their own.

HAWLEY'S OPPORTUNITY.

SENATORS BOURNE AND CHAMBERLAIN have done good work in the senate for Oregon. They have secured a large river and harbor appropriation and passed several other measures for their constituents. Both are loyal friends of Crater Lake and doing all possible to secure appropriations for its development.

In response to resolutions adopted by various commercial organizations of the state stating the need of making complete surveys in the Crater Lake national park, so that the department of the interior can base estimates of cost for submission to congress, and requesting an appropriation sufficient to carry on the work, Senator Bourne wrote as follows on May 23:

"Senator Chamberlain and I have been conferring regarding Crater lake, and have agreed that he shall offer an amendment to the civil sundry bill, providing an appropriation of \$15,000 for carrying on the survey and construction work, this amount having been suggested by the Secretary of Agriculture. We shall do everything possible to secure the appropriation."

On June 10, the Chamberlain amendment was passed by the senate, showing that the senators had made good. All that is to be feared now is that Hawley will fall down in the house. This is his opportunity to show what he can do, and upon the result will depend his standing in southern Oregon.

ENTERPRISING ASHLAND.

ASHLAND now has the opportunity it has craved. It can build its own electric line and finance it with local capital, and operate with such profit that in a few years it can be turned over free to the city.

It is a fine time for Ashland to demonstrate its financial strength to the world and those who so indignantly rejected outside capital, will of course hasten to make good themselves.

No better opportunity will ever occur. Railroads throughout the nation are stopping all construction work. The eastern money markets are tight and money cannot be had for new enterprises. Even Jim Hill is delaying his projects. But of course it is not wanted—in Ashland.

Ashland can also demonstrate a new thing to the world—that a trolley in a town of its size is a paying investment. Of course, ninety per cent of the trolley lines in cities of 25,000 population fail, but they do not run over such valuable streets as Ashland's. The franchise alone ought to pay cost of operation for a score of years.

Ashland's municipal lighting plant has been such a phenomenal success, that all doubt of the success of the Ashland trolley is eliminated. Every mossback will subscribe heavily to it and the amount raised will make Allen's \$5,000,000 look like 30 cents.

Who says Ashland is not enterprising?

INDIAN WARS OF SOUTHERN OREGON

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

These barbarians aristocrats were lions they would stalk indignantly homeward. Topsy Tyee, whose home was in the mountains between Applegate and Bear Creek, used frequently to be seen in Jacksonville. This savage, less interesting and attractive than the others, was a bugbear to the miners and settlers, because of his occasional "insolence" and mysterious character. Yet his impulses were not all bad, as the following

anecdote will show. This is given on the authority of Henry Klippel, who was an eye-witness. John Sanda, a rough miser intoxicated himself and meeting Topsy Tyee in Jacksonville, struck him over the head with a stick. The insulted savage, bow in hand, drew an arrow to the head, and appeared about to pierce his assailant's heart; but shouting, "Hi yu lum; alkka wake moolooa mika!" lowered his bow. Experts in the Chinook jargon translated the above as "You are very drunk or I would kill you." This is certainly a case of forbearance on the Indian's part, as he had ample opportunity to escape to his brushy kingdom in the mountains.

Such incidents and peculiarities throw considerable light upon the character of the savages, and go far to prove the improbability of any such deep plots as many have ascribed. Their schemes could not have taken such a range as we are assured they did. All that we can allow in this connection is that the Indians were in time of war accustomed to receive reinforcements from such neighboring tribes as were accustomed to fraternize with them in time of peace. But it should not be supposed this aid was regularly granted or withheld by the chiefs or headmen of the neighboring tribes, for on such occasions the young men were accustomed to use their own discretion as to their individual acts of assistance, and were not under sufficiently strict command to be deterred from doing as they liked in that regard. There is a restless element in every tribe and on every reservation, consisting chiefly of young braves desirous of achieving renown in battle, and the history of the Indian wars, almost without exception, shows that the rank of hostiles are swelled by such volunteers from neighboring tribes, without any arrangements being made; and, it may be remarked, this element seems at times as willing to fight on one side as the other, and to their assistance we owe many of our greatest victories over the hostile tribes. The extent of the aid furnished, is an important, but indeterminate matter. It seems consistent with the Indian character that such aid so furnished would be of a most unreliable sort indeed. It would most likely occur that the volatile young warriors would desert the

cause of their friends when the novelty of the occasion was worn off. Such seems to have been the case in the principal war in Southern Oregon, as we shall see. Before dismissing the subject we may enunciate the broad general truth, that the tribes of the American Indians have been found altogether unable to combine together in the sense in which political combinations are spoken of. It is a significant fact that not even Tecumseh nor Pontias nor King Phillip was able to unite several tribes permanently against the whites. Had the latter, with his consummate strategy, been able to consolidate the New England tribes, the unavoidable result would have been to exterminate the Puritan colonists of that country. It is true of the Indians of New York and generally throughout the original thirteen colonies, that in their incipency a thorough union of the hostile tribes would have resulted in a total extinction of the white inhabitants, but providentially for the pioneers of these now powerful and seppish states, the Indian character was incapable of such union. It is true that Pontias, and afterwards Tecumseh, and his brother the Prophet, brought about a sort of conference between the great Indian tribes of the Ohio Valley, but these existed but for a little time, and we may conclude that if these chiefs of experience and intelligence, operating as they did at a great distance from the whites, could not effectually unite the Indians of their time, and Rogue River chiefs surrounded and watched by whites, most certainly could not effect that result. It appears consistent to allow that the Indian allies were but chance visitors or errant warriors from neighboring tribes.

The writer says: "They procured more or less guns and pistols by theft or otherwise". Giving its due weight to the word otherwise, no one can dispute that assertion. To ascribe procurement by theft, when it is an undisputed fact that their arms were usually procured by a much viler means, is to avoid a topic whose relative importance excuses the indelicacy of naming it. Everyone of experience knows that Indians often came into possession of their guns, horses, ammunition and other valuables through the sale of their women. It is useless to discuss the fact.

(To Be Continued.)

TO GIVE SCHOOL CREDIT FOR HOME WORK

That civilization is founded on the home all will agree. The school should be a real helper of the home. How can the school help the home? How can it help the home establish habits in the children of systematic performance of home duties, so that they will be efficient and joyful home helpers? One way is for the school to take into account home industrial work and honor it. It is my conviction, based upon careful and continuous observation, that the school can greatly increase the interest the child will take in home industrial work by making it a subject of consideration at school. A teacher talked of sewing, and the girls sewed. She talked of ironing, and they wanted to learn to iron neatly. She talked of working with tools, and both girls and boys made bird houses, kites and other things of interest. A school garden was planned in a city, and one of the boys was employed to plow the land. Seventy-five children were watching for him to come with the team. At last he came driving around the corner. He could manage a team. He drove into the lot, and a hundred and fifty eyes looked with admiration at the boy who could unhitch from the sled and hitch on to the plow, and then as he "man fashion"—lines over one shoulder and under one arm—drove the big team around the field, all could feel the children's admiration for the boy who could do something worth while. I have a girl who could make good bread or set a table nicely get the real admiration of her schoolmates.

The school can help make better home builders. It can help by industrial work done in the school, but as that is already receiving consideration by the press and in a few schools, I shall not in this short article treat of it.

The plan I have in mind will cost no money, will take but little school time, and can be put into operation in every part of the state at once. It will create a demand for expert instruction later on. It is to give school credit for industrial work done at home. The mother and father are to be recognized as teachers, and the school teacher put into the position of one who cares about the habits and tastes of the whole child. Then the teacher and the parents will have much in common. Every home has the equipment for industrial work and has somebody who uses it with more or less skill.

The school has made so many demands on the home that the parents have, in some cases, felt that all the time of the child must be given to the school. But an important thing that

the child needs along with school work is established habits of home-making, and these habits can come only from real home making. What one does depends as much upon habit as upon knowledge. The criticism that is most often made upon industrial work at school is that it is so different from the work done at home that it does not put the child into that sympathetic relation with the home, which, after all, is for him and the home the most important thing in the world. Juvenile institutions find that they must be careful not to institutionalize the child to the extent that he may not be contented in a real home. In my opinion it will be a great thing for the child to want to help his parents do the task that needs to be done and to want to do it in the best possible way. The reason that so many country boys are now the leading men of affairs is because early in life they had the responsibility of home thrust upon them. I am sure that the motto, "Everybody Helps," is a good one.

But one says, "How can it be brought about? How can the school give credit for industrial work done at home?" This may be accomplished by printed slips asking the homes to take account of the work that the child does at home under the instruction of the home, and explaining that credit will be given this work on the school record. These slips must be prepared for children according to age, so that the child will not be asked to do too much, for it must be clearly recognized that children must have time for real play. The required tasks must not be too arduous, yet they must be real tasks. They must not be tasks that will put extra work on parents except in the matter of instruction and observation. They may well call for the care of animals, and should include garden work for both boys and girls. Credit in school for home industrial work (with the parents' consent) should count as much as any one study in school. To add interest to the work, exhibitions should be given at stated times, so that all may learn from each other and the best be the model for all. The school fairs in Yamhill, Polk, Benton, Lane, Wasco and Crook counties, together with the school and home industrial work done at Eugene, have convinced me most thoroughly that these plans are practicable, and that school work and home work, school play and home play, and love for parents and respect for teacher and fellow pupils can best be fostered by a more complete co-operation between school and home, so that the whole child is taken into account at all times.

MICHELIN Tires
All the world's important automobile contests have been won on Michelin Tires. Why?
In Stock by VALLEY AUTO COMPANY MEDFORD, OR.

Make the Home Bright
Worn, shabby floors, marred, scratched woodwork, dingy, scuffed furniture can all be refinished and made to look like new. You can do it yourself at a trifling cost.
ACME QUALITY VARNISH
stains and varnishes at one operation, imparting to all kinds of surfaces the elegant effect and durable, lustrous surface of beautifully finished oak, mahogany, walnut, or other expensive woods.
OLMSTEAD & HIBBARD

Medford Iron Works
E. G. Trowbridge, Prop.
FOUNDRY AND MACHINIST
All kinds of Engines, Spraying Outfits, Pumps, Boilers and Machinery. Agents in So. Oregon for FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.

SPEND THE SUMMER
Newport, Yaquina Bay
The Only Beach in the Pacific Northwest
Where the pretty Water Agates, Moss Agates, Moonstones, Cornellans and Rock Oysters can be found.
Outdoors Sport of all Kinds
Including Hunting, Fishing, Digging Rock Oysters, Boating, Surf Bathing, Riding, Autoing, Canoeing and Dancing. Pure mountain water and the best of food at low prices. Fresh Crabs, Clams, Oysters, Fish and Vegetables of all kinds daily. IDEAL CAMPING GROUNDS, with strict sanitary regulations, at nominal cost.
Low Round-Trip Season Three Day—Saturday to Monday Rate
Tickets from all points in Oregon, Washington and Idaho on sale daily.
A Sunday Excursion Rate of \$1.50
from Albany, Corvallis and Philomath, with corresponding low rates from points west, in effect all summer. Call on any S. P. or C. & E. Agent for full particulars as to rates, train schedules, etc.; also for copy of our beautiful illustrated booklet, "Outings in Oregon," or write to WM. McMURRAY, General Passenger Agent, Portland, Oregon.