

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

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The Democratic Times, The Medford Mail, The Medford Tribune, The Southern Oregonian, The Ashland Tribune.

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GEORGE PUTNAM, Editor and Manager

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Official Paper of the City of Medford, Official Paper of Jackson County.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: One year, by mail, \$5.00; One month, by mail, \$1.00.

SWORN CIRCULATION: Daily average for eleven months ending November 30, 1911, 275.

Full Leased Wire United Press Dispatches.

The Mail Tribune is on sale at the Ferry News Stand, San Francisco.

Metropolis, Medford, Oregon and Northern California, and the fastest-growing city in Oregon.

Population—1910—5540; estimated, 1911—10,000.

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

Postoffice receipts for year ending November 30, 1911, show increase of 19 per cent.

Banner fruit city in Oregon—Rogue River Spitzenberg apples won sweepstakes prize and title of "Apple King of the World."

at the National Apple Show, Spokane, 1909, and a car of Newtowns won first prize in 1910.

at Canadian International Apple Show, Vancouver, B. C.

First Prize in 1911 at Spokane National Apple Show won by carload of Newtowns.

Rogue River pears brought highest prices in all markets of the world during the past six years.

Write Commercial Club, enclosing 6 cents for postage for the finest community pamphlet ever published.

NO. 16 ROBBED.

(Continued from Page One)

bandits boarded the train and managed to conceal themselves in the mail car as it pulled out of Red Bluff. One of the mail clerk helpers was to get off the train at Red Bluff and take train No. 14. He was forced back into the car under the cover of a bandit's gun and ordered to take the ropes from the months of the mail sacks. Then he was forced to bind the other two mail clerks hand and foot.

Six of the registered mail bags were then slit up the sides and the contents gone through. The bandits worked deliberately but swiftly, silently and apparently had timed their every move. They had little to say to the mail clerks, speaking only when necessary, and then imperatively enough to impress the railroad men that resistance meant a bullet.

As the train passed Cottonwood, one of the men, who had dragged the Cottonwood mail to the chute, shot it out and dragged in the one for the train. The same was done at Anderson.

When the train pulled into Redding the victims were still bound. Their faces had been turned to the wall of the car in order that they might not see the point at which the bandits left the train.

The clerks are certain, however, that one of the robbers did not get out until the train was pulling into Redding station, and policemen there corroborated this statement, saying they saw the lone robber run toward the rear of the train on the far side from them.

Description of Men.

Redding police immediately began a search of the town for suspects who would answer the description given by the mail clerks. The descriptions follow: Bandit No. 1—Weight 160 pounds; clean shaven, ruddy face; light slouch hat, blue serge suit; about 35 years of age.

Bandit No. 2—Weight about 160 pounds; about 5 feet, 7 inches in height; clean shaven; wore a cowboy hat; reddish complexion and wore a reddish colored box overcoat.

The first bandit is declared to have left the car at Redding. It is not definitely known where the second man got off, but he is also supposed to have come into Redding.

According to local postoffice authorities very little registered mail is carried on No. 16 for Medford, the bulk of it coming on the Shasta Limited.

TOKIO—Vice Admiral Ijichi, Admiral Togo's flag officer during the Russo-Japanese war and one of Nippon's naval heroes, died here after a brief illness. Following the war with Russia, in which Admiral Ijichi played a brilliant part, he was assigned to the head of the training department of the Japanese navy.

Not many people will rent unadorned furnished rooms in this city this week.

A NEGLECTED RESOURCE.

SOME thirty-five or forty million dollars in gold was produced by the Jackson county placer mines in days gone by. Since then there has been a steady annual output of gold, not large, but in proportion to the number of men engaged in it, more wealth has been produced than produced by any other industry in the country.

In no other country that we know of are there so many rich surface prospects. Despite the many "pockets" and "chimneys" that yielded their wealth with scarcely any effort or capital on the part of the prospector, there has been little systematic development or scientific mining. Yet there is hardly a place under the sun where conditions are more favorable to the miner, where he can mine the year around without discomfort, where there is water power and timber in abundance.

Up to a few years ago, the only prospecting done was for gold—for pockets of gold. If the grass roots did not yield gold, work ceased. As a result there are only a few very fine mines upon which extensive development work has been done—much of it by wildcaters, much of it by amateurs, much of it useless and wasted. Lately some prospecting has been done in certain localities for other metals than gold—but the country has by no means been prospected.

No region contains so many varieties of metal as southern Oregon. There are extensive deposits of a score of different kinds, any one of which would pay for development. Mining men of experience assert, and back up their assertions with proof, that this is destined to be a great copper district—that it is really a copper rather than a gold country—that the ore bodies are extensive and rich—and yet in spite of rich prospects, only a few have had any development work done upon them.

Minerals are perhaps the greatest resource of the country—the greatest and the most neglected. The day will come when the mines will receive the recognition that is their due. It is to speed this day that the mining congress is to be held in Medford next month.

Mining is the "one best bet" for the Rogue river valley at this time. If half of the energy is spent in its development that has been spent in developing horticulture, it will receive the recognition it is entitled to—and the valley will come into its own.

The time is ripe for a great mining boom. There has been none in the country since the collapse of the Nevada excitement. No place offers the opportunities of southern Oregon—there is every reason why we should all pull together and by bringing miners here, showing them what we have to offer, invite the needed capital to unlock our vast mineral wealth.

REGULATING THE PRESS.

IF Postmaster General Hitchcock's recommendations to the Hughes commission should be adopted by congress, thousands of publishers will have to go out of business.

Mr. Hitchcock has made an excellent record for economy. He has eliminated much waste. He has chopped off many sinecures. However, while very active against publishers, particularly of so-called much-raking and anti-Taft magazines, he hasn't done a thing to stop the most flagrant graft of all—the excessive charges by railroads for the use of mail cars and carrying mail. The government is paying several times the amount that express companies are for similar service.

Mr. Hitchcock holds that a newspaper should be made to carry as much reading as advertising or lose its second class franchise; that premiums, clubbing offers, contests and special inducements should be stopped; that a limit should be placed upon the amount of fiction published; that supplements should be eliminated, and that publications owned by a house having some other business should be denied the second class privilege.

Some of these recommendations are reasonable enough. Premiums, etc., could be stopped with profit to the publisher, but the volume of news, advertising and fiction adjust themselves, and it is none of Mr. Hitchcock's business how much of each papers carry. If not proportioned rightly, the public will not support the publication.

DON'T FAIL TO VOTE.

DON'T fail to register your vote for presidential choice with The Mail Tribune. The polls will close at midnight January 12 so that the result can be announced in Saturday's paper.

So far La Follette leads, with Roosevelt second. Bryan leads the democrats, but only a few democrats have voted.

The straw vote is an exceedingly interesting one, as affording an index to public sentiment in southern Oregon at the present time. Vote early. It costs you nothing.

A Test of Fuel Oils

By P. J. O'GARA.

Pathologist and Special Meteorological Observer U. S. Weather Bureau. (Continued from Last Tuesday.)

Hamilton Three Gallon Heater—Open to Second Hole. Capacity 3 Gallons.

Table with 4 columns: Fuel, Burning Time of One Gallon, Per Cent Soot and Residue, Remarks. Rows include Stove distillate, Stop distillate, Richmond oil, and Crude oil.

Hamilton Three Gallon Heater—Open to Third Hole. Capacity 3 Gallons.

Table with 4 columns: Fuel, Burning Time of One Gallon, Per Cent Soot and Residue, Remarks. Rows include Stove distillate, Stop distillate, Richmond oil, and Crude oil.

Hamilton Three Gallon Heater—Open to Fourth Hole. Capacity 3 Gallons.

Table with 4 columns: Fuel, Burning Time of One Gallon, Per Cent Soot and Residue, Remarks. Rows include Stove distillate, Stop distillate, Richmond oil, and Crude oil.

TABLE 13. Hamilton Three Gallon Heater—Tongue Removed. Opened to 44 Square Inches.

Table with 4 columns: Fuel, Burning Time of One Gallon, Per Cent Soot and Residue, Remarks. Rows include Stove distillate, Stop distillate, and Crude oil.

Besides the above tabulated tests of the Hamilton three-gallon reservoir heater, a few others were made with the five-gallon heater. Since the results obtained were so nearly alike with reference to the size of the openings compared with the three-gallon heater, they are not tabulated. The five-gallon heater is advertised to hold six gallons, but we have found that it will not. It will be noted that the time of burning a gallon in this heater may be wonderfully controlled, or, which is the same thing, the rate of burning. With the exception of the crude oil, which left a heavy percentage of residue when the heater was opened to the second hole, it will be noted that with the other oils, and even with the crude oil with the heater opened to the third and fourth holes, respectively, gave a high efficiency. There is no other heater on the market which has the range of easy regulation which this heater has. There is one difficulty only in its use with crude oil. The tongue which is placed on the sliding cover so as to reduce the amount of exposed surface of oil, if permitted to remain in the asphaltum residue, prevents the opening of the heater. It has been stated that the residue from the crude oil becomes very hard when cool. If the tongue were to be imbedded in this hardened asphaltum it could not be removed without damage to the heater. However, a series of tests were made with this tongue removed, and, although not extensive enough to warrant a conclusion, it is the opinion of the writer that it may be dispensed with in using a very heavy oil, which tends to produce or leave behind an asphaltum residue. The tongue, even in burning the lighter oils, does not entirely prevent burning back of it. However, the amount of fuel burned back of the tongue is not very great, and, naturally, the control may be effected by the sliding cover. In making the rating test it was found that the rate of fuel consumption is fairly uniform, excepting when the heater is burning with a small opening. With the ratio of the surface opening to small as compared with the depth, we find the very same effect as in the case of all large pall types of heaters. However, since this ratio may be increased at will, the heater can be made to burn at the same rate from beginning to end. With a large surface exposed, the heat may cause some warping of the cover and slides, making it difficult to open or close; but it would seem that this slight mechanical difficulty might be easily overcome. It is not the purpose of the writer to eulogize on or to recommend any particular type of orchard heater. However, after working with the various other types of heaters and noting the particular advantages of this type, it goes without saying that the only thing in its way is the high price asked for it. No doubt it is more or less costly to manufacture, but when it comes to equipping an orchard with, say 75 to 100 heaters to the acre, the expense is considerable. However, this matter must be left to the individual; if he is willing to pay the price, there is no question but that he will get results.

TABLE 14. Underwood Three and One-Half Gallon Reservoir Orchard Heater.

Table with 4 columns: Fuel, Burning Time of One Gallon, Per Cent Soot and Residue, Remarks. Rows include Stove distillate and Stop distillate.

The Underwood heater was burned only once with crude oil and it was found that the oil was much too stiff to feed readily through the pipe leading from the reservoir to the burning pan. This heater is far too clumsy for practical purposes. It is composed of ten parts, including the pipe and nuts which connect the bottom of the reservoir with the burning pan. Even with all these parts the inventor fell short of more parts which would tend to make it perfect. In the first place, it is hard to fill. Anyone who might be termed athletic or acrobatic might fill the pot without spilling oil. In order to fill the heater, the container is turned right side up, the part which becomes the bottom, when the heater is in use and which is attached to the burning pan by a feed pipe, is then placed over it. The whole apparatus is then quickly inverted just as one would invert a tumbler of water covered with a saucer so as to demonstrate the pressure of the air. If the apparatus is not level, the oil will not feed from the holes which are punched in the rim of the container. One very interesting thing happened in the experiments with this heater. A change of direction in the wind caused the flame from the burning pan to strike the container. The expansion of the air and gas above the surface of the oil inside the container caused the oil to overflow, the result being that the smudge pot took on the appearance of a burning oil well. The burning rate is absolutely perfect because the surface of the burning area does not change materially and is always at or near the top of the burning pan, which is only a very shallow dish. The heater cannot be generally recommended on account of being too impractical.

Effect of Repeated Burnings on the Burning Time of an Orchard Heater.

It has been frequently noted that with atmospheric conditions the same, a new heater will burn a unit quantity of fuel longer than one which has been used, and which has not been cleaned before refilling. In order to prove the truth of this assumption, the following tests were made:

TABLE 15.

Table with 4 columns: Fuel, One-Gallon Lard Pall, Bolten Two-Gallon Heater. Rows include Stove distillate, Stop distillate, Richmond oil, and Crude oil.

In making the above tests new pots were used for the first time. After the first burning they were immediately filled with the same quantity of oil and relighted. It will be noted that there is a considerable difference in every case between the burning time of new pots and those which have not been cleaned before refilling. The reason for this is probably that on account of the scale and soot on the sides of the pot more surface is created; and furthermore, this residue may act as a wick. This action must not be confused with what takes place when an arrester is used. The soot arrester materially reduces the area of the burning surface by acting as a cover.

How the Rate of Burning is Obtained.

Everyone who has had any experience with orchard heating recognizes the fact that for certain types of orchard heaters the rate at which the fuel is consumed is not uniform. This is particularly true of all lard pall types, whether they have perforations about the upper rim or not, or whether they have a center draft, as is the case with the Troutman heater. The greater the ratio of the depth to the diameter of the pot, the less uniform the burning rate. So far the writer has not seen any literature which bears directly upon this subject. It has always been taken for granted that there is little or no difference in the amount of heat given off by a heater whether the oil is burning at the top or bottom. It is an easy thing to get the average burning time, and this is about all that has ever been given in the bulletins and papers published on orchard heaters. For orchard heaters which may have the area of the burning surface increased or diminished, as is the case with the Hamilton reservoir heater, the burning rate may be kept constant by adjusting the sliding cover. It may also be increased or decreased at any time during the burning period of the fuel.

In order to determine accurately the burning rate or characteristic of each type of pot, the following method was adopted: A delicate balance of the dial type such as was used to weigh the oil and pots for the previous experiments was employed. The orchard heater to be tested was placed upon the platform and its weight noted. It was then filled to its capacity with oil and lighted. The weight of the pot plus the oil was noted before lighting, and as the oil continued to burn the actual weight was taken every ten minutes, until all the oil was burned, or the pot went out. The difference between each successive weight and the previous weight gave the quantity of oil burned in the ten-minute interval. In making tests of this kind the apparatus should be placed where fitful wind currents do not interfere with the burning. If the burning is done during gusty weather, it is noted that the burning rate fluctuates accordingly as do the winds. In the following experiment the air was still and the temperature about 31 degrees Fahrenheit. The weights were taken to the nearest half ounce.

(To Be Continued.)

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