

SPECULATION IN WHEAT; BROKER KILLS HIMSELF

Junior Member of Stringer & Co. Shoots Himself Following Suspension of Firm—Used Firm and Friends' Money to Gamble and Sudden Rise in Market Caught Him.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—G. F. Stringer, Jr., junior member of the stock exchange firm of Stringer & Co., shot himself and died instantly in his office shortly after the suspension of the firm was announced today on the floor of the stock exchange.

To the sensational rise in wheat within the past few days was attributed the failure of the firm by C. A. Decker, its counsel. Mr. Decker said that Stringer & Co. had been "badly caught on the short side" of the market and had failed for about \$160,000.

A few minutes before the opening of the stock exchange today Stringer, Jr., left his own office and entered that of a development company in which the firm of Stringer & Co. had an interest. When the exchange opened the failure was announced. Not long afterward the body of Stringer was found in the development company's office with a revolver a few feet away.

Mr. Decker issued later a statement in which he said:

"The suicide of Mr. Stringer and the failure of the firm are due to the fact that the young man for the past month has been speculating in the wheat market with the money of his friends and his customers. When the market went against him with heavy

BENGAL LANCERS TEARING A PATH THROUGH LINES OF GERMAN INFANTRY.



In describing this scene, drawn by Christopher Clark, a special artist for this newspaper, the New York Herald and the London Sphere, a writer in the London Daily Telegraph said:—"The German plan seemed to be to break the British line at the point where they guessed the British to be most exhausted. The British fire was not enough in all conscience, but it did not seem hot enough to stop those Germans. Just when they were half way toward the British trenches the Bengal Lancers, who had arrived the day before and were anxious to get into it, were brought up. At the word of command they swept into the Germans from the left like a whirlwind. The enemy were completely taken aback. The Turcos they knew, but these men, with their flashing eyes, dark skins and white gleaming teeth, not to mention their terribly keen edged lances, they could not understand. The lancers did not give them much time to arrive at an understanding. With a shrill yell they rode right through the German infantry, thrusting right and left with their terrible lances and bringing a man down every time. The Germans broke and ran for their lives about a mile, pursued by the lancers."

resulting losses he decided to end it all. He told his father of his financial situation yesterday."

Don't forget to ask your representative to the legislature to vote for a resolution limiting the number of bills that may be introduced by any member to five.

New Charter Effectually Eliminates Political Control

By Col. H. H. Sargent, Councilman of the Second Ward.

Nine-tenths of the people who have talked to me in opposition to the new charter oppose it not because they think it, per se, inherently defective, but because they think a certain lot of persons whom they speak of as "the gang" are behind it and they argue that through the new charter this gang, or some of them, will be able to get into power. In other words, they think, or seem to think, that the new charter will make boss rule easy.

Now I wish to say that one of the principal reasons why I am for the new charter is that, under it, boss rule, or the rule of any gang, would be much more difficult than under the present charter. In the first place I do not believe that any particular set of persons, through concerted action, or in any other way, are making or expect to make any effort to get into power. But for the sake of the argument let us suppose there is a set of undesirable persons, a gang if you will, bent on this undertaking. Now, in order to accomplish their ends under the present charter they would have to vote into office but one man, their candidate for mayor, and he could appoint to the offices whomsoever he pleased. But under the new charter they would have to vote into office four of the seven directors before they could appoint even a manager of their own kidney. Now it is evident to anyone that it would be easier to get hold of the officers by electing one of their men as mayor than by electing four of their men as members of the board of directors. Even if they elected three they would completely fail in their object. And even if they elected four and appointed a manager, he and not they would appoint the city officials working under him.

If to the above it be replied that, though under the present charter the mayor has the appointment of all the offices, nevertheless the councilmen can remove them, the answer is that, even so, the councilmen would not be disposed to remove the mayor's appointments without cause; and would not remove them simply because the mayor was elected on a ticket which they did not approve. The truth of the matter is that boss rule under the present charter would be comparatively easy compared to what it would be under the new charter. Indeed, under the new charter it would practically be an impossibility.

One other point. To all good and law abiding citizens who have believed in prohibition, the bete noire—"the nigger in the wood pile," in the paragraph licensing saloons and poolrooms, etc., in the present charter has been these words:

"IRRESPECTIVE OF ANY GENERAL LAW OF THE STATE ON THIS SUBJECT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OR PEOPLE AT LARGE."

But in the new charter this objectionable clause is wiped entirely out and for it is substituted these words:

"SUBJECT TO THE CONSTITUTION AND GENERAL LAWS OF THE STATE OF OREGON."

In my opinion, this change alone, were there no other in the new charter, should be enough to bring to it the approval of every man and woman who voted for prohibition; and, indeed, of every citizen who believes in our city laws conforming to the constitution and general laws of the state of Oregon.

VILLA AGREES TO STOP WARFARE ALONG BORDER

Mexican Commander Gives General Scott His Word That He Will Order Maytorena to Sign Agreement—Hill Already Has Signed—Villa Troops Enroute to Attack Naco

EL PASO, Tex., Jan. 9.—General Villa today gave General Scott his word that he would prevent further border fighting, which, since the Madero revolution in 1911, has been a menace to residents of American border towns.

The Mexican leader promised the American chief of staff that he would order General Maytorena to sign a draft with Scott which would prevent a recurrence of the fighting there, which, during the last two months, has caused the wounding and killing of more than fifty persons on the American side of the line. General Hill, commander of the Carranza garrison defending Naco, Sonora, already has signed the agreement.

The 8000 Villa troops passing through Juarez on their way to Sonora, will be sent, Villa said, to Guaymas, on the California gulf, and not to participate in fighting along the border.

Smoke Home-Made Cigars. Governor Johnson, Mt. Pitt and La Vista are the best.

PROMOTED BY KAISER.



Prince Elzer Friedrich, the favorite son of the Emperor, has been promoted to the command of the First Brigade of the Imperial Guard.

For Reliable Stylish Tailoring SEE **KLEIN** 128 East Main, Upstairs

CHARTER GAINS STEADILY WITH MEDFORD PEOPLE

Outside of the unorganized efforts of supporters of the Standstill ticket, captained by Dr. J. M. Keene, Charles Palm and T. E. Pottinger, who are out early and late, no particular interest has been shown in the city election and charter vote to be held next Tuesday, January 12. No bets have been made on results. The charter holds the center of the stage in point of interest and apathy marks the race of the candidates.

Every conceivable form of argument has been advanced by the op-

ponents of the charter. The exploded theory that cows and chickens would not be allowed in the city under the new charter is being worked overtime, it being highly effective in arousing prejudice.

Sentiment in favor of the new charter is gaining steadily, due to its merits, and the well-known unprogressiveness of its chief foes. Enthusiastic meetings were held at Butterfield's store on West Eleventh street, and Attorney Fred Mears gave a short talk at the Star theater Friday night. At the Star tonight, B. F. Mulkey will make a brief speech upon the charter.

It is expected that the campaign will warm up in the remaining time before the polls open.

Plans and estimates of cost of irrigating 200,000 acres of land in the Upper Deschutes river basin are being considered by the government, estimated cost \$2,929,000.

REFUSE \$100,000 FOR BUZZARD MINE

Commissioner W. C. Leever states that the Pearl Mining company, owning the Buzzard group of mines, situated on Elk creek, has begun the work of digging a 600-foot development tunnel on their property, and have rejected an offer to bond the mine for \$100,000 to E. B. Hanley. According to an assay made, the ore in the stopes will average \$500 a ton. The company will work the stopes, using the revenue from this source to develop and tunnel. The directors of the company held a meeting this week, and decided upon this line of action. An expert sent up recently reports that he expects to take out from \$25,000 to \$30,000 by April 1.

INTEREST GROWS AMONG FARMERS IN SUGAR BEETS

Interest in the establishment of a \$600,000 beet sugar factory in the Rogue River valley shows a steady gain this week, with in the neighborhood of 1800 acres signed up. The committee in charge of securing signatures hope to have the total to 2000 acres by tonight.

At the meeting held at Rogue River Friday afternoon, sixty acres were signed up, with prospects for quadruple that amount. A meeting is being held at Ashland this afternoon to interest the farmers and landowners of that section in the new industrial movement. The committee has been making a house-to-house campaign, and meeting with favorable success.

As a sample of the opposition encountered by the committee, the instance of a landowner broached on the street this morning is cited. He refused to consider the raising of beets upon the grounds "that he did not want any more prosperity, as it had nearly run him out of the country." The farm he owns is producing about 10 per cent of yielding power. The committee expressed the opinion that it was a beastly shame that prosperity had not run him completely out of the country.

ANNUAL GET TOGETHER OF COMMERCIAL CLUB

The annual get-together of the Commercial club will be held promptly at 8 o'clock Friday evening, January 15, at the Hotel Medford. The menu for the occasion is already planned by Mine Host Mohr. There will be five or six ten to fifteen-minute addresses by able speakers on subjects of vital importance to Medford and the Rogue River valley interspersed with five musical numbers, vocal and instrumental, at the conclusion of the banquet.

The menu and names of speakers and their subjects will be announced Tuesday or Wednesday. The committee on arrangements hopes to see 150 seated at the banquet tables, and the invitation is extended to all progressive, earnest citizens to come.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

FOR RENT—Six room house, modern, large barn. Phone E. J. Stewart or 531. 254



Rates For Electric Service

The question is frequently asked: "Why are some kinds of electric service supplied at a lower rate than others?" All rates for electric service are based on the cost to produce and deliver that service.

If a customer could be found who would use a large quantity of electric current between the hours of 10 p. m. and 5:00 a. m., this electric current could be sold at a remarkably low rate, as equipment could be used that would otherwise lie idle.

Current for electric lighting is only used an average of about four hours a day the year round, and for each additional horsepower used for lights additional equipment must be provided in power plants, transmission lines, substations, distributing lines and customers' transformers, motors and service lines.

Equipment with a capacity of thousands of horsepower on which repairs must be made and bond interest and depreciation paid, is installed to be used about four hours per day and to lie idle twenty hours per day.

A certain amount of clerical work, postage and stationery is required to care for each customer. This expense is very little more if the customer uses electric current for cooking and heating, and a large amount of equipment can be used that would otherwise lie idle during about twenty hours of the twenty-four—therefore, a greatly reduced rate can be made for electric current for cooking and heating to customers who already use electric current for lighting.

Electric current for heating is sold at a remarkably low rate in southern Oregon, one reason being that the power company has thousands of horsepower in equipment that is used for pumping water for irrigation in the summer and would lie idle in the winter with constant expenses for repairs and depreciation if it was not used for electric heating.

The LOSSES in electric transmission and distribution are many, and losses occur at each transformation of current. Out of 1000 horsepower of hydro-electric power at the water fall about 530 horsepower is actually delivered to the customer. The actual cost of generating the electric current at the power plant is a very small proportion of the cost of the electric service delivered to the customer.

Among the items entering into this cost are: Line losses, repairs, wages of patrolmen, repairmen and office men; taxes, federal, corporation, state, county and city; insurance, stationery, telegraph and telephone expenses, advertising, donations and hundreds of other expenses which any successful business must keep up.

California-Oregon Power Company

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