

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

Complete Series: Thirty-ninth Year. Daily, Fifth Year.

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SATURDAY BY THE MEDFORD PRINTING CO.

A consolidation of the Medford Mail, established 1859; the Southern Oregonian, established 1902; the Democratic Times, established 1872; the Ashland Tribune, established 1896, and the Medford Tribune, established 1908.

GEORGE PUTNAM, Editor and Manager

Entered as second-class matter November 1, 1902, at the post-office 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, \$1.00.

Gold Hill and Woodville, .50. Sunday only, my mail, per year, 1.50. Weekly, per year, 1.50.

Full Leased Wire United Press Dispatches.

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

Postage Rates.

\$3 to 12-page paper, .1c. \$3 to 24-page paper, .2c. \$3 to 36-page paper, .3c.

SWORN CIRCULATION.

Average Daily for— November, 1909, 1,700. December, 1909, 1,842. January, 1910, 1,925.

TOTAL CIRCULATION.

Table with 3 columns: Circulation type, Amount, and Total. Includes rows for 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th months.

Total for month, \$5,700. Less deductions, 650. Average net daily, 2,502.

STATE OF OREGON, County of Jackson, ss: On this 1st day of July, 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.

Notary Public for Oregon. MEDFORD, OREGON. Metropolis of Southern Oregon and Northern California and fastest-growing city in Oregon. Population, 12,100, 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 grows highest quality fruit in all markets of the world during the past five years. Write Commercial Club, enclosing \$1 for postage on finest community pamphlet ever written.

The assembly nominees are evidently not in need of a nerve tonic.

Ice water guzzling can be overcome.

Time, tide and gas meters wait for no man.

There are no weeds in the makeup of the grass widow.

Wise man consults his wife, then does as he thinks best.

Why not equip our legislative halls with immunity bathrooms?

Did you ever hear of a reformer who was willing to try it on himself?

Gossips have automobiles beaten a block when it comes to running people down.

Perhaps more men would be honest if they were not ashamed of being poor.

Doesn't it sound funny when you hear of a milkman being on the water wagon?

There is hardly any more cause for the rabid unmuzzled dog than for the rabid chauffeur.

A good way to get credit is to make people think that you don't want it.

From a woman's view point, the age of discretion is reached when she begins to forget her birthdays.

Dr. Wiley has excellent views on almost everything. He now states that there is nothing especially dangerous in kissing.

If the public does not believe that white paper costs money, what about a Boston paper owing \$900,000 to a single paper company?

Nat Goodwin is reported to have dropped \$10,000 at Reno. Nat doesn't appear to be any more successful in picking winners than he is in picking wives.

The Gaekwar of Baroda, after his second visit, asserts that America is a great country. It would seem that he might have been able to detect that on his first trip.

Artemus Ward would probably demonstrate as a "sarkastigul cuss" the person who recommends Doc Cook as a traveling companion for Well-man in that trans-Atlantic balloon trip.

ROGUE RIVER FISH BILL.

ARGUMENTS against the initiative bill filed by the Rogue River Fish Protective association to protect fish in the Rogue river, has brought forth two protests that will be printed in the state pamphlet along with the argument for the bill. One is by the Hume interests, the monopoly at the mouth of the river, and the other is by the Grants Pass Fishermen's union, whose seining operations in the upper river, especially the illegal seining under the Ament dam, have called forth no end of protests.

The initiative petition was drawn up by representative citizens and business men of Josephine and Jackson counties. It is in accordance with the wishes and desires of nine-tenths of the inhabitants of the two counties. Its purpose is to keep the Rogue river the finest angling stream in America, and prevent the total extermination of fish which is now threatened.

The Hume argument asserts that no small mesh nets are used by the monopoly operating on the Rogue river. Nevertheless, small mesh nets are used in the Rogue, and there have been arrests and prosecutions for it.

The Humes state that there has never been any "steelhead salmon or any other variety of salmon" caught in Rogue river and thrown away because they were too small for use, and that "steelhead salmon have never been used for canning purposes on the Rogue."

In the first place the steelhead is not a salmon, but is a true trout, northing more or less than the rainbow trout. It is classed as salmon by the laws of Oregon to permit seining at the instance of fishermen. It is true that small trout are not thrown away by fishermen, because they are refrigerated and shipped. Cold storage plants have been operated at the mouth of the river for this very purpose, and the records of the master fish warden's office show as large an annual take of steelhead as 275,000 pounds, not for canning purposes, but for refrigeration and sale in eastern markets.

In addition to the operations at the mouth of the river against steelhead, the Grants Pass Fishermen's union also ships tons of refrigerated steelhead, all of which find a ready sale in Portland and eastern markets.

The Humes state that the run of steelheads dates from December 1 to March 1. As a matter of fact, there is a spring run of steelhead and also a summer run. In fact, under normal conditions, there is a heavy fall run during the months of September, October and November. The largest takes made by the seiners and gillnetters is during the spawning period, when the steelhead ascends the stream to spawn.

According to Mr. Hume, the salmon hatcheries along the Rogue yearly produce many times the number of fish taken from its waters. If this is the case, why is the run of fish constantly decreasing, and why are there fewer salmon this year reaching the upper river than any previous year, and why do the records of the hatcheries show a constant diminution of output?

The record of the bureau of fisheries shows that last year there were 660,000 chinook eggs collected at the Elk creek station and 28,800 steelhead trout eggs, the smallest collection ever made on the Rogue river by the bureau in a single season. Why, if the stream is annually increasing in fish population, as Mr. Hume says, does this condition exist?

Mr. Hume says the fishing should be regulated, but not prohibited. The Rogue River Fish Protective association, co-operating with the master fish warden, tried to regulate by the passage of a bill limiting the open season, at the last session of the legislature. This bill was defeated through the efforts of the lobby maintained by the Hume interests. This monopoly has all along managed to control legislation affecting Rogue river and because the wishes of 50,000 people have not been considered as equal to the grasping demands of a single corporation, the people of the Rogue River valley have appealed to the people of the state to secure that which the legislature refused to grant at the instance of a corporation lobby.

The fishing monopoly at the mouth of the Rogue has for years enjoyed the longest open season of any concern on the coast, and all efforts to limit it have failed. The open season consists of 295 days out of the 365, as against 240 on the Columbia. There is no closed Sunday, but uninterrupted fishing during the running season. As a result, the output of salmon is constantly decreasing. In recent years, after the salmon run was over the fishermen turned their attention to catching the steelhead, which was not formerly the case. This has only been since cold storage plants were erected. Since then the steelhead, the gamest trout in America, has been commercialized and is rapidly being exterminated.

The Hume interests make a long plea for the poor fisherman, who makes his living by seining and gillnetting and selling his take to the Hume company. They state that if fishing were forbidden, it would take away their only means of maintenance, compelling them to seek other fields to gain a livelihood, and the result would depopulate the section. If the Humes have the interest of the fishermen at heart, they ought to pay them somewhere near living wages. For years the monopoly has paid for fish only a fraction of the amount paid by the Columbia River

canneries. Even with wholesale slaughter going on, the Rogue river fisherman makes a bare living, with the prices paid by the Humes, who realize a tremendous profit from the industry. Another thing the Humes do not mention: most of the fishermen are Indians, half breeds, or foreigners, a majority of whom would be just as well off catching fish for their own use as for the Hume profit.

One would think, from reading the Hume argument, that seines and gillnets actually increase the production of fish. It makes one wonder how it was that, years ago, before the Rogue was commercially fished, there were a hundred salmon and trout to everyone there now. Moreover, as far as the confiscation of investments is concerned, there has been a hundred dollars taken out for every dollar invested, the bulk of which has gone outside of Oregon.

To the people of the Rogue river country, with its constantly increasing annual stream of tourists, the Rogue as the finest angling stream in America, is one of its chief attractions, and means far more commercially in dollars and cents to the country than it does to have a single corporation growing rich at the expense of the rest of the community, spending its profits abroad.

As to the Grants Pass fishermen, they have no investments to speak of, and most of them fish because they are too lazy to work.

GRAND TRUNK STRIKE STILL ON

Hope of Arbitration is Dim, Due to Employment of Pinkertons and Strikebreakers After Agreement is Submitted—Sympathetic Strike.

TORONTO, Ont., July 26.—In spite of the fact that the strikers on the Grand Trunk and the railroad agreed to submit their differences to a board of arbitration and that the officials of the road endeavored to operate freight and passenger trains yesterday, it appears today that the hope of arbitration is slight and that the tieup of the road may be made more complete than ever.

Presidents Garretson of the conductors and Lee of the trainmen are here to confer with Vice-Presidents Berry and Murdock concerning the next move of the strikers. It is understood that one of the questions that will come up is in regard to other roads handling freight diverted to them by the Grand Trunk. This is likely to complicate matters, it is declared, and sympathetic strikes may be declared unless the roads refuse to handle this business. If the strikers succeed in forcing the other lines to refuse to handle the business the loss to the grand Trunk, already enormous, will be greatly increased.

The action of the company in using Pinkertons to guard their yards and in importing strikebreakers after agreeing to arbitration is said to have caused the union leaders to consider withdrawing their consent to arbitration. It is believed in union circles here that arbitration now is very unlikely. One purpose of the conference today is said to be to formulate plans for tying up the road completely.

JUDGE CANON GETS ONLY TWO SIMOLEONS

While the catch was pretty large last night, the fish that came to the police net were not remunerative to the city treasury.

George Carr was accused of striking a man, but showed his innocence. He was allowed to go.

William Bowman was drunk and was given an opportunity to get back to his job cutting wood, with the understanding that he was to hand in \$5 next time he came to town.

A. J. Adkins had also been drunk—\$5 and orders to get to work was his portion.

James Dunlop, drunk, was given three choices, viz.: \$10, five days or get out. He got.

Frank Morrissey, who had been up the day before, had been fined and ordered to return to his job on the ditch, thought the judge was joking, so didn't go out. As a consequence, a \$10 fine stands against him and he was ordered to go to work without any further preliminaries.

E. L. Simot, an employe of the city engineer's office, was arrested for riding a bicycle on the sidewalk. He was given one of Judge Canon's characteristic lectures and fined \$2. He promised to be good hereafter. His excuse was that he didn't think a small town like this would have a bicycle ordinance, when arrested by Chief Shearer. This aroused the mayor's civic pride and the young man came near losing his job.

At the cost of a few stamps and a little time, you may answer some want ads that will lead to unforeseen business and profits.

MARTIAL LAW IN BARCELONA

Ten Thousand Troops and Two Thousand Gendarmes in Readiness for Outbreak of Bloody Revolution—No Assemblages Permitted.

TOULOUSE, via, Figueras, July 26.—The Spanish military censorship has tightened around Barcelona. Martial law practically is in force, although the constitution has not been suspended as yet. News is being sent out by courier to the frontier and thence transmitted into France.

Anticipating the outbreak of a bloody revolution, 10,000 troops and 2000 gendarmes have taken up strategic positions in Barcelona, according to dispatches received today. Reinforcements of veteran troops are being held in readiness at Sargossa and Valencia for any emergency. Troop trains, with steam up, are on sidings ready to speed to Barcelona and pour thousands of soldiers into the city to crush out the rebellion.

Detachments of soldiers have taken position without the old walls adjacent to the various garrisons. An especially heavy guard is camped near the University of Barcelona, where it is feared revolution may have its beginning among the 2500 students of the institution. Police and soldiers are stationed in the buildings, which house the law courts. The city prisons are strongly guarded. Orders have been issued preventing the people from assembling in the streets or squares and even the main thoroughfares are almost deserted. Business is practically at a standstill.

Agitators have kept under cover for fear of arrest, but placards posted during the night appear daily on dead walls, urging a general strike to begin Friday.

PRESIDENT TAFT IS VISITING ROCKLAND, ME.

ROCKLAND, Me., July 26.—Rockland is festively decked out today in honor of the first president of the United States ever to visit the town. The streets were filled with people early in the day.

The president landed from the Mayflower at 11 o'clock and was received by a committee that numbered most of the townspeople, and escorted to an automobile in which he was whirled away to see the sights of the pretty Maine harbor and vicinity.

President Taft will spend tomorrow at Bideford Pool, the home of Professor Moore, husband of Mrs. Taft's sister. Thursday the president will return to Beverly.

MISS ILLINGTON'S COMPANY ARRIVES FROM THE EAST

TACOMA, Wash., July 26.—Following the arrival of the 12 actors who will support Margaret Illington when she returns to the stage next month, rehearsals of the new play, "Until Eternity," will begin immediately.

The Trespians arrived here from New York City late yesterday. They went to the Tacoma hotel, where the first reading of the play took place last night.

BREAK POWER LABOR UNIONS AT PORTLAND

Retailers Declare for Open Shop and Organized Labor Sees Attempt to Break Its Power—Teamsters and Ironworkers Now Out.

PORTLAND, Or., July 26.—What labor leaders declare to be the first step in a deliberate effort to break the power of the labor unions in Portland was taken by members of the Retail Merchants' association last night when it was decided that the association "would stand for an open shop."

Thirty-three out of the 42 members of the organization were present. They unanimously indorsed a resolution which follows: "We stand for the open shop, meaning thereby a square deal and equal rights for union and non-union workers."

Five members of the Employers' association, which is now attempting to break the union teamsters' strike for a 25-cent daily wage increase, were present to assure the association that they were in hearty accord with the open-shop movement.

Representatives from the Portland iron-working industries likewise were present to assure the association members that their concerns would back the movement.

The iron-working plants likewise have a strike to contend with. The men demand shorter hours and more pay.

Certain members of the association today admitted that the action for an open shop was inspired by the fact that the teamsters went on strike.

In a statement purporting to be official, it was announced that the action of the Retail Merchants' association was not taken to stop the teamsters' strike, but "mostly to check the attempts of the unions to unionize the whole city, to make it a closed town like San Francisco." At the conclusion of the statement it was incidentally declared that the association does not want to put the unions out of existence, or show hostility toward them.

BEARS CONTINUE TO RAID STOCK MARKET

NEW YORK, July 26.—Losses ranging from a fraction to a full point in practically all the active stocks marked the opening of the market today. Consolidated dropped 2 1/4 points. Western Union, Interborough preferred and American Sugar dropped 1 1/2. When the opening break in the corn market was reported the whole list took a brace. Most of the active stocks returned to last night's closing level as a result of the rally. Later many stocks suffered violent declines. There was not sufficient demand to meet the forced liquidation that came into evidence. St. Louis, Southwestern lost 8 points, Southern Railway preferred 7 1/2, Missouri Pacific 6 1/2, Rock Island preferred 4 3/4 and a number of other stocks dropped from 2 to 3.

NOTICE TO WATER USERS

HEREAFTER ALL THE THAT PORTION OF THE CITY LYING WEST OF BEAR CREEK AND SOUTH OF MAIN STREETS WILL IRRIGATE LAWNS AND GARDENS BETWEEN 5 A. M. AND 7 A. M. AND BETWEEN 7:30 P. M. AND 9:30 P. M. AND AT NO OTHER TIME. ALL THAT PORTION OF THE CITY LYING EAST OF BEAR CREEK AND NORTH OF MAIN STREET WILL IRRIGATE LAWNS AND GARDENS BETWEEN THE HOURS OF 7 A. M. AND 9 A. M. AND BETWEEN 5:30 P. M. AND 7:30 P. M. AND AT NO OTHER TIME.

ALL WATER USERS ARE EARNESTLY REQUESTED TO CO-OPERATE WITH THE CITY AUTHORITIES IN MEETING THE PRESENT SITUATION TO THE END THAT ALL MAY SECURE THE WATER THEY NEED.

BY ORDERS OF THE CITY COUNCIL. W. H. CANON Mayor.

points. At noon the market was dull with a steadier tone. That market closed very weak. Bonds were weak.

Death of Mrs. Beaulieu. Died—At her home, 615 South Oakdale avenue, Rosalie Margaret, beloved wife of Theodore E. Beaulieu, Sunday morning, July 24, 1910. The remains will probably be taken to Portland, but notice will appear later.

It still looks as if the airship passenger lines would be some time in putting the railroads out of business.

Hot Time for Teddy. OYSTER BAY, N. Y. July 26.—Oyster Bay experienced a record-breaking heat today and Colonel Roosevelt took things easy. His sole visitor was Consul General Jay, of Cairo, Egypt, who had luncheon at Sagamore Hill.

WANTED

Fifty boxes of pears, any kind or variety, to use in packing school. Would appreciate any of our members bringing in one or more boxes at once. We pay 1c per pound.

Try and help us out. We need help on this.

ROGUE RIVER FRUIT & PRODUCE ASSOCIATION



EYES GET TIRED from overwork just the same as any other organ of the body. REST YOUR EYES by letting me fit you with a pair of Glasses that will

RELIEVE THE STRAIN and take some of the tension off the optic nerves and muscles. I use only the latest methods and scientific instruments.

Dr. Rickert OVER KENTNER'S.

Send a Messenger

that will meet with the approval of the recipient of your message. Any old kind of a messenger won't answer. The best should always be sent "if" you wish the recipient to pass a favorable verdict.

What you think about business stationery isn't quite so important as what your correspondent thinks. Don't buy

OLD HAMPSHIRE BOND

because it pleases you, but because it influences the man you write in your favor.

Old Hampshire Bond is a clean, crisp paper, made for clean, crisp business bills. It is sold on the assumption that there's economy in quality. A handsome specimen book given upon request, showing letterheads and other business forms, printed, lithographed and engraved on the white and fourteen colors.



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