

FISH BILL GETS NEW LEASE OF LIFE IN HOUSE

Measure Is Reconsidered and Passes by a Vote of 36 to 28—Another Reconsideration in Prospect Through Change of Vote—Six Members Switch Their Votes on Bill.

SALEM, Feb. 3.—After being considered hopelessly lost, the Rogue river fish bill, No. 248, was late yesterday reconsidered and carried to victory by a vote of 36 for, 23 against. The bill eliminates seining and set nets.

At the opening of the afternoon session Brown of Marion took the floor and stated that he had several days ago cast his vote against a measure which he since had felt profoundly sorry over his action on, and asked that the Rogue river bill be reconsidered, in order that he could change his vote to vote. Mr. Martin made his request in the form of a motion and same was seconded by Bean of Lane. Peck of Coos strenuously objected and stated that a good deal of time had already been given to this bill and asked that the motion be voted down. In the event that it was not voted down, he asked that the bill be reconsidered without discussion.

Capital vs the People.

Mr. Bean in ringing terms denounced the members of the legislature for the attitude they had taken against a solid and united southern Oregon delegation, and took exception to the remarks of Mr. Peck, stating that the question involved was not a question between the sportsmen and industry, but a pure and simple question of capital versus the people. The streams of our state are rapidly being depleted by seines and soon there will be no fish left for the people living along them, he said. Mr. Bean asked the members if they thought the people of southern Oregon were going to stand for this kind of business on the part of the legislature, stating that it was class legislation, pure and simple, and nothing else. Mr. Bean produced a letter which had been sent to him and all the members of the house by the Portland chamber of commerce urging the defeat of this bill, and he asked why this great interest in this bill by the chamber of commerce. "The time has come when the people will take a hand in these matters," he said, denouncing the influences that had been brought to bear to defeat this measure.

In Public Interest.

Seymour Jones of Marion said that no important question is ever settled right that interferes with the rights of the people—the southern Oregon people are united on this measure—and the members who have no interest in the matter turn down southern Oregon—it is a burning issue with these people, and they have come here today asking that the wrong done them be righted. The mouth of the Rogue river has been controlled by one man residing in another part of the state, who is trying to stuff down their throats something that they do not want. There is no attempt in this bill to destroy an industry and the legislature should respond to the demands of the people and not to this one man. Mr. Thomas spoke briefly, stating that the other day when the bill was up for consideration he had spoken at great length on the issue and would only make a few remarks today. He asked the members what they thought the people of southern Oregon were going to say to the members when they returned home, asking the members to place themselves in the same position, and what would their answer be?

Resear's Influence.

Mr. Gordon of Multnomah said that as a member of the Portland chamber of commerce he resented the influence that body had brought to bear on the issue and stated that they were wrong in mixing into it. He asked that the bill be reconsidered.

Mr. Belland of Clatsop said that to turn down the wishes of the people of southern Oregon would be nothing short of crucifying them, and asked why this steam-rolling process had been indulged in.

Mr. Callan, who has been strenuously objecting to the passage of the bill, said that the whole thing was a political issue and asked that reconsideration of the bill be denied. He called attention to the laws passed governing fishing in the Rogue river in 1913 by the legislature, but was checked in his argument by Mr. Bean, who informed him that the statute he referred to was erroneously printed in the book and that he should fault-

ize himself with the correct statutes covering this phase.

With Southern Oregon.

Mr. Lewis of Multnomah said that he also was a member of the chamber of commerce, but that he was with southern Oregon on this measure.

Mr. Sweeney of Josephine took exception to the remarks made by Mr. Peck, wherein he stated that this was an issue of the sportsmen. Mr. Sweeney stated that not a single sportsman had approached him urging him to vote for the measure, but that a great many farmers and business men had come to him asking him to support it. Ninety per cent of the people of his part of the country want this measure, he said, and then why should they not have it, he asked.

Here Mr. Eaton of Lane moved that the previous question be put, and being put to a motion, carried. A roll call was demanded in order that every member should vote on the motion to reconsider the bill. One member who was out of the chambers at the time was brought in, and the motion to reconsider was put and carried, twenty-eight voting against reconsideration. Mr. Crandall asked that he be excused from voting, as he did not desire to go on record on the issue. The request was granted.

Debate Cut Off.

A motion was made that there be no further debate on the measure, and carried. The speaker announced that the bill would take its regular place on the calendar again and that it be re-read. After this had been done Mr. Bean asked for a call of the house again and the sergeant-at-arms was instructed to bring in all absent members. When this had been done the question as to the final passage of the bill was put and the bill carried by a vote of 36 for, 23 against.

Mr. Crandall again asked to be excused from voting on the final passage of the bill, but Mr. Thomas demanded that every member vote. Mr. Crandall stated that he was not a side-stepper and that if it was insisted that he vote he would do so. He voted for the bill.

Vote Upon the Bill.

The vote of the members was as follows:

For the passage of the bill—Anderson, Bean, Belland, Bowman, Brond, Brown, Burton, Callan, Cartmill, Crandall, Desman, Eaton, Elmore, Goode, Gordon, Gore, Griggs, Seymour Jones, Walter B. Jones, Lafferty, Lauergaard, Lewis, Lumber, Martin, Matthew, Mueller, Porter, Portland, Sheldon, Small, Staffin, Sweeney, Thomas, Thompson, Tichenor, Willett.

Against the passage of the bill: Ashley, Barber, Brownell, Burdick, Childs, Clark, Corbett, Cornelius, Fuller, Forbes, Hodgen, W. Al Jones, Kubli, Mackay, Mann, Meek, Peck, Pitner, Rowe, Schimpff, Stephens, Stott, Mr. Speaker.

Absent—Elgin.

Those who voted no Wednesday and who changed their vote to yes today were: Brown, Cartmill, Martin, Matthew, Small, Willett.

Another Reconsideration.

Mr. Callan, who had bitterly opposed the passage of the bill, voted no on the first call, but as soon as the result had been announced, changed his vote to yes, presumably in order that he might, if he so desires, ask that the bill be again reconsidered. There is, however, little hope of this, as the decisive victory of today is regarded by nearly all the members as final, and a substantial majority will vote down any motion to reconsider the measure.

It has been stated that in the event that the house did pass the measure it would be voted down in the senate, but reports this afternoon do not bear this prediction out, as many of the senators feel that the wishes of the people of southern Oregon should be respected in the issue and they will vote for the measure.

OBITUARY

Benjamin Ralph Spreyer was born in New York City, and died in Medford, Oregon, aged 43 years, 11 months and 2 days.

His parents moved to Indiana when he was quite small. He spent most of his life in Colorado, came to California in 1906. He was court reporter for several years and for the past 18 years he was teacher in business colleges. He was married to Cora Deha, Aug. 25, 1896, to this union was born one daughter. He came to Medford about two weeks ago to take charge of the Business College here. Mr. Spreyer was a member of the Presbyterian church and a very busy man. He gave his life for others. He was loved by all that knew him. He was a sufferer for several years, but bore it patiently. He was a member of K. of P., J. O. O. F., and Masonic lodges. We feel the loss of this great and good man, but we have reason to believe he is now enjoying the blessings of a glorious immortal life where there is no pain, sickness or death. He leaves a wife and one daughter, his mother and three brothers. May God bless them. His body was laid to rest in the J. O. O. F. lodges, who bore the expenses of the burial.

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COST OF BREAK FULLY COUNTED BY PRESIDENT

Never in History Have Two First-Class Powers Severed Diplomatic Relations Without War Following—Consequences Fully Realized—Naval Orders Promptly Issued.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Diplomatic relations with Germany have been broken off. President Wilson, in a personal address to a joint session of congress at 2 o'clock this afternoon will publicly announce the American government's answer to Germany's declaration of ruthless submarine warfare.

Ambassador Gerard has been instructed to ask for his passports. Passports have been sent to Count Von Bernstorff.

Confident that the sentiment of the entire country is behind him and assured of the united support of congress, President Wilson, after his conference yesterday with the cabinet and senators, came to the conclusion that there was only one course for the United States to pursue.

Breaking off diplomatic relations brings the United States to the verge of war.

Break Means War.

Never in the history of the world have two first-class powers severed their diplomatic relations without hostilities following. President Wilson, in taking the momentous step, has counted the consequences carefully, as have all his advisers. Germany, all her officials have openly said, had counted the cost of a break with the United States and was prepared to pay it in the hope of shortening the war.

When the president returned from the capitol last night he apparently had made up his mind that nothing remained but breaking off relations. At once he began preparing the address which he will deliver to congress.

No announcement of the break was made at the white house as that was reserved for disclosure to the public in the address to congress. Secretary Tammily would only say that the president would address congress this afternoon. Immediately all the machinery of the government was set in motion to guard the naval forces and further prepare the country for the unprecedented and momentous situation in which it now finds itself.

Naval Orders Issued.

Secretary Daniels issued an order barring all but officers and men from naval yards, ships and stations. Orders to safeguard American ports were issued through the treasury department to customs collectors and the coast guard service.

Not unmindful of the possibility of disturbances by German sympathizers, officials said steps had been taken to meet the situation. At the capitol the news of the president's decision came like a thunder-clap. Everywhere there were expressions of support and approbation.

One of the first to hear the news was Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, republican, of the foreign relations committee.

"Can that be true?" he fairly shouted. "I did not believe the president would do it. I thought there would be another note. I'm with him," the senator emphatically declared, pounding his desk after a moment's hesitation.

"Now we'd better see to it that our marines prevent the dismantling of any more German ships in our harbors."

Joint Session of Congress.

View-President Marshall notified to arrange for a joint session of congress, said:

"It is sincerely to be hoped that this necessary break will not drag the United States into the war. There are limits, however, to endurance beyond which no self-respecting nation can go. This government cannot permit the defiance of all law of civilization by any nation to pass unchallenged."

Senator Tillman, chairman of the senate naval committee, said:

"I'm mighty glad of it. I was in favor, when I heard of the note first, of telling Mr. Bernstorff to pack up his duds and go home to his barbarians. We will do the best we can, and I have no doubt that we will live up to our past record in taking care of ourselves."

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DAVID H. MILLER PIONEER SETTLER KILLED BY TRAIN

David Henry Miller, the first white man to live on the site of what is now the city of Medford, was struck and killed by train No. 13 near Gold Hill at 9 o'clock this morning.

To bolster up failing health Mr. Miller has been in the habit of each morning taking a long walk down the railroad tracks. This morning he was returning as usual from his jaunt, thinking, with head bent, as is his usual habit.

He has been, for several years, hard of hearing and his first intimation of the coming train came when it was only a few feet away. He jumped, but the engine caught him, dragging him 100 feet before the train could be stopped. The back of his skull was fractured and his neck dislocated, either of the injuries being sufficient to cause instant death. In addition his right arm was broken. The accident occurred about 300 feet west of the railroad crossing at Gold Hill.

First Medfordite.

Mr. Miller first came to Medford to make his residence, Nov. 28, 1883, at which time he assisted in laying out the townsite. In 1886 he assisted in the incorporation of the town of Medford.

As a democrat, he filled many offices in city, county and state administration. He was postmaster of Medford under Cleveland for five years. He served on the city council of Medford three terms. In 1902 he was elected treasurer of Jackson county. In 1909 he was elected to the state legislature from this county and served one term.

Mr. Miller was prominent in the furthering of education in the city. He assisted in the erection of the first school house in Medford, was connected for a number of years with the city schools and in 1903 was one of the promoters of the Medford Commercial college.

Born in Iowa in 1850.

He was born in Jefferson county, Iowa, May 10, 1850. His father, who was a prominent rancher of that section, moved to Jacksonville, Oregon, where he engaged in farming. David H. Miller, who had married Elmina Brous in 1871, accompanied his father to Oregon, first settling in Dallas, and soon after coming to Jacksonville where he purchased a ranch of 160 acres.

Coming to Medford in 1883, he started a drug business and later added hardware to his line, taking in Dr. Vrooman of Jacksonville as his partner. Upon the death of Vrooman, Charles Strang succeeded to the partnership.

In 1891 the partnership was divided, Mr. Miller retaining the hardware end. In 1905 he sold this business to H. C. Garnett, retiring from business for four years during which time he served in the state legislature.

In 1910, the year following his legislative term, Mr. Miller removed to Gold Hill where he engaged in the hardware business until a year ago when he sold out on account of failing health.

He was a member of Medford Lodge No. 103 A. F. & A. M. and of Medford lodge I. O. O. F. He was a charter member of the Medford Christian church.

No funeral arrangements have as yet been made.

Card of Thanks.

I wish to thank the friends, who so kindly assisted me during the illness and death of my beloved wife.
W. J. DRUMHILL.

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WATER AND POWER FOR SAMS VALLEY BY DISTRICT PLAN

Formation of a co-operative community district, along the lines of a voluntary irrigation district to include approximately 25,000 acres of land in Sams Valley, to be bonded for the construction of an electric power plant and irrigation system is proposed by W. J. Scott of Antioch.

It is proposed to take out in a ditch above the mouth of Big Batte about 1000 second feet flow from the Rogue river, bring it to Elk creek, and with the drop secured, generate electricity, which will be taken by power lines to Sams Valley for use by the land owners in the district. As much water as is needed will be carried in a smaller ditch through Debenger Gap to irrigate the land, the landowners receiving both power and water from a system owned by themselves.

The power will be apportioned, like the water, to every acre included in the district, and be available for lighting and to supply power for traction engines for plowing and cultivating, for clearing land, for farm operations for sawmills, canneries or other enterprises which may be induced to locate within the district.

Mr. Scott estimates the cost of the project at approximately \$1,000,000 to be covered by a bond issue not exceeding \$50 per acre for the land included. The water, he points out, will double and quadruple the value of the land and enable owners to sell off small tracts at reasonable prices, while the light and power furnished will be an added inducement to settlers.

No survey or actual estimate of the cost of the undertaking has been or can be made until preliminary organization is completed. A permit to take the water has been applied for from the state water board, and the board assures Mr. Scott that no right previously granted will interfere with the land owners' right to the water.

MORE GRAFT IN SIGHT

There was a party told us confidentially that the city of Medford was busted so flat and rolled out so thin you could not turn her over for fear of things going to pieces—and he had it from another reliable man, that "Pop" Gates and his bunch were going to pull off the big graft soon. Oh! You little two by lath, you evidently don't know this bunch, for if they were looking for a graft, they would pass up Medford's pile like Conro Fiero passes Charlie Palm on the Pacific Highway, and should Wilhelm, the Keizer, decide to pull Woodrow into his little fuss, some of the graft finders will go so far back into the hills that it will take a four dollar stamp to get a postal card to their nearest relative, for fear Woodrow might ask them to help cook beans, while Cap Vance and his gun toters went hunting for some of Bill's subjects, who might be sending wireless talk to the Fatherland.

What you howlers should be doing is helping Brother Brown dig a little ditch and get a little moisture down on the soil and go to planting beans and sauer kraut, for that is what Kaiser Bill wants more than a fuss with King Woodrow or get on board a submarine Bean Spray Rig and make battle with the bug army for, verily, this spray business keeps Big Johnson, Ben and Shortie hot footing from seven till six and that is all the time Bill Gore will let us work, but you could get a pick, shovel and gold pan from the big store, called Garnett-Corey Hardware Co., if you cared to hunt for copper at the Blue Ledge, if you don't get touched today, you are a piker.



Any Woman

may be thrown on her own resources inside of a day. She should start NOW to have her money, to familiarize herself with banking practices and business principles which she may be called upon at any time to exercise in her own behalf or in behalf of a dependent family.

The woman who opens an account with us, no matter how small it is to start, will find us keenly interested in her welfare. We are always ready to counsel and advise and to render such assistance as she may require. She will find our different departments of the greatest convenience. We'd be pleased to see her at any time—just to talk things over.

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- Atomic Sulphur
- Black Leaf
- Tree Tangle Foot
- And other Orchard Supplies.

We would be pleased to have you call us up or come to our office and talk over the spray situation.

Rogue River Co-Operative Assn.

J. A. PERRY, Manager.