

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE
 AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER
 PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
 EXCEPT SUNDAY AND HOLIDAYS
 MEDFORD PRINTING CO.
 The Democratic Times, The Medford
 Mail, The Medford Tribune, The South-
 ern Oregonian, The Ashland Tribune.
 Office Mail Tribune Building, 25-27-29
 North Fir street; phone, Main 3021;
 Home 75.
 GEORGE PUTNAM, Editor and Manager

Entered as second-class matter at
 Medford, Oregon, under the act of
 March 3, 1879.
 Official Paper of the City of Medford.
 Official Paper of Jackson County.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
 One year, by mail, \$5.00
 One month, by mail, .50
 Per month, delivered by carrier in
 Medford, Jacksonville and Con-
 tra Costa, \$1.00
 Saturday only, by mail, per year, 2.00
 Weekly, per year, 1.50

SWORN CIRCULATION.
 Daily average of eleven months end-
 ing November 30, 1911, 2151.
 Full Licensed Wire United Press
 Dispatches.

The Mail Tribune is on sale at the
 Pacific News Stand, San Francisco.
 Portland Hotel News Stand, Portland.
 Newman News Co., Portland, Ore.
 W. G. Whitney, Seattle, Wash.

MEDFORD, OREGON.
 Metropolis of Southern Oregon and
 Northern California, and the fastest
 growing city in Oregon.
 Population, U. S. census 1910—3342;
 estimated, 1912—4,000.
 Five hundred thousand dollar Gravity
 Water System completed, giving finest
 supply pure mountain water, and 17.5
 miles of streets paved.
 Postoffice receipts for year ending
 November 30, 1911, show increase of 15
 per cent.
 Hammer fruit city in Oregon—Rogue
 River Splendid apples won sweep-
 stakes 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 1912
 at Spokane National Apple Show won
 by carload of Newtowns.
 Rogue River apples brought highest
 prices in all markets of the world dur-
 ing the past six years.
 Wolfe Commercial Club, Inclosing 5
 cents for postage for the finest commu-
 nity pamphlet ever published.

THE GOOD ROADS MUDDLE.

HELL is said to be paved with good intentions, but even this cheap form of road improvement would be voted against by the Oregon mossbacks in hades.

This is the only kind of road improvement permitted the people of Oregon at present. The net result of the election has been the defeat of all constructive road measures except the convict road measures, and the passage of unaltered and unneeded measures still further restricting road building and rendering an extensive system of good roads impossible.

The road situation is far worse than it was before election. Then all that was needed to permit counties to construct permanent roads was a simple enabling act providing the procedure for calling bond elections.

Instead of passing such an act, as was offered by the Grange and by the Home Rule bill, two constitutional amendments were passed, one restricting the state from contracting road indebtedness for more than two per cent of the assessed valuation, and one restricting counties from contracting road indebtedness for more than two per cent of the assessed valuation.

The constitution now forbids the incurrance of any indebtedness for state road building in excess of two per cent of the assessed valuation of the property in the state, but an enabling act is still needed to enable the state to spend a penny.

The constitution regarding county road building as amended now reads as follows:

No county shall create any debts or liabilities which shall singly or in the aggregate with previous debts or liabilities exceed the sum of five thousand dollars, except to suppress insurrection or repel invasion or to build and maintain permanent roads within the county; and debts for permanent roads shall be incurred only on approval of a majority of those voting on the question, and shall not exceed two per cent of the assessed valuation of all the property in the county.

But the county cannot legally spend over \$5,000 until an enabling act has been passed. Two per cent gives too small an amount to permit of permanent highway construction on an extended scale to benefit all parts of the county—and taxpayers will not vote bonds unless all parts of the county are benefitted. Counties, like Jackson, Klamath, that are already heavily in debt, have no object in issuing bonds, unless to refund outstanding warrants. The amendment should have been called "An act to prevent good roads in southern Oregon" for that is its effect.

It would be hard to imagine a worse muddle than the "Harmony" road committee of self-appointed guardians of the state have made. By their multiplicity of bills, they confused the voters and brought defeat to their own meritorious measures, and success to their reactionary ones. They have restricted the development of Oregon and left it still impossible to construct a mile of highway, either state or county. The legislature may provide enabling acts—and it may fail to, as it failed two years ago. But these acts cannot afford much relief to Jackson county.

The first bill introduced in the legislature by the Jackson county delegation should be a constitutional amendment to be submitted to the people two years hence increasing the limit of road indebtedness to five per cent, as it is in California and other progressive states, where the policy of assisting development to its utmost, instead of thwarting it, obtains.

Vinegar and Its Making

By P. J. O'Gara, Pathologist in Charge

While vinegar may be made from a number of different products such as fruit juices and various sugary or starchy matters, this article will consider the making of vinegar from pure apple juice. This short paper is presented for the purpose of giving information to those interested in saving the cull apples which would otherwise go to waste. The important facts concerning the process of vinegar making will be stated as briefly as possible to be followed later by a full discussion of vinegar making which will appear in bulletin form.

It is generally conceded that not more than 60 per cent of the apples actually grown in the United States are accounted for in general statistics. The 40 per cent wholly unaccounted for are either consumed by the growers or go to waste on the farms where grown. This 40 per cent will represent the enormous total of 100,000,000 boxes, and there is no doubt that the actual waste will represent fully half that amount. Practically all of this loss could be turned into valuable apple juice, cider or vinegar.

Juice and Pomace

It has been determined that the average water content of the whole apple varies from 80 to 86 per cent of the total weight, and the dry matter from 14 to 20 per cent. However, with the ordinary methods of crushing and expressing the juice, not much over half of the juice originally contained in the fruit is recovered. Under the very best conditions only 70 per cent of the total moisture content of the apple is extracted. With the common grater or crushing machine and the ordinary hand press, 50 per cent of the total weight is about all that may be expected. A box of apples weighing 50 pounds net will yield about 25 pounds or 2 gallons of juice. This has been obtained from such varieties as are commonly grown in this district, namely, Baldwin, Jonathan, Winesap, Newtown, and others. It is possible that three gallons of juice per box of apples is a high average to be expected where a poor grating machine and a small hand press are used; two gallons would be nearer the average. It pays to crush the apples well before putting them into the press. As far as possible the cells should be broken so as to release their contents.

The weight of an equal volume of apple juice or must is greater than that of water; the specific gravity being about 1.055. In other words, apple juice as it is expressed from the fruit is about 5 1/2 per cent heavier than water. The total solids represent about 14 per cent; total sugar about 11 per cent; malic acid about 0.5 per cent; the remainder being water. Not all of the sugar is taken in the juice as almost one-half of the total sugar contained in the apple is left in the pomace. The sugar content of the fruit is the important consideration, and for this reason every care should be taken to get the juice from the pomace.

It must be understood that dirty fruit, or badly decayed fruit should not be used. If the apples have been lying on the ground and are covered with dirt, they should be washed. If convenient, a hose with water under pressure is a good way to remove the dirt quickly. Decayed fruits should never be used as by so doing certain organisms are introduced into the juice which will tend to spoil the flavor of the final product. Furthermore, the introduction of foreign organisms into the juice will interfere with the normal alcoholic and acetic fermentation.

How to Treat the Juice

As soon as the juice has been expressed from the fruit, it is best to place it in some large receptacle and permit it to stand for a few days before barreling it. By doing this, a considerable amount of solid matter held in suspension will settle before the juice is placed in the barrels. All containers should be well cleaned and it is best to scald them with live steam or boiling water. When the juice has stood long enough to permit the solid matter to settle, it should be put into barrels or casks which should not be filled to more than two-thirds or three-fourths of their capacity. It is a good plan for the vinegar maker to have a specific gravity hydrometer in order to test the juice before it is put into the barrels. As stated above, the juice of most of our fall and winter varieties will test 1.055 specific gravity. This juice will test a little more than 11 per cent sugar, and if properly handled will make vinegar containing 5 1/2 per cent acetic acid. As the juice ferments its specific gravity will decrease and

when it has reached about 1.000 or unity all the sugar will have disappeared through conversion into alcohol. In practice not all of the sugar is converted into alcohol, and, therefore, the specific gravity is usually a little greater than water.

Alcoholic Fermentation

In order to cause the sugar in the apple juice to be converted into alcohol, it is best to add one cake of compressed yeast to each five gallons of the juice. The yeast should be softened with lukewarm water before putting it into the cask containing the juice. The temperature of the storage room should be such that the juice will be held at a temperature of 65 to 75 degrees F. At such temperatures the yeast plant (Saccharomyces cerevisiae) grows more rapidly than at lower temperatures; hence, fermentation is more rapid. Higher temperatures will not be injurious to the yeast plant but there may be a loss of alcohol by evaporation. The addition of the yeast plant to the juice as indicated and the keeping of the temperature at the optimum point, will result in reducing the period of alcoholic fermentation fully one-half.

(To be continued)

COMMUNICATION.

About That Water Rights Case

As a rule it is foolish and worse than useless to attempt to reply to a newspaper article. A newspaper always has the last word and many persons submit to be misrepresented rather than waste time in a futile argument with a newspaper.

There are some statements in the Mail Tribune editorial of November 9th regarding the California-Oregon Power company which place that company in a false light before that public not acquainted with the true facts.

The Oregon water law provides that whoever develops the waters of a stream and puts them to a beneficial use is as much entitled to the possession of those waters as a homesteader is entitled to his homestead which he has developed in good faith.

The predecessors of the present power company, acting in good faith and claiming rights under the water law just stated, built the plant at Gold Ray and spent nearly one million dollars in real money putting the waters of Rogue river to a beneficial use and extending distributing lines for light and power over the valley. A large portion of this money was spent locally for labor and material; and the starting of this enterprise raised the standard labor wage in southern Oregon from \$1.25 per day, payable in farm produce or anything but cash, to \$2.50 per day, payable in cash money.

Last year the plant at Prospect was built at a cost of nearly three-quarters of a million dollars to date, and so far, the first one, of a possible four, large dynamos is installed and there still remains a further expenditure of an additional million dollars before this plant is completed. Now comes a rival company who admit in their testimony before the water commission that they have owned the land on which their proposed power site is located for twenty-four years and that their only expenditure up to date for developing their proposed power site is forty-four dollars.

This company also claims to be developing a power site which would use the waters of Mill Creek Falls but are trying to hold a power site on Rogue river under sixty-foot head when there are rapids which would give a five hundred foot head by going a thousand feet further up the stream on their own land. The explanation is that if the Rogue river claim is allowed by the water board it would take all the water away from the present power plant at Prospect and make the large investment there valueless unless the rival company was bought out.

It is exactly on a par with the case of a man who has spent hundreds of dollars and several years of his time improving a homestead to have a stranger walk onto the place and turn a few shovelfuls of earth and say, "now I have begun to improve this place and I intend to contest your claim unless you buy me off." Those of us who are familiar with Medford's history during the past five years know how many hot air promoters have stepped into the limelight and told of the wonderful things they were going to do to improve this valley; build railroads, power plants and irrigation systems, and develop the mining and timber resources of the valley.

Where are these promoters now, and what has become of their wonderful schemes? Some of these men who came here claiming to have unlimited capital behind them left town with their zoned bills unpaid and their schemes vanished into thin air.

There are three large companies who have really spent large sums of money in developments, which were beneficial to this valley; they are the Roguelands Irrigation company, the Pacific & Eastern railway and the Rogue River Electric company, whose interests were purchased by the California-Oregon Power company.

How many more can you think of, and what has become of the numerous promoters, who pre-empted the middle of the stage and told in two or three column write-ups in the newspapers what they were "going to do."

The ten million dollar bond issue mentioned is the amount authorized which may be issued some time in the future. Not one dollar of these bonds can be issued until approved by the public utilities commission of California, and they will approve only such portions of the bond issue

as are used for actual construction and purchase of plants and machinery.

The California-Oregon Power company has no desire to interfere with any legitimate user of water for irrigation purposes, but there are cases where land owners are claiming three or four times as much water as they can ever use. Most of the feasible irrigation ditches on upper Rogue river are already constructed. The flood lying along the Rogue river above Upper Table Rock lies in a series of benches and rolling foot hills having an elevation of from 50 to 75 feet above the water in the river and it is easier and cheaper to put water on this land by means of electric pumping plants than by constructing miles of ditch, which is expensive to construct, wasteful of water and requires constant repairs.

Electric pumping of water will make irrigation possible on thousands of acres of land, that cannot now be reached by any system of gravity ditches, making it possible to pump from wells, streams and reservoirs, and onto lands above the reach of any gravity system. There are over 3000 acres of land now under irrigation in this valley by the electric pumping system; and its growing use bids fair to solve a large proportion of the irrigation problems.

The California-Oregon Power company wishes to give every one value received and make a fair profit on its investment. Last fall it voluntarily removed the meter rental charge of 25 cents a month from all its bills, suffering a reduction in revenues of over five hundred dollars a month by this rate reduction. It has always been the first to give its customers the benefit of any reduction in price in lamps and appliances, and has, this season, put in over forty miles of distributing lines in the country districts at an expense of over thirty-five thousand dollars, making it possible for ranch and orchard owners to have the benefits of electric light and power service.

This company is here to do its share to help build up the Rogue river valley; and nothing will go further toward accomplishing this result than cheap electric power for pumping and manufacturing.

H. C. STODDARD,
Division superintendent, California-Oregon Power Co.

Tuberculosis Medicine

Saved This Man's Life

Pneumonia is a serious disease, and often lays the foundation for chronic lung troubles—sometimes Tuberculosis results. After Pneumonia, or any serious or stubborn cold, it is wise to take Eckman's Alternative. Don't wait to find out whether the trouble is getting worse, but take Eckman's Alternative in time and avoid the dangers of disease. Read of the recovery in this case:

330 No. 41st St., Phila., Pa.
"Gentlemen: I am getting along very nicely and gaining strength all the time. I now weigh 124 pounds, a gain since September 16, 1907, of 28 pounds more than when I first started to take the Alternative. I wish I had known of it two years ago, as it would have saved me much misery and distress. I was suffering from a very serious advanced lung, which followed a bad attack of pneumonia. My physician and a specialist declared my case hopeless. I cannot but be thankful to you and the Almighty God for the great blessing and change of health it has brought me."
(Eckman Alternative is effective in Bronchitis, Asthma, Hay Fever, Throat and Lung Troubles, and in upbuilding the system. Does not contain poisons, opiates or habit-forming drugs. Ask for booklet telling of recovery, and write to Eckman Laboratory, Philadelphia, Pa. for more evidence. For sale by all leading druggists.)

Sale of
Wool
Dresses
Values
to \$22.50
\$10
AHREN'S

Household Economy

How to Have the Best Cough Syrup and Save \$2, by Making It at Home.

Cough medicines, as a rule, contain a large quantity of plain syrup. If you take one pint of granulated sugar, add 3/4 pint of warm water and stir about 2 minutes, you have as good syrup as money could buy.

If you will then put 2 1/2 ounces of Pinex (50 cents worth) in a pint bottle, and fill it up with the Sugar Syrup, you will have as much cough syrup as you could buy ready made for \$2.00. It keeps perfectly.

And you will find it the best cough syrup you ever used—even in whooping cough. You can feel it take hold—usually stops the most severe cough in 24 hours. It is just laxative enough, has a good tonic effect, and taste is pleasant. Take a teaspoonful every one, two or three hours.

It is a splendid remedy, too, for whooping cough, croup, hoarseness, asthma, chest pains, etc.
Pinex is the most valuable concentrated compound of Norway white pine extract, rich in quinine and all the healing pine elements. No other preparation will work in this formula.
This recipe for making cough remedy with Pinex and Sugar Syrup is now used and prized in thousands of homes in the United States and Canada. The plan has often been imitated but never successfully.
A guaranty of absolute satisfaction, or money promptly refunded, goes with this recipe. Your druggist has Pinex, or will get it for you. If not, send to The Pinex Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

MILWAUKEE NURSERIES

70,000 apple, 23,000 pear, 2000 cherry, 2000 walnut, 10,000 prune, extra heavy heavy grades, one year old trees, leading varieties, true to name. Grown without irrigation, Oregon.

Address N. H. Harvey, Milwaukee, Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for our list before placing your orders. Will compare with the best trees to be found anywhere. Prices low.

Parties wishing to subscribe or renew their subscription to

The Saturday Evening Post
The Ladies' Home Journal,
OR
The Country Gentleman

Please notify C. A. DeVoe, 418 W. Main, District Agent for the Curtis Publishing Co. Back numbers always on hand. Phone 5411.

Medford Real Estate & Employment Agency

240 acre stock ranch, 5 room box house, barn and other out buildings, 40 acres in cultivation, plenty good water, no better propositions in the valley, will sell for a very low price or will trade for good city property. Investigate this.
140 acres in Sams Valley to trade for city property, improved or unimproved.
160 acres of sticky, 5 1/2 miles out, large house and barn, small family orchard, \$175 per acre.
65 acres of alfalfa, on Pacific Highway, 7 room house and 3 bays, pumping plant, small young orchard, can sell for a short time at \$265 per acre.

If you are looking for a small tract, come and see us we have some we can sell at a very low price and on very easy terms.
Come and list your vacant houses with us.

Employment
Girls and women for general house work in and out of city.
Man to shovel gravel.

MRS. EMMA BITTNER
Phone Home 14
Opposite Nash Hotel
ROOMS 6 and 7, PALM BLOCK.

Protect Yourself!

AT FOUNTAINS, HOTELS, OR ELSEWHERE
Get the

Original and Genuine HORLICK'S MALTED MILK
"Others are Imitations"
The Food Drink for All Ages
RICH MILK, MALT GRAIN EXTRACT, IN POWDER
Not in any Milk Trust
Insist on "HORLICK'S"
Take a package home

Clark & Wright LAWYERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Public Land Matters: Final Proof.
Desert Lands, Contest and Mining Cases. Scraps.

PLUMBING

Steam and Hot Water Heating
All Work Guaranteed
Prices Reasonable
COFFEEN & PRICE
20 Howard Block, Entrance on 9th St., Phone 556.

WHERE TO GO TONIGHT

ISIS THEATRE

Vaudeville and Photoplays
LYALL and LAURI
Presenting their one act comedy entitled
"A VICTIM OF JEALOUSY"
3-BIG PHOTOPLAYS-3
THE TRADE GUN BULLET
An Incident of the Western Life of Yesterday
MEMORIES OF PATIO DAYS
Mexican Drama
MILLY McGRATH'S LOVE LETTERS
Comedy
Good Music
5 and 10 cents
Special Matinees Sat. and Sun.
Matinee prices 5 and 10 cents

Draperies

We carry a very complete line of draperies, lace curtains, fivuras, etc., and do all classes of upholstery. A special man to look after this work exclusively and will give as good service as is possible to get in even the largest cities.
Weeks & McGowan Co.

BOOKS

If you don't see the book in the window you want come in and ask for it.

THE MERRIVOLD SHOP

Magazine Subscriptions

WE HANDLE ALL
and meet all cut or club rates which are advertised or offered by any company. Besides we give you a special service which you do not get if you send direct to publishers.

MEDFORD BOOK STORE

When Face to Face With the Dentist



It is said that much of the pain or ache of the teeth mysteriously disappears. There is no accounting for this in some places, but in our establishment it is known that the confidence in our careful methods gives great courage to the patient. We extract teeth painlessly, fill, file, clean, scrape, do crown and bridge work, and every branch of high-class Dentistry cheaply.
Lady Attendant
DR. BARBER
THE DENTIST
Over Daniels for Duda, Pacific
Phone 3528, Home Phone 352-K

BYRCE RESIGNS DIPLOMATIC POST

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Confirmation of the intention of British Ambassador James Bryce to resign was given here today in an official statement issued at the White House, which said:

"The president is informed of the intention of Ambassador Bryce to retire before long. He intimated a wish to do so to his majesty's government in July, 1911, but at the request of the British government remained in Washington to deal with certain matters then pending. When he is relieved Mr. Bryce will devote himself to the completion of two works on which he has long been engaged."
It is understood that Ambassador Bryce's resignation becomes effective January 1.

BRYAN RESIGNS AS JAPANESE AMBASSADOR

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Charles Page Bryan, American ambassador to Japan, has forwarded his resignation to President Taft, according to announcement made here this afternoon. His health, due to injuries sustained in a carriage accident, is given as the cause. Bryan's resignation will be accepted.

STAR THEATER OWNERS TO SPEND \$10,000

The People's Amusement company, operators of the Star Theater have leased the property next door to their present quarters occupied by the M. M. department store, and will begin at once the making of improvements to cost \$10,000. The plans call for the enlargement of the theater and equipment with latest accessories.

The new quarters when completed will be 50 by 130 feet, with a marble lobby, a stage the width of the two buildings, and a seating capacity of 900. An up-to-date ventilating system and steam heating plant will be installed, and provisions made for emptying the building in less than five minutes. An exhaust electric fan will keep a supply of fresh air throughout the performances.

The Medford Realty & Improvement company, Charles Lebo, manager, has charge of the improvements and represented the amusement company in the deal. Al Sather, the manager, will have charge of the operation of the theater as now, and performances will be held daily, while the changes are being made.

Al Sather, manager of the company's interests here, is one of the best all around theatrical men that has ever been in Medford and has certainly made a success of the Star. He knows the game in all its details, is pleasant and obliging to every one and the company certainly have in him, an able, live wire representative.