

CENTRAL POINT HERALD

Wm. R. Brower, Publisher

An independent local newspaper devoted to the interests of Central Point and the Rogue River Valley.

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Readers of the Herald will find a new name at the head of this column. We have taken over the paper from the Bebb Bros. and will continue to run it at the same old stand. We will say nothing in the way of prophecy as to the future of the paper but will let each issue do its own talking.

We will make one statement and make one request. We cannot spend our time doing city and country editorial work as we would lose just that much time on the paper. But our request is, if you have an item of interest write it down and hand it in or telephone us and in that way we all know what the paper will be.

The boys have not fully made up their mind as to just what they will do.

Treating Trees

Winter injured trees that seem to be virtually dead at the top but show some strong sprouts on the main fork or on the trunk should be pruned of all dead wood down to the region of activity, and this should be attended to now, says the horticulturist of O. A. C. Experiment Station.

When the injury first appeared growers were advised by the department authorities to repair the damage and permit the trees to stand. A large percentage of the trees recovered while others show more serious injury. By cutting back the dead wood the tree will be helped to grow and to form better heads. A careful examination will show that the sprouts are starting from the vital region, and where the trunk is severely injured and the tops do not look normal it is suggested that at least one strong sprout be permitted to grow for the time being. This will help strengthen the roots, and if the tops should die the tree may continue its growth. If the tree is vigorous all sprouts should be kept off the trunk and base. If the trees have been girdled they will probably throw up a few sprouts near the root. These sprouts should be left. One or two of the lower branches may be bent down and connected by graft with the roots. Keep the roots alive during the summer, and bridge grafting can be resorted to next winter or early spring.

When the entire tree seems dead but long sprouts come up from the roots these should be left, and the tree cut down. Having strong root action these sprouts will sometimes make a marvelous development in a short time.

J. C. Robinett and family, and Mrs. Heminghouse, motored up to the Meadows Sunday via Sams Valley. The return was made via Wimer and Rogue River. They report the roads in excellent condition.

Harry Lewis of Jacksonville, was in town Sunday calling on friends.

PROFESSIONAL

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INSECT TRAVELERS.

Moths, Butterflies and Beetles Make Long Distance Journeys.

Mr. William Evans, a Scottish naturalist, who has made a lifelong study of the fauna of Scotland, obtained from a dozen Scottish lighthouses 241 species of insects, which include two butterflies, 159 moths, eighteen caddis flies and lacewings, forty diptera, ten beetles and a dozen other species. Most of the specimens were males. To reach the Isle of May, in the Firth of Forth, where Mr. Evans collected most of the insects, many of the specimens must have flown across several miles of sea.

In his records Mr. Evans calls attention to several other extraordinary flights of insects.

Thus, the "painted lady," or thistle butterfly (*Pieris cardui*), has been known to cross the Alps; the red admiral butterfly (*Vanessa atalanta*) has landed in numbers on the deck of a vessel 500 miles from the coast of England; the common white butterfly (*Pieris rapae*) has been seen in the English channel; the famous milkweed butterfly (*Danaus archippus*), abundant everywhere in the United States, is said to make the 2,000 mile journey from California to the Hawaiian Islands and has gradually progressed by way of the south sea islands as far as Australia.

A death's head moth has boarded a steamer 200 miles off the Cape Verde islands. Clouds of ladybirds miles in extent, so that they resembled smoke from a steamer, have been seen at sea. A swarm of locusts that passed over the Red sea in 1880 is said to have extended over 2,000 square miles, and it was estimated to weigh 42,850,000,000 tons!

SLOW ACTING NERVES.

Earthworms and Clams In No Danger of the Strenuous Life.

The common earthworm has two sorts of nerves.

One of these is a thread running lengthwise of the body between the places where head and tail would be if the creature had either. This nerve has only one use—to carry the signal to shorten up.

So when the worm, keeping under ground by day, comes by night half way out of its hole and suspects, though he cannot see, the early bird looking for breakfast, which goes the signal along the nerve thread, one end of the body flattens out and locks fast in the burrow, and the rest pulls into safety.

This sort of nerve carries a message at the rate of a yard and a half a second, or about seventy times more slowly than our own do.

The other sort of nerve takes care of the crawling. Signals along these nerves travel only an inch a second if our inner telegrams were sent as slowly. It would be a whole minute from the time the pitcher threw the ball till the batter started to swing his club at it.

Yet, as the simpler creatures go, the earthworm is not especially sluggish. The fresh water clam, for instance, gets word from one part of its body to another at only half the earthworm's rate. So it is 2-100 times slower than a man.—Edwin Tenney Brewster in *St. Nicholas*.

Photographs on Living Leaves.

A process of taking a photograph on the leaf of a plant is described in an article by Dr. Hans Mollisch in *Die Umschau*, a translation of which appears in the *Scientific American*. Briefly, the process is as follows:

Fasten a negative with strong contrasts to a very smooth, thin, hairless growing leaf, such as the Indian cress, scarlet runner or nasturtium, and leave it exposed to strong sunlight for several hours. Then cut the leaf from the plant, steep it in boiling water for half a minute, then immerse it in warm 80 per cent alcohol. After a little time the leaf, now white, is immersed in a dilute tincture of iodine. The result is a positive photograph, often of surprising sharpness.

Capable of Correcting the Dictionary.

It is futile to attempt to instruct the forward youth of this our day. One who sat at lunch with us the other day remarked in the course of a narrative, "and then the poor fellow sat and wrang his hands."

"There is no such word as 'wrang,'" said we.
"There wasn't before I spoke, perhaps," said he, "but there is now."—*Philadelphia Ledger*.

He Needed It.

"She—Do you really love me? He is modest clerk, with still more modest salary)—Yes, dear, with all my heart. She—Swear it to me by something sacred, by something that you could not possibly renounce. He—Well, then, Mathilde, I swear it to you by my salary.—*London Tit-Bits*.

Graded Down.

Great is America! People of means may hear the world's greatest voices for \$10; those in moderate circumstances may obtain phonographic records of the same voices for \$2.50, while the very poor can see the same singers act in the movies for a dime.—*Life*.

No Flowers in 'Em.

Mrs. Flatbush—She has no artist's tastes.
Mrs. Bensonhurst—Why not?
"Just look at all those empty cans in her backyard. Not a flower in one of 'em!"—*Yonkers Statesman*.

Know the true value of time. Snatch, seize and enjoy every moment of it.—*Lord Chesterfield*.

A Sugar Factory in 1917

The following letter from the sugar company gives full explanations:
Salt Lake City, July 1st, 1916
Mr. A. L. Hill, president Commercial Club, Medford, Ore.

My Dear Sir:

We have a proposition to submit to you, as per my promise, but we wish first to call your attention to the fact that this company is in no way associated with the defunct Oregon-Utah Sugar Co. I think you will appreciate, after our conversation, that we found a very unfortunate condition in Grants Pass.

In making this proposition, you must also fully appreciate that we have had no experience whatever in Oregon, and while we have at our disposal, bulletins showing the meteorological conditions affecting your district, and bulletins showing the experiments that have been made in beets, it is one thing to show conditions affecting experimental patches of beets and another thing to raise beets in commercial quantities. I was highly pleased to note the condition of beets which you had in your locality. They look well but we must guard against anything that we do not see and do not understand.

The proposition which we have to make to you is as follows, provided:

That the farmers of Medford and vicinity will contract for not less than 5000 acres of beets in 1917, and 6000 acres for 1918, the contracts for such beets to be taken by us with your aid and influence, so that every patch of land which we take will have to be gone over twice. It will take, of course, a great deal of time, discussion, and patience to make these contracts. Said contracts are to be made for a term of five years, on the basis of \$5 per ton at the factory or railroad point, or any other stations which our agricultural men may consider desirable, for beets containing not less than 12 per cent saccharine with 80 per cent purity.

Further, that you will place at our disposal, free of expense to us, 40 acres of land for factory site, rights of way free for railroad spurs to the factory, sufficient water to run the factory from the time that we commence operations in the fall, which we presume in your case would be sometime between Sept. 1st and Oct. 1st, until we get thru. The amount of water required will be under six second feet. We are to pay a reasonable price for water for domestic purposes and the washing of sugars.

Also, that you furnish us, free of charge, a right of way for our drainage system from the factory, which might be piped or in open ditches, according to conditions, but the drainage must be obtained. While there is a slight odor to drainage, it is not necessarily objectionable. As an evidence we shall have 11 factories in operation this year, and in some cases the drainage is emptied directly into rivers, streams, etc. Of course, we have to satisfy the health boards that there is nothing detrimental in the sewerage to health or anything alive, fish or fowl.

That the location of the factory be outside of the city limits; and we would like a promise on your part that during the life of the factory's operations the city limits shall not be purposely extended to embrace the factory site for purposes of taxation, also an assurance on your part of a willingness to cooperate in making both the Grants Pass and the Medford plants a success, and you will have no objections to our taking some of the Medford beets to the Grants Pass factory.

We believe that by the cooperation of all concerned we can make a success at both places, especially with the end in view that we have other territory on which to draw between Medford and Klamath Falls.

We then promise to build you a factory of not less size, but similar to the one now under construction at Grants Pass, in time to work the crop of 1917, and we are willing to put up a \$50,000 bond for the faithful performance on our part of the contract, provided, that both the contract for the building of the factory and also the bond for the \$50,000 may be cancelled if on Nov. 1st of this year the beets that you are now raising for us do not show sufficient saccharine qualities to justify our company going on with the business in your part of the state of Oregon. The beets should polarize not less than 15 per cent sugar and 80 per cent purity to pay us to make this investment.

We also deem it advisable, should the above offer be accepted, that the location of the factory be decided upon before attempting to take any contracts from the farmers so as to avoid any "leg pulling" on the part of the farmers for a factory near their own farms.

This proposition is recommended by our executive committee, and if you favor it, it would be presented to our directors for their approval at our next meeting, which will occur one week from next Wednesday, or if there is any necessity to pass upon it before, a special meeting of the directors will be called.

I trust I have made myself clear on all points, but should there be any questions that you desire answered will be

pleased to correspond with you further. Respectfully yours,
Utah-Idaho Sugar Co.,
By General Manager

Mail-Tribune—
Bishop C. W. Nibley, of Salt Lake City, accompanied by four sons and Field Supt. Bramwell of the Grants Pass sugar factory, visited Medford Saturday noon on a tour of inspection of the sugar fields of the valley.

"I never saw any beets anywhere looking better at their age than in this section of the valley," stated the bishop, "and I am confident the valley will prove a great sugar producer."

Incidentally, I have an announcement of general interest to make to beet growers. The company will pay \$5.50 per ton for 12 to 15 per cent beets, instead of \$5, as under our contracts. For each 1/2 per cent of sugar over 15 per cent we will pay an additional 10 cents. Thus 15 1/2 per cent sugar will bring \$5.60, 16 per cent beets \$5.70, 17 per cent beets \$5.90, 18 per cent beets \$6.10, etc. This will mean a great deal to the grower, as the local beet is high in percentage of sugar."

The bishop returned to Portland that evening.

Cooper Bros. Show

Will give two performances in Central Point on Thursday, July 20th.

No one can fail to notice the atmosphere of refinement about this particular show. The performance goes along with perfect system and myriad and bewitching bill is finished before the slightest unrest is felt. Acts follow each other without delay. The program is made up of big feature acts. The Hotsu troupe of Japanese acrobats and jugglers, Prof. VanRankin and his wonderful troupe of trained and educated ponies, Capt. Chas. Duncan and his great performing elephants, the like of which has never before been seen, and the numerous other acts of monkeys, dogs and goats, gymnasts, acrobats and arenic performers from every known land, Mlle. Roberts doing her defying nerve thrilling act in midair has earned the title of Queen of the Air, and her acts alone are without doubt the greatest gamble with death ever attempted. The entire program is truly beyond compare and this show should be seen by everyone.

Contracts Signed

We are informed that the County Court and the S. P. Company have come to a full understanding about two very important pieces of the Pacific Highway.

The first is the Ashland hill. The S. P. and County have a complete understanding and the papers are being signed up and work will be started at once.

The second and most important to this community is the road from here to Seven Oaks. The railroad and county are pulling together and the two crossings will soon be a thing of the past. The new road will turn at Seven Oaks and run nearly parallel with the railroad and enter Central Point two blocks this side of the track.

When these two changes are completed there will be just two crossings between Gold Hill and Ashland. One on the Ashland hill where the road will go under the track. The other will be at Tolo where an over-head crossing will soon be built.

Water Rights

During the quarter ending June 30th, 1916, State Engineer Lewis issued 137 water permits which cover 7,616 acres for irrigation, and 6 reservoirs.

Those of interest to this vicinity are as follows:

A. B. Pomeroy, for 5 acres and domestic use, water taken from spring.
Wm. Sears, of Butte Falls, 2 acres for irrigation, taking water from East Fork of Ginger creek.

B. Fredenburg, of Butte Falls, 42 acres and domestic use, taking water from Eighty Acre creek.

L. A. Salade for supplementary supply taking water from Jackson creek.
Ola Croft, of Eagle Point, for domestic use, taking water from spring.
Butte Falls Lumber Co., of Butte Falls, 27 acres, taking water from Beck creek.

Idle Talk.

"Gosh ding!"
"What happened?"
"I talked two hours trying to persuade that girl to give me a kiss."
"Well?"
"Just as she agreed her father came in and began to talk politics."—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

Hard to Whip.

"When you're whipped," said Mr. Dolan, "you ought to say you've had enough."
"If I have enough strength left to say I've had enough," replied Mr. Rafferty, "then I'm not whipped yet."—*Washington Star*.

A SAVING SERVICE

is too important a

"Pocketbook Protection"

to be overlooked.

ISN'T IT WONDERFUL TO THINK THAT

10c

- Will boil 150 eggs.
- Will brew 50 cups of tea.
- Will make 50 cups of coffee.
- Will toast 150 slices of bread.
- Will light eight hundred cigars.
- Will operate a flatiron 2 hours.
- Will warm 30 bottles of baby's milk.
- Will bring to boil 5 quarts of water.
- Will operate a 12 inch fan for 16 hours.
- Will light a 40 watt lamp for 25 hours.
- Will sew 300,000 stitches on a machine.
- Will operate a warming pad for 40 hours.
- Will warm shaving water for 8 mornings.
- Will cook 4 steaks on an 8-inch disc stove.
- Will run the electric broiler for 60 minutes.
- Will keep a foot warmer hot for 4 hours.
- Will run an office ventilating fan for 8 hours.
- Will operate an electric griddle for 70 minutes.
- Will operate a luminous radiator for 60 minutes.
- Will heat a curling iron once a day for 15 weeks.
- Will operate a seven-inch frying pan for 60 minutes.
- Will pump 3500 gallons of water to a height of 25 feet.
- Will make you SMILE while it does all these things.

California-Oregon Power Co.

216 West Main Street,

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OREGON

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MEDFORD COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF CENTRAL POINT STATE BANK

AT CENTRAL POINT, OREGON, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JUNE 30, 1916

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts	\$109,744.72
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	1,251.64
Bonds and warrants	12,811.74
Stocks and other securities	109.00
Banking house	2,022.05
Furniture and fixtures	2,137.00
Other real estate owned	2,179.56
Due from banks not reserve banks	None
Due from approved reserve banks	18,340.08
Checks and other cash items	542.34
Exchanges for clearing house	None
Cash on hand	6,962.34
Expenses	None
Other resources, Gold Dust	30.27
Total	\$148,104.72

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in	\$25,000.00
Surplus fund	3,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses & taxes pd	4,256.34
Dividends unpaid	None
Due to banks and bankers	None
Postal savings bank deposits	None
Individual deposits subject to check	72,919.39
Demand certificates of deposit	1,101.49
Cashier checks outstanding	35.75
Certified checks	None
Time and Savings deposits	40,991.24
Notes and bills rediscounted	None
Bills payable for money borrowed	None
Reserved for taxes	None
Liabilities other than those above stated	None
Total	\$148,104.72

STATE OF OREGON, 1916.

J. J. O. Isaacson, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. J. O. ISAACSON, President.
CORRECT Attest: W. C. LEEVER, L. C. ROBERTT, W. J. FREEMAN, Directors.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of July, 1916.
F. B. HATHFIELD, Notary Public.
My commission expires December 15th, 1919.

A Cotton Legend.

Cotton was the theme of one of the most fabulous nature stories on its first introduction into Europe. Travelers related that in Tartary there grew a shrub that when its ripe fruit was cut open within was "a little Beastie in fiesche, in lone and blode as though it were a little Lamb with outer wolle." The flesh of this "vegetable lamb" was eaten, ran the story, and the wool made into cloth. The basis of the legend is the way in which the cotton pod ripens and bursts, showing the white fluffy raw cotton, which closely resembles wool. Raw cotton is still called "cotton wool."

Much the Same Thing.

Gillet—Look here! Did you tell him I'd been swindled again?
Fillet—Well, I told him that you had made another of your characteristic investments.—*Stray Stories*.

Correct.

"What is an egoist, pa?"
"An egoist, my boy, is a man who insists upon talking about himself when you want to talk about yourself."—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch*.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the interior, U. S. Land office at Roseburg, Oregon, June 23, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that Mae Daw, widow of Reuben P. Daw, deceased, of Trail, Oregon, who on June 23, 1909, made Homestead Entry Serial No. 05063, for the NW 1/4, NE 1/4 of SW 1/4 and SE 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Section 6, Township 35 S, Range 1 W., Williamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five-Year Proof, to establish claim to land above described, before F. Roy Davis, U. S. Commissioner, at his office at Medford, Oregon, on the 7th day of August, 1916.

Claimant names as witnesses: Jasper B. Hannah, Edward Foster, Elton Raimey, and Lillian Hannah all of Trail, Oregon.

13d W. H. CANON, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the interior, U. S. Land office at Roseburg, Oregon, June 26 1916.

Notice is hereby given that Charles Wonnal, of Derby, Oregon, who on February 13, 1912, made Homestead Entry, Serial No. 07828, for S 1/2 of S 1/2 of Section 18, Township 34 S, Range 1 E., Williamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Three year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before F. Roy Davis, U. S. Commissioner, at his office at Medford, Oregon, on the 8th day of August, 1916.

Claimant names as witness: David L. Swihart, Fred Dunlap, Jefferson J. Brophy and Loyd Wilson, all of Derby, Oregon.

W. H. Canon Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land office at Roseburg, Oregon, July 6, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that Marshall Minter of Eagle Point, Oregon, who, on November 17, 1909, made Homestead Entry, Serial No. 05671 for the S 1/2 of NE 1/4 of Section 4, Township 35 S, Range 1 W., Williamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five-year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before F. Roy Davis, U. S. Commissioner, at his office at Medford, Oregon, on the 28th day of August, 1916.

Claimant names as witnesses: Sherman Wooley, J. Henry French, Thomas Tennessee Vestal, Owen O. Conover, all of Eagle Point, Oregon.
W. H. CANON, Register.