WOULD DO AWAY WITH GAG LAW

Democrat Introduces Resolution Which if Passed Will Prevent Heads of Departments From Punishing Employees for Testifying.

WASHINGTON, May 13. — Charges that government department heads are punishing their subordinates for giving testimony before the congressional committees, and that they are thus in contempt of the house and senate, are made in a resolution introduced in the house today by Representative Batherick (democrat, Ohio). Batherick's resolution recites:

"Government employes disclosing information respecting matters before investigated have been dismissed and branded as unworthy of trust.

"It is the privilege and duty of all such employes having knowledge of irregularities in the service to present such knowledge to the appropriate committee of congress.

"Hereafter any employe superseded, demoted or discharged for giving information to a congressional committee may submit his case to the chairman of that committee. If the committee finds that such employe was punished, the head of the department shal reinstate such employe and the superior officers who caused his punishment shall be declared in contempt and punished for their act."

Tired of Life: Suicides.

PORTLAND, Or., May 13.— Leaving a note saying he was tired of life, S. Naussig, a laborer, blew off his head with a shotgun at the International hotel today.

Eugene Ely in Flight

Eugene Ely and associates flying over crowd at meet in San Francisco, and who will fly at Medford ball park, June. 3.

WILL PRODUCTION OF APPLES EVER EXCEED THE DEMAND

(Continued from Page 1.)

much the western states produced, are submitted:

	Barrels.
Montana	100,000
Colorado	550,000
Idaho	200,000
Utah	175,000
Oregon	575,000
Washington	800,000
Total	2,400,000

While the apples from theirrigated districts have won fame in the markets on account of their size, flavor and beauty, it will be noted that New York production in point of volume was greater by 800,000 barrels. Incidentally, the term "barrel" is merely a unit of measurement in the Pacif northwest, the product being of such high quality as to demand packing in boxes for fancy marketing. In the east the old barrel system chiefly is in vogue.

Despite the advance in irrigation, apple production in the United States for 1910 was only 23,825,000 barrels, against 69,000,000 barrels in 1896.

The New York Sun states that an Australian apple growers' association has practically decided to ship from 90,000 to 100,000 cases of apples to the United States. This, in itself is a graphic comment on conditions in the United States.

There are two common causes for misconception as regards the possibility of an overproduction of apples.

One of these is the hastily assumed impression, already referred to, that the same peculiar conditions which prevail west of the Rocky mountains also prevail throughout the United States. The second cause of error is the failure to appreciate that the extensive planting of apple orchards is not of itself a sure indication of an increase in production proportioned to theincrease in the area of orchards.

In the east an apple is an apple, whether good, bad or indifferent. In the west several of the states have pased laws forbidding the selling or giving away of diseased or wormy apples. In favored western localities, like the Bitter Root valley, this means an enormously enhanced value to crops because natural conditions render every apple perfect. Judicious planting of varieties in the manner practiced by the Bitter Root Valley Irrigation company, and which recently elicited press dispatches from Washington, D. C., in praise of the success achieved by the company in setting a precedent in top notch orcharding, is another guarantee of the quality of the select western product.

In the old apple-growing localities, where neglect has been paramount and where climatic conditions permit fruit pests to thrive, a large percentage of the apples are unfit for any market and are scarcely fit for swine. In the east, on account of poor varieties which do not admit of keeping or shipping, it is safe to say that only about 50 per cent of the apples are good enough for market.

In the Pacific northwest, the firm, perfect qualities of theapples permit growers to hold a large part of the crop in storage until late in the spring, to exact the highest possible price for their products. With improved storage conditions, visitors to the Pacific northwest in early spring find many carloads of apples which later will sell at premiums over earlier prices, which are always high. In comparison, only a small percentage of eastern apples will permit of holding to obtain the highest market.

The wearing out of the soil without adequate effort to restore it, and, more vital still, the prevailing in the east of deadly fruit pests like the San Jose scale, codling moth and many fungus diseases, are chiefly responsible for the heavy loss. Where there were thousands of profitable orchards in the east a dozen or twenty years ago, there are only a few that have survived. In the east apple growing is a side issue; in the west it is a specialty.

The figures of department of agriculture apple production since 1895 are as follows:

*Year	Total crop barrels	Market demand barrels	Surplus barrels	Deficiency barrels
1895	59,000,000	45,000,000	14,000,000	.....
1896	68,000,000	48,000,000	20,000,000	.....
1897	42,000,000	50,000,000	.....	8,000,000
1898	22,500,000	50,000,000	.....	27,500,000
1899	38,000,000	50,000,000	.....	12,000,000
1900	47,500,000	52,000,000	.....	4,500,000
1901	27,500,000	52,000,000	.....	24,500,000
1902	45,000,000	53,000,000	.....	8,000,000
1903	44,000,000	53,000,000	.....	9,000,000
1904	44,000,000	53,000,000	.....	9,000,000
1905	24,000,000	53,000,000	.....	29,000,000
1906	35,500,000	54,000,000	.....	18,500,000
1907	25,000,000	54,000,000	.....	29,000,000
1908	24,500,000	55,000,000	.....	30,500,000

* The crop for 1909 was 25,415,000 barrels; for 1910, 23,825,000 barrels.

It will be seen from these figures that in the last 12 years there has been only one (1900) when the supply of apples approached the demand—that the average deficiency of supply under the normal demand for apples in the United States has been almost 17,500,000 barrels. Indications, so far as the east is concerned, are that the supply will continue to shrink.

In respect to apple exports from American ports and imports of apples at European ports, it should be borne in mind that a considerable part of the apple supply of the continent at present comes from Italy, Hungary, Tasmania and other regions where apples are raised to a greater or les extent. Exports from this country are limited by reason of the high prices which good apples readily bring at home.

In 1893-94 the equivalent of only 524,541 boxes of apples was exported from the North American ports of New York, Boston, Montreal, Portland, Halifax, St. Johns, Philadelphia and Annapolis. Of John, Philadelphia and Annapolis. Of the season's export referred to, Montreal sent the equivalent of 168,765 boxes; New York, 88,188; Boston, 14,388, and the other points mentioned sent 253,206 boxes.

Of this total export of 524,547 boxes, Liverpool and London took 401,358 boxes; Glasgow took 115,572 boxes, and the paltry remainder of 7617 boxes went to various other ports.

Ten years later, in the season of 1903-4, the same group of ports across the water imported the equivalent of 10,904,977 boxes of apples—more than 20 times as great a quantity as in 1893-94.

For six years, beginning with 1903-4, apple exports from this side have averaged 7,548,000 boxes (computations being based upon a uniform box basis).

Recently Hamburg and Bremen have evinced a craving for American apples, German merchants inviting shipments of fancy box stock from the United States.

In 1908-9, the port of Bremen received the equivalent of 53,574 boxes; Hull, 9594 boxes and Baltic ports, 7239 boxes.

American Consul A. G. Seyfert reported from Owen sound, Canada, in December, 1909, that the Canadian crop was being shipped to the northwestern part of the Dominion instead of being exported. Shortage in apples resulted in lessening the exports to England.

In January, 1910, in Panama, where thousands of Americans are engaged in work upon the canal, the compiler saw cull apples sold for 20 cents apiece, the fruit having been brought from the United States.

It has well been said that the apple is the king of fruits. It can be used in more different ways than any other fruit. Prevailing prices have rendered it a luxury to such an extent that only well-to-do families can afford the better grades. With theincreasing population and buying power of the American people the apple shortage must be felt more and more acutely in the years to come.

NOTICE.

Dr. Barber is now located in rooms 207 and 208 Farmers and Fruitgrowers bank building and will be pleased to meet his friends and patrons in the new location.

Look at the classified ads if you have lost something—and if the finder hasn't advertised, You Advertise.

Haskins for Health.

Copyright 1909, by C. E. Zimmerman Co.--No. 45

The Tie Between Us and the Kitchen

is a close one, maybe you have never thought it over, but nothing contributes so much to true home comfort as a properly equipped kitchen. The cook stove or range is the most important part of the kitchen furnishings, and you should have one that will do its work properly and in the most cleanly manner. This means sweet temper for the woman folks, good food, so there is nothing else which contribute so much to the happiness of the home. Our prices on steel ranges will astonish you if you had any idea they could be bought as low as we have priced them you would have had one long ago.

Weeks & McGowan Co.

114-124 WEST MAIN STREET

FIRE BREAKS OUT IN ASYLUM

Loss to State Institution is Fixed at $15,000—Convict Labor Will Be Used to Repair Building—No Insurance is Carried.

SALEM, Or., May 13.—As far as known, the cause of the fire in the asylum for the insane building last night is not definitely known, but it is ascribed to deficient wiring.

The board this morning ordered the work of repairing to be started Monday. The loss is estimated at $15,000 and will cause a deficiency—the first under the present administration. Most of the repair work will be done by convict labor. The state carries no insurance on its properties.

ADVERTISED LETTER LIST.

The following list of letter remain uncalled for at the postoffice at Medford, Oregon, Wednesday, May 10, 1911:

Adams, E P
Barton, Geo W
Burlingame Majors
Bergan, Elmer
Blakeley, Mrs F L
Bray, George
Butler, Mrs Marie Hancock
Cadena, Joe
Carpenter Chas E
Cavener, S S (2)
Childs, Ray
Chase, Mary K
Conley, Clara
Davis, John M
Danielson Claude
Donovan, Mrs F A
Edwards, H F
Fox, Rose
Fritz, Orville
Hall, George
Hance, Frank
Hewett, S M
Hillman, M
Howlett, Hattie
Hoffman, M
Holistadt, J T
Hutson, Frank
Jasperson, C A
Johnson, A H
Johnson, L C
Ijams, L
Jones, Mrs Lena
Jones, Margaret
Kidder, Silas
Krekeler, A J
Leslie, Robert
Loor, H T
Love, H T
Med House Painting & Sign Co
Mefford, Thos (2)
McCoy, Mrs
Miller, J W
McHenry I B
Myles, Mrs Millie
Neall, F M
Nicholsen, Alonzo
O'Brien, Pat
O'Leary, Charles
Paulman, Hazel
Phillip, Herman
Royl, Garfield S
Rogue River Entertainer
Rogue River Valley Apple Orchard
Sam, Master B
Severs, E V
Simpson, Jessie
Silby, Geo
Simmons, A W
Stewart, L W
Stoddard, O L
Storer, B
Smith, Mrs G R
Smith, Wm M M D
Taussig, L B
Thompson, Thoresius Kerholt
Titus, Mrs Wm H
Tisdale, Luther
Tornell, L M
Vandervort, Garner
Waterman, J D
Wann, Mrs Louise
Willson, Alex
Willson, Mrs Emar
Wright, Albert

Package.

Findlay, J R

Parties calling for the above will please say "advertised." A charge of one cent will be made upon the delivery of these letters. A. M. WOODFORD, P. M.

Small Fire in Office.

The fire department responded to an alarm Friday morning about 10 o'clock but could not locate the fire until it had been extinguished.

A retort in the dental parlors of Dr. Deane, 133 East Main street, flashed up when ignite and a muslin screen standing close by was ignited. A telephone call was sent in, but in some manner the fire reported at 233 East Main street instead of No. 133, and by the time the fire department could locate it the fire had been extinguished. No material damage was done.

Look at the ads for the chance to buy the property you need at a "right price."

WOOD FOR SALE

Limited amount of Dry Ash, either block or split. Low price.

Phone 3311.

Union Meat Co.

TAKE UP A -CLAIM-

Every citizen, man or woman, has a timber and stone right of 160 acres, price to the government $2.50 per acre. No cultivation, residence or improvement required. I have about twenty-five claims to locate. See me and have a talk. This land is worth $20.00 per acre. Call or write

A. B. SALING, Room 34, Jackson County Bank Building. 318*

FOR SALE

BY OWNER: Five acre tract; platted; large, fine lots; sewer and water in; no agents Address Box 666, care of this office.

It's Just As Easy

To think in fifties and hundreds as in Nickels and Dimes. And it's a hanged sight easier to manage a big business than a little one.

BOOSTING HELPS, OF COURSE

But almost any business will grow big unless you are continually doing things to keep it small. It is unfortunately common practice to stunt the growth of a business by being original enough to swim against the current in which others are drifting to success.

The Path is Broad and the way well lighted.

Hang Out an Electric Sign

And grow big by not holding back.

Rogue River Electric Company

DO YOU KNOW?

That NOW is the time to replace your old fence with a new one. That it will improve the appearance of your properly fully FIFTY PER CENT if the fence is right and properly constructed.

That The Page Wire Fence

is best suited for the purpose, as it is made up of the best High Carbon Steel Wire that is found in fencing; in addition to this, it is the only fence which has the PAGE KNOT, and continuous cross wire to weave it together, hence it

Is The Best Fence

that money can buy or modern science produce. Owing to each line wire being coiled before the fence is woven, Page Fence is easily erected ove. hills and through dales, without the necessity of cutting and splicing. It is

MADE

at Adrian, Mich., and shipped by us in carload lots, direct from the FACTORY TO THE CONSUMER, thus insuring the greatest value at the lowest possible price.

Let us show you why you should use Page Fence in preference to any other. We furnish, without charge, estimates on cost of fencing tracts, and contract to build fences complete.

We will figure with you on any amount of fencing, from one rod to a carload. If you are wanting Fence, Gates, or either new or cedar posts, let us figure with you. We furnish man and tools and assist in the erection of Page Fence without extra cost.

GADDIS & DIXON

"THE PAGE FENCE MEN" PHONE 2681.

Distributors for Southern Oregon and Northern California.

MAIN OFFICE, 134 NORTH RIVERSIDE AVENUE, MEDFORD, ORE.