

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

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GEORGE PUTNAM, Editor and Manager

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Full Leased Wire United Press Dispatches.

MEDFORD, OREGON: Metropolis of Southern Oregon and Northern California, and the fastest-growing city in Oregon. Population—U. S. census 1910—3549; estimated, 1912—10,000.

Five hundred thousand dollar Gravity Water System completed, giving finest supply pure mountain water, and 17.3 miles of streets paved.

JOLTS AND JINGLES By Ad Brown

"I have read Prof. Zuma's article on scientific money and potatoes. Will you tell me if he is 'fer' or 'agin' it?"—C. F.

The professor's article, able as it was, failed to settle the question for all time. Likewise it failed to restrain Brother McClure from firing another thousand words at Brother Whisler.

The professor will have to try again.

Suppose baby bumps her head on the corner of one of the new cubist dolls?

Prof. O'Gara's world famed snudge will look like a puff from a cigarette when the Crater Lake National forest starts in.

Grand Old Names. J. Joll, Greeky, Colo. Harry Topper, Mahle, Ore. Mr. C. Teeters, Disson, Ore.

Out and In. "I'm out for a ride," the motorist cried. As he hurried away with glee. Ten miles from town his gear broke down. And, "I'm in for a walk," sighed he.

"I'm out for a skate," the man did state. As he glided along in glee. Ten feet, we'll say, the ice gave way. "I'm in for a swim," said he.

"I'm out for a fly," said Bird Man Spry. When he found he couldn't stop, "And it's plain," he said, "to lose my head. Would put me in for a drop."

"I'm out for a lark," said the village spark. As he battered the copper's hat, Now he says, "My stars," from behind the bars, "I find I am in for a bat!"

"I'm out for the cash," said a young fellow brash. "I'm looking for money to hook," He found some, I guess, for they made him confess, And now he is in for a crook.

"I'm out for a fight," said a husky wight. As he hastened to start a row. He kicked in the knee a man bigger than he. And he's in for a "licking now."

KLAMATH COURTHOUSE FUND IS HELD LEGAL. KLAMATH FALLS, Ore., April 29.—The county court of Klamath county has the right to create and maintain a special courthouse fund according to a decision rendered by Circuit Judge H. L. Benson.

AGE SAVES FURTH FROM CONVICT'S CELL. BELLINGHAM, Wash., April 29.—Only his age saved Jacob Furth, the Seattle banker, convicted of conspiring to receive deposits from the penitentiary. So declared Judge Hardin when he imposed a fine of \$10,000 and costs yesterday.

GET YOUR RUBBISH READY FOR MAY 1. Every property owner in the city is urged to get their places cleaned up and the rubbish placed in sacks or boxes on the parking in front of their homes in order that it may be hauled away May 1 by the street cleaning department.

Lily Langtry is the latest star to be secured by Daniel Frohman for his moving pictures.

BEAUTIFYING MEDFORD.

THE effort of the Southern Pacific to co-operate with the city council, civic organizations and citizens of Medford in improving the appearance of the city by ordering the removal of the shacks that encumber the right-of-way between Sixth street and Main is most commendable. It is true that it has taken some five years to secure action, but large bodies move slowly.

As soon as the structures are fairly out of the way, improvement efforts should start. The ground should be parked, planted to lawn, shrubbery and shade trees, which will make Medford one of the most attractive spots to the traveler on the entire railroad line.

In the effort to improve and beautify the city, the school grounds should not be overlooked. The Roosevelt school grounds, for instance, present a disgraceful sight—piles of broken rock surrounding the building. If these rocks were out of the way, beautification would be an easy matter, and nominal expense.

It would cost but a few dollars to cart the rock away, yet since the construction of the building, the only attempt to improve the grounds has been the efforts by the pupils and janitor. A little co-operation should be forth coming from the school board.

Other school yards are in fair shape though some need cleaning up badly.

The greatest single factor in city improvement has been the Greater Medford club. It is due to the efforts of these ladies that we have a park at all. It is due to them that there has been even a sporadic attempt at beautification of residence streets by shade trees. To their tireless energy and perseverance the community is deeply indebted.

The refusal of Mrs. W. G. Davidson to longer serve as president of the Greater Medford club is to be regretted. She was one of the most capable of the many capable executives the club has had. She has proven herself a splendid administrator and a most efficient organizer. Under her regime the club has grown in membership and power, its scope of work has been enlarged to cover a large portion of human endeavor. Discord and faction have been banished and the club has entered an enlarged field of usefulness that makes it a vital element in the development of the community, which the new executive will doubtless extend. Mrs. Davidson's talents are too valuable to permit of their being unused. She is needed in the upbuilding and beautification of the city.

A TALE OF TWO STATES.

A NUMBER of people are planning on leaving the Rogue river valley for Southern California, under the impression that prosperity has its perpetual abiding place there. On the other hand, a far greater number of Southern Californians are planning to come to the Rogue river valley to make their home.

Southern California faces hard times. It has been one of the coldest, driest winters known in years. Thousands of acres of citrus fruit orchards have been killed outright by the cold. The drouth has made the grain and hay crop a total failure. Cattle are dying of starvation on the big ranges.

The prosperity of Southern California rests upon an artificial basis—the tourist erop. The climate and scenery have been capitalized and upon it has the entire superstructure of inflation been erected. Without the tourists, Southern California would collapse. Its soil and other products form but a small item in its total business. The tourists, which like the salmon, run every year, are the main dependence of the country.

Southern California's climate is not as healthy, the year around as that of Southern Oregon. For the first year or so, the climate seems delightful. Then the blood thins, and the comparatively slight changes in temperature are as keenly felt as in a northern clime. The lassitude of a warm clime soon supplants the inherent energy of colder climes. The individual "runs down." A change becomes necessary.

Southern California's boasted scenery is not as fine as that of Southern Oregon. Scenic wonders and picturesque vistas are far more plentiful in the land of the Rogue. It is true the sights of Southern California have been made accessible by fine highways, but in this respect only is Southern California as attractive to the sightseer.

Some day, Southern Oregon will learn to capitalize its climate and its scenery. Some day a large percentage of the money spending tourists will spend their dollars here. Some day we will have as good roads. And these some days are not so far in the future.

In the meantime, Southern Oregon's natural resources are greater, its possibilities fairer and its opportunities brighter than those of Southern California and those who seek prosperity by leaving the Rogue river valley for the parasitic career of the tourist leech in the "land of climate" are pursuing a will-o-the-wisp.

The Excursion to Crater Lake by the International Geographers Sept., 1912

Written for "Annales De Geographie" by Dr. Emmanuel de Margerie, Late President Geological Society of France.

(Translated from the French by P. J. O'Gara.)

Among the interesting contrasts between the eastern and western United States, in point of physical character, one of the most striking is furnished by the unequal distribution of volcanic rocks. In the "far west" we find volcanic rocks everywhere, while such lava flows are not known east of the Rocky mountains. Everywhere in the west there are proofs of recent volcanic activity, often in such characteristic form as never to be forgotten, such as the beheld in the majestic silhouettes of Mount Rainier, Mount Adams and Mount Shasta glistening in the distance under their covering of eternal snows. To enumerate all the cones and lava flows which the transcontinental excursionists saw in the course of their journey—thanks to an itinerary judiciously chosen—would be an almost impossible task. We will now consider one of the most unique geological wonders, Crater Lake, near Medford, Ore. We count our visit to Crater Lake as among the cherished memories of the excursion.

Medford to Crater Lake.

Arriving at the city of Medford, Ore., made famous because of the magnificent orchards surrounding it, we were taken by automobile to Crater Lake, situated about 125 kilometers to the northeast, the road following the banks of the Rogue river, a turbulent stream flowing into the Pacific ocean. The road, after traversing an open district, enters a timbered area which soon becomes magnificent forest, peopled by giant trees. This forest is one of the great national forest reserves of the west where yellow Oregon pine alternates with Douglas fir and several varieties of shrubs. After some hours of travel on an almost imperceptible upgrade, the road turns east-southeast into a basin where the view opens out to some extent; however, the crested mountains seen to the north give the traveler no clue as to what is in store beyond. Ascending a moderate slope, we soon reach the Klamath divide, then the road turns abruptly to the left and attacks the precipitous rocks which loom up before the traveler, who, after reaching the end of the last zig-zag of the road, finds himself upon the rim of an immense crater, whose waters of a deep blue change to emerald green near the shores. The spectacle is thrilling and engraves itself forever on one's memory, especially so when it is seen under the changing lights of the different hours of the day.

The terminus of the route—where there is now a frame structure, Crater Lake Lodge, and where there is under construction a hotel of cut stone—is at an elevation of 2173 meters. The surface of the lake has an elevation of 1882 meters above sea level. The abyss which yawns beneath the feet of the spectator is, therefore, about 275 meters deep, and this depth becomes sensibly greater if one observes the rocky crests outlined against the eastern sky like ruins of ancient walls. The greatest difference in level between the surface of the water and the rim of the crater is found at Glacier peak to the northeast, where it is 603 meters. Elsewhere, the rim does not maintain a uniform elevation. It rises and falls alternately in a capricious sort of way, varying within wide limits.

Discovery of Crater Lake.

It has been only 60 years since this new marvel of the world was first seen by white men. According to W. G. Steel, a resident of Portland, Ore., (who has done so much to make Crater Lake known and who accompanied us on the trip), the lake was discovered in 1853; but long before this it was well known to the native Indian tribes. Official explorations did not begin until much later, 1882, when the lake was visited by J. S. Diller and Everett Hayden. In 1886 two topographers of the United States Geological Survey, M. B. Kerr and Eugene Ricksecker, began the first survey of the crater and its boundaries. At the same time W. G. Steel made a series of soundings, and Captain C. E. Dutton, in a preliminary report, attracted the attention of the American people to this remarkable geologic accident.

In 1902 there appeared a very complete and well illustrated report of the geology of the district by J. S. Diller and H. B. Patton. These scientists left little to be done by their successors save a few points of detail. During the same year, under date of May 22, a federal law reserved the territory of which Crater Lake is the center as a national park, having an area of 645 square kilometers. Finally, in 1908, a party of topographers began a new survey of the lake and the surrounding territory, including the entire park. Their work resulted in the publication of a topographic sheet on a scale of 1 to 62,500, issued by the geological survey in 1911. This map of rigorous exactitude was of great service to us in our visit to Crater Lake. (To Be Continued.)

Gold Dollar vs. "Scientific" Dollar

Mr. McClure invites Whisler to quit asking questions and "to get busy with specific facts and arguments to refute the principles of scientific money."

There are no facts as yet about scientific money because it has not been tried, it is all theory, while arguments are based upon the probable working of given principles. Therefore you cannot argue a thing until you know the principles upon which it is based, hence my former questions.

I have several times asked for a definition of scientific money and the following is the closest approach to it as yet given: "Scientific money defines what is money and prohibits the use of anything else for money under the penalty of committing treason." Very lucid that.

Then we are given a couple of samples of scientific money "(1) Unmatured time notes of the United States." "(2) Checks of individuals or corporations payable at United States depositories." Answer is that these are based on the gold dollar and are not therefore scientific money as we have at least been given to understand that scientific money had nothing to do with gold.

Scientific money requires that there shall be a dollar issued for each dollar's worth of wealth in existence, and so we are given this dose. "Scientific money will issue a superabundant supply of money interchangeable with bonds to maintain equilibrium in the supply and demand for money in circulation." "Superabundant" is a good word here. It means too much of anything. If money should become as plentiful as air as we have been told that it should, I wonder who would give a day's work for a pocket full of it any more than he would give a sack of potatoes for a cubic foot of air.

Notice, the scientific money is to be made interchangeable with bonds. That is so as to make the money good, then the bonds would be redeemed in scientific money, that is so as to make the bonds good. Bull! Note the following: "All taxes will be paid in money, which money

will represent the wealth produced by the people and exchanged for the money in which taxes are paid." Certainly, certainly, that is just what we do now. We pay our taxes in the money for which we have exchanged the wealth we have produced and it represents that wealth only we have reduced it to a more concentrated form.

But if he means that the ability to pay taxes with it would give it credit to the individual, we ask what would the state do with it to give it credit to the state? It would probably tskit all to pay our taxes and then we would all work for the state in order to get enough back to pay our taxes the next year.

Again he says: "The day gold is demonetized and scientific money is adopted every one who knows the price of things will know the value of the dollar." The question is does price show the value of the dollar, or does it show the value of the article upon which the price is put? According to Mr. McClure it is the dollar that jumps around. So if potatoes are so plentiful that you cannot sell them it is the dollar that is gone so high it is out of sight and if at the same time beefsteaks are so high that you cannot afford to eat them it is because the dollar has gone so low it is out of sight, and both on the same day. Oh you dollar! A sort of chameleon, if he is on potatoes he is one color, and if he crawls over onto beefsteaks he is another color.

Now this is only the naughty gold dollar that does this but the well-trained scientific money dollar stands without being tied.

Bessie Wynn may head a company of star specialists for the spring season. John A. Perl Undertaker, Lady Assistant, 28 S. BARTLETT, Phones M. 47 and 47-J-2, Ambulance Service Deputy Coroner

WHERE TO GO TONIGHT

IT THEATRE

THE BEST PICTURES IN TOWN MONDAY AND TUESDAY

SIXES AND NINES Comedy

The changing of auto numbers causes many a heart throb.

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Jane Price and her woman's rights ideas fail to land a hubby.

SISTERS ALL A Social Problem

THE SANDS OF TIME Interesting Dramatic, Filled With Heart Interest

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ISIS THEATRE

VAUDEVILLE 3 People, THE LEES, 3 People

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THE EX-CONVICT THE BIRTHDAY GIFT ACCORDING TO ADVICE PATHS WEEKLY NO. 11

Coming: SHYLOCK

STAR THEATRE

We Lead—Others Follow Medford's Leading Photo Play Theater

4000 Feet of Unexcelled Film 4000 COMPLETE CHANGE OF

PROGRAM TODAY SONG—MUSIC—EFFECTS Afternoon 2-5; Evening 7:15-10:30

COMING: CARMEN May 2 and 3 A Gorgeous Production

BUD ANDERSON will box before Medford fans at the Star Monday and Tuesday, May 5 and 6.

Afternoon 2 to 5 Evening 7 to 10:30 ADMISSION 5c AND 10c

Mother should be photographed, but—Mother thinks only of the children when she thinks of photographs.

Perhaps she'll need persuading—perhaps will call it vanity, but her pictures will prove she is still a beauty—will be in greater demand than those quaint pictures of younger days.

Make an appointment for her. H. C. MACKKEY East Main and Central Medford, Ore.

Luxury Without Extravagance

Hotel Von Dorn 242 Turk Street

Finest popular priced Hotel in San Francisco

Modern Central

An Exhibition of Folk Dancing Indian Club Swinging, Dumb Bell Drills, Wand Drills and Relay Races will be given by the Physical Culture Classes of the Medford City Schools Music by Medford Orchestral Club

At the Friday Evening, May 2 Natorium 8 o'Clock Sharp Reserved Seats on Sale at Haskins' Tuesday, April 29 Reserved Seats, 35 Cents; General Admission, 25c; School Children, 15 Cents. This exhibition will conclude the year's work under the direction of Mrs. C. T. Wilson, Physical Director