

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

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GEORGE PUTNAM, Editor and Manager

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SWORN CIRCULATION. Daily average for six months ending December 31, 1910, 2721.

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, Ore.

MEDFORD, OREGON.

Metropolis of Southern Oregon and Northern California, and the fastest-growing city in Oregon. Population—U. S. census 1910; 8848; estimated, 1911—10,000.

"Apple King of the World." at the National Apple Show, Spokane, 1909, and a car of Newtowns won First Prize in 1910.

Rogue River bears brought highest prices in all markets of the world during the past six years.

SEVEN JURORS FOR "WAPPY'S" TRIAL

Attorney Asks Tailsmen if They Have Been Approached With Suggestion That They Might Become Heir to Eastern Property.

SEATTLE, Wash., May 27.—Early today seven jurors had been accepted for the trial of former Chief of Police C. W. Wappenstein on one indictment charging the receiving of a \$1000 bribe from Charles Gerald and Gideon Tupper for protecting a resort.

COUPLE TO WED ON TOP INDEPENDENCE MONUMENT

GRAND JUNCTION, Col., May 27.—Miss Beatrice Farnham, a Boston artist, and John Otto, hermit of Monument Canyon, which is to be set aside as "monolithic national monument park" by President Taft, plan to be married on the top of Independence Monument.

MEXICAN CONSUL MAY BE RECALLED FOR SAN DIEGO

SAN DIEGO, Cal., May 27.—Dr. J. R. Diaz Prieto, Mexican consul at San Diego was accused today by the Anti-Interference league of having violated the neutrality laws.

Seattle Grabs a Hoe.

SEATTLE, Wash., May 27.—Boy scouts and school children united today in clearing back alleys and vacant lots of weeds.

Noted Miner Dead.

SEATTLE, Wash., May 27.—After six years of total blindness brought on by the glare of the Alaskan snows, Charles D. Lane, 71, a Nome pioneer and one of the widest known coast mining men, is dead today at Palo Alto, Cal.

Haskins for Health.

THE DEVIL AND THE STUMP.

OUT OF all the government's anti-trust litigation the conclusion grows more positive and inevitable that present anti-trust laws are not accomplishing and cannot be made to accomplish that for which they were enacted.

With as much regularity as trust combinations are brought to the point of so-called dissolution do we have the appearance of "allied interests" or separate charters with identical stockholders, or some other such scheme, which as effectively defeats the end aimed at as though the Sherman law did not exist.

To grow epigrammatic: The devil can be whipped around the stump, as he has been in former cases, to the benefit of the reorganized devil.

And the Sherman law has not proven a very difficult stump to encircle.

The "reorganized devil" has, in practically every instance, continued the same practices in somewhat different shape, and with just about the same results in building his own bank account from the pockets of the people.

In plain English, the Sherman law was enacted, presumably, for the purpose of preventing competition—throttling and trade-controlling combinations.

In equally plain English, it has not done it. Also, there is every indication in court decisions that it cannot do it.

The answer is not difficult to find: The Sherman law should be amended and strengthened so that there shall be no further question as to the achievement of its definite and substantial purpose.

The game of whipping the devil around the stump has played out; it has ceased to fool any considerable portion of the people.

Congress is in session; let it give the country a new deal.

The anti-trust law is an open question. Congress should either put some gum into it or repeal it.

It may have served some purpose in a great game of blind man's buff, but the handkerchief has fallen from the public eye.

Postal Savings Bank Rules

Accounts may be opened and deposits made by any person of the age of 10 years or over in his or her own name and by a married woman in her own name and free from any interference or control by her husband.

Deposits will be accepted only from individuals, and no account will be opened in the name of any corporation, association, society, firm, or partnership, or in the names of two or more persons jointly.

When a person applies to open an account he must furnish the necessary information for the postmaster or his representative to fill out an application, which he will then be required to sign.

Deposits are evidenced by postal-savings certificates issued in fixed denominations of \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100, each bearing the name of the depositor, the number of his account, the date of issue, the name of the depository office, and the date on which interest begins.

No account may be opened for less than \$1, nor will fractions of a dollar be accepted for deposit.

No person is permitted to deposit more than \$100 in any one calendar month nor to have a total balance to his credit at one time or more than \$500 exclusive of accumulated interest.

Savings certificates can not be transferred or negotiated and will be payable only to the person to whom issued.

Amounts less than \$1 may be saved for deposit by the purchase of 10-cent postal savings cards and adhesive 10-cent postal savings stamps.

Each postal savings card contains blank spaces to which savings stamps may be affixed from time to time as purchased, and a postal savings card with nine 10-cent saving stamps thus affixed will be accepted as a deposit of \$1 either in opening an account, or in adding to an existing account.

Savings cards and stamps will be redeemed only by the issue of savings certificates and are not valid for postage. They will not be received in exchange for postage stamps be accepted in exchange for postal savings cards or stamps.

Interest will be allowed on all deposits at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, computed on each savings

certificate separately, and payable annually. No interest will be paid on money which remains on deposit for a fraction of a year only.

Interest will continue to accrue on a savings certificate as long as it remains outstanding, certificates being valid until paid, without limitation as to time.

Compound interest is not allowed on an outstanding certificate, but a depositor may withdraw interest payable and include it in a new deposit, which will bear interest at the regular rate.

A depositor may at any time withdraw the whole or any part of his deposits to his credit with any interest payable by surrendering saving certificates, properly indorsed, for the amount desired.

When a depositor desires to withdraw only a part of the amount called for by any certificate covering the amount to be left on deposit, the new certificate will be so dated that the depositor will not lose interest on the amount remaining continuously on deposit.

When a person who has opened an account can not appear personally to make an additional deposit because of infirmity or for other good and sufficient reason, the amount to be deposited may be sent by a representative or forwarded by mail.

When an intending depositor desiring to open an account is unable to appear in person he may forward the money by a representative, who will be provided with an application form which must be properly filled out by the intending depositor and returned with the duplicate certificate or certificates.

A depositor will be permitted to exchange the whole or any part of his deposits in sums of \$20, \$40, \$80, \$100, or multiples of \$100 up to and including \$500, into United States registered or coupon bonds bearing interest at the rate of two and a half per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, and redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after one year from date of issue, both principal and interest payable 20 years from such date in United States gold coin.

A depositor desiring to convert

his savings deposits into bonds on January 1 and July 1 of any year must make application at least 15 days before either of the dates named to the postmaster in triplicate on a form which will be supplied him for that purpose.

At the time of making application he must indorse and surrender savings certificates covering the amount of the bonds desired, for which the postmaster will give him a receipt.

When the bonds applied for are received by the postmaster, the depositor will be notified and the bonds will be delivered by the postmaster on presentation of the receipt for the certificates surrendered.

Savings deposits converted into bonds are not counted as a part of the maximum of \$500 allowed one depositor, and there is no limitation upon the amount of available postal-savings bonds which may finally be acquired by a depositor.

Postal savings bonds are exempt from all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under state, municipal, or local authority.

Postal savings bonds can only be procured by the conversion of postal savings deposits, and will not be issued to persons who are not depositors, but whether in registered or coupon form they may, upon receipt by the depositor, be sold and assigned at any time to any person desired.

EASTERN CAPITAL IN OREGON

C. H. Redfield, local representative of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, is in receipt of a statement from that company in which it is shown that the Northwestern Mutual invested with the people of Oregon in 1910 nearly \$1,000,000.

The company paid or invested the state \$1,475,596.00 (not including cash surrender values paid to policy holders, agency expenses, taxes or medical examination fees) and received in premiums \$252,330.00.

The Northwestern Mutual wrote \$1,823,000 of insurance in Oregon in 1910, a much larger amount than was written by any other company.

STEEL TRUST'S SECRETS BARE

Carnegie out. They paid \$1,000,000 for an option on Carnegie's plant at a price of \$100,000,000. Later they were forced to forfeit the \$1,000,000 option. That made them sore.

"In 1900 Morgan organized the National Tube Company and made money. He was also heavily interested in railroads. Carnegie intimated that he proposed to build a tube plant at Ashtabula, Ohio, and a railroad rounding up his various plants to realize him of the necessity of paying freight to outside roads.

"Nervous at this, Morgan asked Jim Hill to find a way to prevent Carnegie's plan, for he feared that Andrew would demoralize the railroad, as well as the steel situation. Hill arranged an interview between me and Morgan. I told them to get Schwab and the latter then came to New York with a tentative plan for the consolidation of the steel industry which evolved into the holding company scheme.

"Frick is sore. "Frick, sore because he had lost his \$1,000,000 option, made Carnegie insist that the Frick concern, the National Steel Company, be included in the bonds given Carnegie. In this way the concern received \$10,000,000 more than it was worth. Carnegie received \$323,000,000 for his share in the Carnegie Steel Company."

Congressman Stanley of Kentucky, author of the bill which resulted in the examination, questioned Gates. He referred to the Roosevelt letter of explanation sent to the senate in which the former president, said he had given Gary and Frick permission to absorb the Tennessee Company because they had told him it was in bad shape and its absorption might avert a panic.

Gates said that such a condition was not apparent and that not a single dollar had changed hands in the transaction.

"There is a clearing house association in New York," he added. "I was told that a certain bank or trust company went to the clearing house for help. There was a run on that bank. The clearing house committee examined the bank's collateral and reported that too much had been loaned on Tennessee stocks. The bank needed \$10,000,000. The situation was laid before Morgan, who then suggested that the United States

Steel Corporation absorb the Tennessee company."

Asked if \$10,000,000 was given this bank—the Trust Company of America—on condition that Tennessee be given to the corporation, Gates said: "Well, I couldn't say it was just that way. The bank got the money from a syndicate made up in Morgan's office after the absorption of the Tennessee Company—not before."

Morgan Lost Nothing.

Gates said that before the absorption Morgan had offered 150 per share for the Tennessee stock, while in its exchange for United States Steel Trust stock it brought only about 96. Asked if he thought the steel corporation had lost money on the deal, Gates said:

"Well I have never heard of Morgan making an assignment, have you? My surmise is that, finding a large amount of Tennessee Coal and Iron stock in the possession of the Trust Company of America, he forced the sale."

Gates contradicted practically every statement in Roosevelt's explanation why he had allowed the steel trust to absorb the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company. He laughed continually, discoursing about hundreds of millions as though they were mere trifles. He declared that the Republic Company, his concern, has not now and never did have an agreement regarding prices with the United States Steel Corporation.

Gates was excused at 3:30 o'clock and the committee then adjourned its sessions for the day.

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NOTICE. Eagles, attention. There will be something doing Thursday night and don't you forget it. Special invitation to visiting brothers. Hall corner Main and Central avenue. JAMES STEWART, Secretary.

Haskins for Health. Where to Go Tonight

Jarvey Theatre. Clean, Catchy, Comedy. Feature Photographs. Excellent Music. ONE DIME

THE ISIS THEATRE. Big Double Bill. Look Who's Arrived. BRISTOW & WARNER in their comedy skit entitled MARY'S BIRTHDAY

Introducing That Balancing Rube Kid and A Dainty Country Miss N. B.—This act carries special scenery.

He's Here Also HARRY BURNS Society Entertainer and Monologist.

The somewhat different comedian in an original up-to-date turn, introducing his own original jokes and songs. Mr. Burns played the principal part in George Cohn's musical comedy last season. This alone is sufficient to warrant a good, clever turn.

U-GO "WHERE THE CROWDS GO" LAST APPEARANCE OF Marjorie Mandeville and her superb company, presenting "A SOLDIER SWEETHEART"

Beautiful comedy drama. Specialties between acts.

NATATORIUM. SWIMMING SESSIONS — A. M.: 10 a. m. to 12 noon. P. M.: 2 p. m. to 6 p. m. Evening: 7 p. m. to 10 p. m.

Private instruction from 10 a. m. to 12. For further information see the instructor.

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The Merrivold Shop FOR

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Legal Blanks All Forms

Correct Forms For This State

Medford Book Store

little house-maid says an ice box keeps things cool.



keep cool and keep your food cool and fresh. our spring stock of ice chests is here with all the new innovations in refrigerating. all sizes; all shapes; all prices. pay a little at a time and keep cool while you are paying. your credit is good at the big store with the little prices.

MEDFORD FURNITURE & HARDWARE CO



"The Best in the World" As the bride led her friends into her cool, spotless kitchen, they broke into a chorus of approval.

"Well, I am proud of it," she said, "and proudest of all my stove. It's a New Perfection Oil Cook-stove, and I think they are the best in the world. They toast, roast, broil and bake equally well—really to perfection—and the kitchen stays much cooler and cleaner than with any other range. This stove cuts my kitchen work almost in half."

There is no wood or coal to carry for a New Perfection; no ashes to clean up. It is ready for use as soon as lit; out at a touch of the fingers—economical as well as quick and convenient.

New Perfection Oil Cook-stove. Made with 1, 2 and 3 burners, with long, turquoise blue enameled chimneys. Handicapped finished throughout. The 2- and 3-burner stoves can be had with or without a cabinet top, which is fitted with drop shelves, lower racks, etc. Dealers everywhere; or write for descriptive circular to the nearest agency of the Standard Oil Company (Incorporated)