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SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1920.

OREGON WEATHER

Weather for the Week
Pacific Coast States: Generally fair except occasional light rain on northern coast.
Tonight and Sunday fair, moderate westerly winds.

RINGING BELLS AND TOOTING HORNS

There are visions of police officers going out on the chase accompanied by ringing bells and tooting horns. Evil doers would thus receive ample warning of danger, and could assume the sanctimonious pose of the righteous. Down at Gold Beach there are evil doers a plenty. It is admitted by the Gold Beach people themselves. And the so-called sportsmen of Jackson county have joined forces in an alliance that will protect these fellows at the mouth of the river in their illegal traffic, and that they see none of the evidences of their criminality, bells are rung and horns are tooted. A delegation is going to the mouth of the river from Jackson to see that there is no law violation there. The date is announced so that Gold Beach and the cannery people can clean house. It is a fine thing, and it will prove conclusively, to those who want it so proved, that there was never a fish taken illegally from the stream, and every fisherman and every canneryman there sits up nights to find some way to keep from violating the law. The following is from the Medford Mail Tribune:

"The representatives of the local fish and game association will start for the mouth of the Rogue river the morning of August 5th, for the purpose of making a thorough investigation of all matters growing out of the Rogue river controversy of that locality.

"At Gold Beach the representatives of the other organizations signatory to the contract, will be present, and a permanent organization will be perfected by electing permanent officers and committees.

"It is planned that the committee will conduct a thorough investigation, which will probably take ten days or more. Testimony will be taken and a permanent record kept, for future use and reference. After the investigation is completed at the mouth of the river, other hearings will be had later at Medford and other points, so that before the legislature convenes, a full and complete and comprehensive investigation will have been had, and a measure submitted to the legislature, which will be supported by the results of the investigation."

This delegation will find just what



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GRANTS PASS, ORE.

U. S. TO RETURN ENEMY PROPERTY

Rules Are Formulated Under Law Passed by Congress.

\$150,000,000 WORTH HELD

Francis P. Garvan, Alien Property Custodian, issues Statement Describing in Detail the Classes Now Entitled to Recover Their American Estates—American Creditors May Now Bring Claims Against Enemy Debtors.

New York.—Francis P. Garvan, alien property custodian, announced that \$150,000,000 of property seized as enemy owned during the war would be returned on formal application to owners who fill in qualifications entitling them to recover their holdings under the amendment to the trading with the enemy act passed by congress on June 5.

Among the classes who may obtain the release of their property are American women who married alien enemies, enemy diplomats, aliens who were interned, citizens of new nations created from enemy territory by the treaty of peace, women of allied or neutral countries who married enemy subjects, and Americans who were forced to remain in Germany during the war.

Claims of Creditors. The amendment also authorizes the return of property mistakenly seized and allows American creditors to bring claims against enemy debtors whose property was seized.

The statement of the alien property custodian describes in detail the following classes now entitled to recover their American estates:

"A woman who at the time of her marriage was a subject or citizen of a nation which has remained neutral in the war, or of a nation which was associated with the United States in the prosecution of said war, and who prior to April 6, 1917, intermarried with a subject or citizen of Germany or Austria-Hungary.

"A woman who at the time of her marriage was a citizen of the United States (said citizenship having been acquired by birth in the United States) and who prior to April 6, 1917, intermarried with a subject or citizen of Germany or Austria-Hungary.

Property of Diplomats. "A citizen or subject of Germany or Austria or Hungary or Austria-Hungary who was, at the time of the severance of diplomatic relations between the United States and such nations, respectively, accredited to the United States.

"A partnership association, or other unincorporated body of individuals outside the United States, or a corporation incorporated within any country other than the United States, and was entirely owned at such time by subjects or citizens of nations, states, or free cities other than Germany or Austria or Hungary or Austria-Hungary, and is so owned at the time of the return of its money or other property hereunder."

The alien property custodian will continue as the supervisory officer and administrator with full authority concerning the return of property.

BIND VICTIM TO RAILS

Missouri Man Robbed and Tied to "Back Losses Hand and Foot.

George Underwood, Carrollton, Mo., was forced by two men to enter a motorcar there, was taken to a spot near the Wabash tracks, half a mile from Excelsior Springs, robbed of \$70 and was gagged and bound to the rails with barbed wire. A Wabash train passing half an hour later cut off his left foot and hand.

According to Underwood, he had been in Kansas City Wednesday and had stopped at Excelsior Springs on his return to Carrollton. He was waiting at the Wabash station when two men approached him and, with pistols, commanded him to enter their motorcar, he declared.

After robbing him, he said, the robbers placed him directly in the middle of the railway track and bound him there. In struggling, however, he had managed to free his right foot and right hand and to maneuver his body to the outside of the rails, leaving only his left foot and hand across the rails. Underwood was found by a farmer living near by, who took him to his home and notified the authorities.

EVAPORATION OF OIL HEAVY LOSS

\$27,000,000 a Year Lost in Mid-Continent Field Alone.

IT ESCAPES AS GASOLINE

From Two-Thirds to Four-Fifths of the Loss Could Be Saved by Protecting the Oil From the Air, Says Petroleum Engineer in Report to the Government Bureau of Mines—Problem Taken Up at Experiment Stations.

In a report sent to the United States bureau of mines, J. H. Wiggins, assistant petroleum engineer, says that the evaporation of crude oil causes one of the largest single losses to which the oil is subjected after it is taken from the ground. The few days which crude oil is stored on the lease before being taken by the pipe line causes an aggregate loss per year from evaporation estimated at 122,100,000 gallons of gasoline in the mid-continent field alone. This has a value, at 22 cents per gallon, of \$26,862,000 and represents about 3 per cent of the total gasoline produced in the United States from all fields and all sources.

This problem is now being taken up at the Bartlesville experimental station and at the San Francisco office of the bureau of mines. Mr. Wiggins in preparing his report covered only the mid-continent field, whose output represents more than one-half the United States production. Some of the important features of his report are as follows:

Features of Report.

"The rate at which oil of given quality and under given temperature conditions will evaporate depends chiefly on the way it is handled. The ordinary method is to pump the oil from the well, force it through a pipeline gathering system, and then into a tank by means of overhead connections. In this tank, called a flow tank, any free water is separated by gravity, then the oil is led by another pipe to the lease storage tank. The latter is also filled by overhead connections which permit the oil to fall 8 to 10 feet and splash into the tank, causing spray. After standing in this tank perhaps two to ten days the oil is run by the pipeline company by means of pumps and pipe lines to the large steel storage tanks. These have bottom connections and nearly gas-tight roofs. The oil is run from here to large tank farms, or directly to the refinery by pipe lines or tank cars.

"Each of these steps constitutes a different class as regards rate of evaporation. These classes may be divided as follows: (1) Filling a tank by overhead connection; (2) filling a tank by bottom connections; (3) storage in small unprotected tanks on the lease; (4) storage in small tanks on the lease which have some protection such as shading or an airtight jacket; and (5) storage in 37,000 or 55,000 barrel steel tanks which have so-called gas-tight roofs.

"Filling the tank by overhead connections is the cause of the most rapid loss. The amount of this loss depends on several variables, such as the height from which the oil falls, the velocity and size of the stream, and the size of the tank as compared with the time required to fill it. Several tests were made which show that the loss in 24 hours from such conditions ranges from 1 to 2 1/2 per cent of the original volume in the summer time. Evaporation during the storage on the lease in unprotected tanks shows a high rate. Data obtained from some of the largest independent producing companies in the mid-continent field show that the average period of storage is five days. In that time oil stored in a 250-barrel steel tank, unprotected, will lose 2.8 to 3.1 per cent by volume; oil stored in 500-barrel steel unprotected tanks, about 2 per cent; a 1,000-barrel wooden tank, which is protected by a house that acts both as a shade and windbreak, will lose about 1.1 per cent. The above figures are for summer conditions, but tests covering this phase of the subject were run for summer, autumn and winter.

Conclusions Drawn.

"Data were kept on semi-monthly losses in eighty 55,000 and 37,000-barrel steel tanks from which the average evaporation loss was computed. Results show that oil stored in such a tank will in the first year lose 3 per cent of its original volume, and in the second year 2.1 per cent, giving a loss for the first two years of 5.1 per cent. In considering evaporation losses of crude oil, one must remember that the portion that escapes is gasoline, and moreover is the lighter, most valuable part of the gasoline. This light gasoline, if saved, would command the highest price. The value of the fraction lost is more than three times the value of an equal volume of crude. Some of the principle conclusions drawn from this work are:

"1. The major portion of the evaporation loss is on the lease, when the oil is still fresh and where the most valuable products escape.

"2. Even after leaving the lease oil is subjected to a large loss from this cause.

"3. It is possible to eliminate two-thirds to four-fifths of the evaporation loss by protecting oil from free contact with air.

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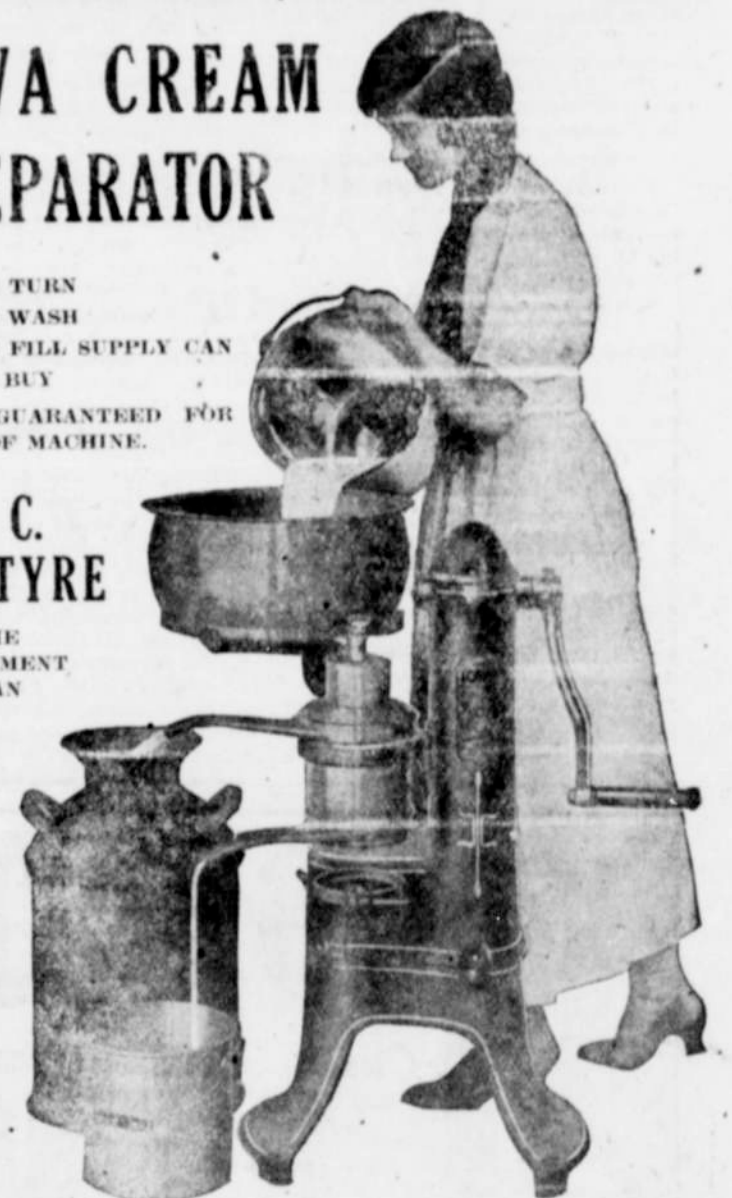
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