

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 1853; the Southern Oregonian, established 1892; the Democratic Times, established 1872; the Ashland Tribune, established 1896, and the Medford Tribune, established 1904.

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 table with columns for One year by mail, One month by mail, Per month, delivered by carrier, etc.

The Mail Tribune is on sale at the Perry News Stand, San Francisco, Portland Hotel News Stand, Portland, Oregon News Co., Portland, Or., W. O. Whitney, Seattle, Wash., Hotel Spokane News Stand, Spokane.

Postage Rates table with columns for 12 to 15-page paper, 16 to 24-page paper, 25 to 36-page paper.

SWORN CIRCULATION

Table showing Average Daily for November, 1909, December, 1909, January, 1910, February, 1910, March, 1910, April, 1910.

MAY CIRCULATION

Table showing circulation for days 1 through 31 of May 1910.

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

Average net daily, 2459.

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, 9,000.

Bank deposits, \$2,750,000.

Banner fruit city of Oregon—Rogue River apples won acceptance 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 chief end of man is his finish.

Be sure you are wrong before you offer an apology.

It is well to be useful, but don't let people use you.

New York aims to show Roosevelt its complete census.

When a girl marries in haste it's sometimes her last chance.

If cleanliness is next to godliness most tramps must be agnostics.

The small boy makes a home run when he hears his father calling him.

Have you always done the best you could? You know very well you haven't.

This is a generous country. It isn't holding Roosevelt responsible for Taft.

A retired burglar tells us that a lot of safes are not what they are cracked up to be.

TEDDY UNT ME UNT GOTT.

(A Revision.) Der Kaiser of dis Vaterlandt Unt Gott on high all dings commandt, Eggept, of course, youn understandt Dare's Teddy.

It used to be dot me unt Gott Could run der vorid as well as not, But now of help ve get a lot From Teddy.

Who told us two unt two makes four Unt neffer either less or more, Unt all about our ancient lore? Vy, Teddy.

Who said to me, "I like you, Bill?" Who helped me not to keep right still Unt talk of animals to kill? Dot Teddy.

Who told me vat mein army needs Unt how vords doesn't count mit deeda? Who valks unt talks der vile he reads? Dot Teddy.

Who told me dings I neffer knew? Who told me vat I ought to do Unt how to say "De-lighded!" too? Dot Teddy.

Dare is no bleak unt lonesome spot Vich ve don't cheer—I tell you dot! Der vorid iss bossed by me unt Gott Unt Teddy.

—Harper's Weekly.

THE ASSEMBLY SHAM.

THE effort to revive the political convention under the name of "assembly" is made under pretense of unifying the republican party. As a matter of fact, the republican party, without political machines, is nearer unity today than ever in its history, and the assembly is simply a cloak to restore the political machine to power.

There never was a time during the regime of machine rule when the party was not split wide open with factional fights. The Mitchell-Simon war is still fresh in the public mind and the pages of the past reveal a succession of party squabbles that continually landed democrats in office.

The trouble with the politicians of the party is that they will not accept the dictation of the republican majority, and will vote for a democrat rather than for a republican not chosen by themselves. Even now the Oregonian, prime mover and organ in chief for the assembly, promises the knife for candidates chosen by the people, not selected by the assembly.

People of Oregon, as well as those of the nation, are sick of politicians and weary of their corruption—miserable middlemen who sell their birthrights for messes of pottage—who live by grafting the public—and the people, now freed from their domination, will never restore them to power.

Public attitude towards the politician was very clearly set forth by Governor Hughes of New York in a recent speech, when he said:

"The people of this country are absolutely tired of having public offices and public business used as a means for personal reward, or making a great camp so that one party may fight another on election day. They are absolutely sick of that whole thing. Some of our good friends, very eminent and important in party councils, do not realize that. Nothing has surprised me more in my short official career than to find how remote from the public feeling are those who assert it is their business to know it."

SHADOW OF A COMING EVENT.

COMING events cast their shadows before, and when Colonel Roosevelt lands at New York a shadow of great political portent will be cast over the nation.

At the present time President Taft faces a serious situation. If he carries out the so-called Roosevelt policies, Wall street threatens a panic that will discredit his administration. If he does not carry them out, the democrats will win the next national election. It is evident that Taft is sailing a middle course—trying to keep public favor and propitiate the interests at the same time.

Should Roosevelt become a candidate for the presidency—and there is every indication that he will—the country may expect the hottest campaign in years—a battle royal resembling that of 1896. The financial interests of the nation will oppose Roosevelt almost to a man and will swing to the support of the democratic nominee—who will probably be Harmon of Ohio, or some candidate like him, acceptable to the conservatives. Thus we will have a realignment of parties—the radicals united with Roosevelt as leader and the conservatives united back of Harmon, and the name republican will mean radical and the name democrat conservative, reversing present definitions.

No president since Lincoln has been elected without Wall street's support. Under uninterrupted domination, Wall street has grown to think itself greater than the government, and when thwarted in plans, bring on panics. So in case of Roosevelt's election, there is no doubt but that Wall street will bring about an extended financial depression. Perhaps it is needed to clear the atmosphere and readjust affairs, for to the question whether Wall street or the government is supreme, there can only be one answer from the people.

NATIONAL APPLE PROSPECTS.

FRUIT reports from all sections indicate a normal apple crop in the far east, a partial crop in the middle west, a practical failure in the southwest and a large yield on the Pacific coast. The prospects indicate general shortage and good prices.

The outlook for apples is very poor in Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, Iowa and further west, irregular and spotted in the southwest.

Michigan apple orchards escaped the havoc wrought further west and southwest, and this is also true of some other northern states. Yet Michigan, even though not suffering very much from April frosts, caught it hard in May.

Western New York has every prospect of a good crop, no material damage by frost, a good set of fruit and bright prospects.

Pennsylvania orchards which did not bear heavily last year are promising, yet in some important counties the set of fruit runs light. In Maryland a few orchards situated on low points were injured by frosts, but not enough to cut much figure.

In New England and such apple states as Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia the season has proved sluggish and backward, but a good set of fruit is reported. Seasons of drouth have covered a large part of the eastern states from Pennsylvania and Ohio to Nova Scotia, and impoverished conditions of trees as to root development are reported.

INDIAN WARS OF SOUTHERN OREGON

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

White men became the eager pursuers, and the Indian who had traded a bad wife for a good gun, found himself the gainer. Thus both parties were satisfied and harmony prevailed. But by and by the new-found bride might tire of her white lord, and taking advantage of his absence, might run away, seeking again the wigwam of her earliest love. In such a case the impassive

were figuratively sunk in luxurious ease. This is certainly an easier mode of providing arms and munitions of war than by theft, even were Sam and Joe's men such thieves as certain individuals insist.

Throughout the spring and the first part of the summer of 1853 little was heard of the depredations of the savages, only one incident seeming to mar the ordinary relations of white man and native. The event referred to was the murder of two miners, one an American, the other a Mexican, in their cabin on Cow creek, and the robbery of their domicile. As a matter of course the deed was laid to Indians, and probably justly for the Indians along that creek had a very bad reputation. They were of the Umpqua family, but had independent chiefs and were far more fierce and formidable than the humble natives of the Umpqua valley proper. They had committed several small acts of depredation on the settlers in that vicinity, such as attempting to burn grain fields, out-buildings, etc., but had not, it appears, entered upon any more dangerous work until the killing referred to. The unfortunate Grave creek band allowed themselves to be mixed up in the affair, and suffered ill consequences, for a party of whites proceeded to their encampment and fired unceremoniously into it, killing one Indian and wounding another. The total number of Grave Creek Indians who were killed in consequence of their supposed complicity in the acts and in the so-called murder on Galice creek previously spoken of was eleven, of whom six were hanged and five shot. The Grave creek tribe was rapidly becoming extinct.

In August, 1853, the Indians broke out into open war, or to limit this assertion somewhat, certain Indians, indifferently from various bands of the Rogue rivers, committed several bloody atrocities in the valley, alarming the settlers and causing them to seek the protection of fortified places, while the Table Rock band, under Sam and Joe, joined by several other bands, left their pleasant location and retired to the hills to escape the vengeance of the whites, from whom their leaders wished to permanently remove.

On the 4th of August the first act of the new era of hostilities took place, being the murder of Edward Edwards, an old farmer, residing on Bear creek, about 2 1/2 miles below the townsite of Phoenix. In his absence the murderers secreted themselves in his cabin, and on his return at noon, shot him with his own gun, and after pillaging the house, fled to the hills. There were but a few concerned in the deed, and subsequent developments fixed the guilt upon Indian Thompson, who was surrendered by the chiefs at Table Rock, tried in the United States circuit court in February, 1854, and hanged two days later. According to the prevailing account of the circumstances of this murder, the deed was committed in revenge for an act of injustice perpetrated on an Indian by a Mexican named Debusha, who enticed or abducted a squaw from Jim's village, and when the chief and the woman's husband went to reclaim her they were met by threats of shooting. Naturally disturbed by the affair, the aggrieved brave started upon a tour of vengeance against the white race, killing Edwards and attempting other crimes. Colonel Ross, a prominent actor in the events that followed, identifies the murderer as Pe-oos-e-ut, a nephew of Chief John of the Applegate, and represents the difficulty substantially as above stated, adding the particulars that Debusha had bought the squaw, of whom the Indian had been the lover. She ran away to a camp on Bear creek, and the Mexican, with Charles Harris, went to the camp and took her from Pe-oos-e-ut, much to his anger and grief. The disappointed lover next day began venting his rage against the whites by killing cattle and also attacking Edwards as described. No sooner had the murder become known than other savages became imbued with a desire to kill, and during the following fortnight several murders were committed, through treachery mainly.

On Aug. 5 occurred the murder of Thomas Willis, a member of the firm of Willis & Cole, merchants of Jacksonville, who was shot when near the Berry house, on the Phoenix road, and almost within the town of Jacksonville. The murder was committed at about the hour of twilight. The report of the Indian's gun was heard, as well as the wounded man's cries, and immediately his saddle mule galloped into town, with blood on the saddle. Men went hurriedly to his assistance, but saw no Indians. The wound was through the backbone, and necessarily fatal, although the victim lingered until August 17. Excitement prevailed throughout the place, and every man of Jacksonville's overflowing population armed himself and constituted himself a member of an impromptu committee of safety. The alarm was increased by a third murder, which took place the following morning (Aug. 6). The victim was Rhodes Nolan, a miner on Jackson creek, who, in returning from town at sunrise, after a night of watching to repel anticipated assaults, was shot as he entered his cabin door. Somewhat later than the events mentioned above, a very serious murder, or perhaps it may be called massacre, took place in the upper part of Bear creek, resulting in the death of several persons and the serious wounding of others. Tispu Tye became hostile, probably in consequence of the influence of the Indians in the lower valley, and an attack was made on settlers in the vicinity of the site of Ashland. Tispu Tye was not present at this event, and no evidence tends to show the degree of his participation therein; nor is it material to the story. A detached party of his band, under Sub-Chief Sambo, being temporarily encamped on Nell creek at the time of the Edwards-Willis-Nolan murders, excited the suspicion of the white men newly settled in the upper part of Bear creek valley and on tributary streams, who united to the number of twelve and proceeded to the Indian camp. The whites being armed, fired on the savages, who took refuge, as is their invariable custom, in the brush, whence they fired at the whites and shot Patrick Dunn through the left shoulder and Andrew Carter through the left arm. "One Indian only is known

Rogue River Valley Canal Company advertisement. Includes text: Rogue River Valley Canal Company, Medford National Bank Building (Successor), FISH LAKE WATER COMPANY, P. WELCH, Spokane, Washington, President, FRED N. CUMMINGS, General Manager, R. K. NEILL, Spokane, Washington, Vice-President, IRVING WORTHINGTON, Chief Engineer, Roguelands Inc., Medford National Bank Building, JOHN S. MANLEY, Manager Sales Department, 6500 ACRES IRRIGATED ORCHARD TRACTS PERPETUAL WATER RIGHT WITH EVERY ACRE, Seven miles North of Medford. Plowed, Leveled, fenced and planted to trees—Orchards cared for for a period of five years on Orchard Development Contracts—For further information call at our office or address: Roguelands Incorporated, Medford Nat. Bank Bldg., Medford, Oregon.

to have been killed, and a few slightly wounded." According to the accounts of interested parties this action occurred on the 13th of August. On the same day or the one following, the Indian women and children of the encampment were collected and taken to the camp of the whites, which was the house of Messrs. Al-berding and Dunn (now the General Tolman place), where a stockade had been constructed for the protection of the settlers and their families. On the 17th Sambo and his warriors, numbering a dozen or so, came in voluntarily and surrendered to the whites, and were provided for and retained at the "fort." Several families, including those of Samuel Grubb, Frederick Heber, Asa For-dyce, Isaac Hill and Robert Wright, were at this station, besides several single men whom the idea of mutual protection had drawn there. Having ample confidence in the good faith of their savage guests, no great precautions were taken to guard against surprise, and so the Indians had ample opportunity for an outbreak, which they effected on the morning of the 23d of August, as asserted by survivors, but on the 17th as given in various printed records. On this occasion they killed Hugh Smith and wounded John Gibbs, William Hodg-ings or Hudgins, Brice Whitmore, Morris Howell and B. Morris. Gibbs died soon after at the stockade at Wagner's, where the whites moved for protection. Hodgings expired while being taken to Jacksonville, and Whitmore, reaching that place, died within a few days. The others recovered, as did Dunn and Carter, previously wounded, both of the men being alive and well at this day. (To Be Continued.)

STRIKERS WILL ATTEMPT TO CLOSE WORKS TONIGHT

LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 16.—The striking metal workers will attempt tonight to close the Baker iron works, one of the largest establishments in Southern California, according to a statement today by George Gunrey, one of their leaders.

Gunrey declared that practically every machinist, boiler-maker and molder at the Baker works will quit tonight. He predicted that the doors

of the concern would be closed to-night.

Because of defections during the last two days less than a dozen men are left at work at the Lacey iron works, the union leaders say.

The manager of the Lacey company insists that more than 100 men still are at work, but admits that the efficiency of the plant has been impaired by the defections.

Union officials today began the distribution of funds sent here by the labor unions of San Francisco. They claim they have enough funds already on hand to care for the strikers for at least three months.

Mars Abandons Flight.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 16.—Aviator Mars today abandoned his flight in the biplane Skylark, in which he set out in an attempt to make a distance record.

He will go to Louisville, Ky., where he will make a flight Saturday.

Oxfords Pumps and Shoes advertisement. Includes text: OXFORDS Pumps and Shoes, You'll find no better place and certainly no more opportune time for choosing a pair of Oxfords, low shoes, pumps or shoes than right here and now. Our stock is very complete, comprising all the very latest styles and leathers. Our values are apparent to everyone who calls. We will not handle any but the very best qualities and our customers get satisfaction. MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN may be fitted out here in the proper and most lasting footwear. THE PREDOMINATING SHAPES COME IN Patents, Gunmetal, Tans, Suedes, etc., for all members of the family. HIGH TOPS FOR VACATION WEAR. You'll soon want high top shoes for outing wear. This is the place to look. The Store that Always Treats You Right VANDYKE'S