

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

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SUPREME COURT PROBES HUMPHREY

OLYMPIA, Wash., Oct. 1.—Judge John E. Humphries of the superior court of King county, sitting at Seattle, who has become widely known through his action in ordering the arrest of large numbers of socialists, and whose strange talks from the bench have been published through the United States, has been ordered by the supreme court of the state of Washington, to appear and show cause why a writ of prohibition should not issue against him restraining him from trying Attorney Thorwald Siegfried, of Seattle, on a charge of contempt of court.

RECEIPTS OF JACKSON COUNTY FAIR \$400 SHORT FOR 1913

Although the Jackson county fair this year was the best ever held in the county the receipts did not pay the expenses by nearly \$400 and the association had to borrow money to meet the deficiency. The total receipts from all sources this year were \$2809.75 of which \$2671.45 was for admissions, exhibitors tickets and grand stand receipts.

The following statement has been made by Secretary S. I. Brown of the receipts and disbursements:

Table with Receipts and Disbursements columns. Receipts total \$4,209.75. Disbursements total \$1,704.18. Balance on hand \$2,505.57.

The above does not include \$1704.18 received from the state fund and paid for premiums, not including races.

SHELL BURSTS JUST AS IT LEAVES GUN'S MUZZLE

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., Oct. 1.—During target practice at Fort Worden yesterday afternoon, a high explosive shell burst just as it left the muzzle of a twelve-inch gun, tearing a great hole in the ground in front of the concrete base. The firing squad was in the pit and all escaped injury.

POMONA VOTES \$75,000 FOR STATE HIGHWAY

POMONA, Cal., Oct. 1.—This city voted \$75,000 bonds yesterday to complete the state highway through this city. The proposition carried by nearly 6 to 1.

THE RATE BILL AGAIN

PORTLAND papers are gloating a great deal over the decision of the federal court holding the Medford initiative rate bill void. They have continuously misrepresented the case from the start and would have the public believe "selfish" Medford was trying to revolutionize interstate commerce.

The reason for this attitude is apparent. Any law that equalized rates on a proportional mileage basis would destroy the monopoly of the Portland jobber by eliminating the unfair and unjust discrimination existing in his favor.

The Medford rate bill was an adaptation of the rate laws of certain eastern states and based upon sound business principles—that it costs less to handle carloads than it does less than carloads, and that transportation costs so much per mile, regardless of whether it is to or from Portland. It would have benefited every section of the state.

The Portland jobbers' attitude has always been that of the hog in the trough. The Portland chamber of commerce intervened in the cases brought by the Medford Traffic Bureau before the state railroad commission and interstate railroad commission to secure reduced rates and opposed the reduction. The jobber takes the usual short-sighted old Oregon view of the situation, that Portland's supremacy depends upon dwarfing the progress of the balance of the state.

It hasn't hurt Chicago to have sixteen jobbing or distributing centers in Illinois. It won't hurt Portland to have half a dozen in Oregon. The city cannot hog it always—the state is too large, the distances too great. Eventually the jobbers themselves will realize the situation, as the more progressive have already, establish branch houses and join the effort started by Medford for equalized rates.

The rapidity with which Oregon is developed depends largely upon the rapidity with which small cities are built up and their surrounding territory developed, and depends also on the rapidity with which new railroads and branch railroads are constructed. The latter must eventually be built, though never by Portland capital—and when they are, some such equalization as that demanded in the Medford rate bill will become apparent to all. Portland can then maintain its jobbing supremacy only through branches, and the policy of the jobbers will be reversed. They will be the ones demanding what Medford has valiantly fought for.

Discrimination in rates against an entire state in favor of one city is the most vicious form of the protective policy—and all such special legislation and artificial protection are doomed. Portland must eventually stand on its own merits and not on railroad favor.

Medford sees further into the future than Portland—that is all. Its cause is a just one and justice must ultimately prevail.

Increasing Production of Talc

As talc and soapstone deposits are plentiful in Jackson county, the following government report on its increasing use and production are of local interest:

The people of the United States are using more talc than ever, not alone for toilet powder, for that is but a comparatively unimportant use to which the mineral is put, but in the arts and industries. The marketed production of talc and soapstone in the United States in 1912, according to an advance chapter on the production of talc and soapstone in 1912 by J. S. Diller, just issued by the United States Geological Survey, was 159,270 short tons, valued at \$1,706,963, against 143,551 short tons, valued at \$1,646,018, in 1911. The production in 1912 was the largest in the history of the industry.

With the exception of a small production in California the entire output of talc and soapstone in the United States comes from a comparatively narrow belt of ancient crystalline rocks running through the Atlantic states from Vermont to Georgia. The three leading producing states are New York, Vermont and Virginia, followed by Georgia, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and California. More than 42 per cent of the total output of the United States in 1912 came from New York.

The total marketed production of talc for 1912 was 133,288 short tons, valued at \$1,097,483, a decided increase compared with the production of 1911; the output of soapstone in 1912 was 25,981 short tons, valued at \$609,480, a gain both in quantity

Medford Coal Is Sub-bituminous

The classification of coal into various grades, such as bituminous, semi-bituminous and lignite, is arbitrary and unsatisfactory, but it is in common use in the United States and in the absence of anything better it is published by the United States geological survey. The classes generally used in the United States are as follows: Anthracite, semi-anthracite, semi-bituminous, bituminous, sub-bituminous, lignite.

Anthracite Coal Anthracite coal is generally well known, but in a systematic classification it is generally defined as a hard coal having a fuel ratio (fixed carbon divided by volatile matter)

widely distributed. Its fuel ratio ranges from 3 to 6. It is the best steam coal in the country, and some of it can be utilized in the manufacture of coke. The centers of production are the Pocahontas and New River fields of Virginia and West Virginia, the Georges Creek field of Maryland, the Clearfield field of Pennsylvania, and the west end of the Arkansas field in the vicinity of Fort Smith. Though small areas containing coal of this grade have been found in Washington and Colorado, the amount of coal in these fields is small.

Bituminous and Sub-bituminous Coals—Lignite

Bituminous coal is the most important grade of coal in the country, and includes most of the coals east of the Rocky mountains. In the western states there are large areas of bituminous coal, such as the Trinidad-Raton field of Colorado and New Mexico; the Grand Hogback field of Colorado; the Book Cliffs of Utah; Rock Springs, Kemmerer and Black Hills fields of Wyoming; the Great Falls fields of Montana, and many districts of Washington. This grade furnishes most of the cooking coal of the country, and it is largely sold for steam raising and domestic use.

The term "sub-bituminous" has been adopted by the geological survey for what has been generally called "black lignite." The latter term is objectionable, for the reason that the coal is not lignitic in the sense of being woody, and the use of the term seems to imply that the coal is little better than the brown woody lignite of North Dakota whereas many of the coals of this class closely approach the lowest grade of bituminous coal. In fact it is extremely difficult to separate this class from the one below and the one above. It is generally distinguished from the lignite by its color and freedom from apparent woody texture and from bituminous coal by the slacking it undergoes when exposed to the weather. As the latter is an important difference in commercial use, it has been adopted by the geological survey as a criterion of the western fields, being bituminous and bituminous coals.

Sub-bituminous coal is found in most of the western fields, being well known in the field about Boulder and Denver and in North Park, Colo.; Gallup, N. M.; Hanna, Douglas, Sheridan and the Big Horn basins, Wyo.; Red Lodge and Musselshell, Mont., and in many of the districts of Washington and Oregon.

BEAGLE NEWS NOTES

Mr. Turigate of Butte Falls was here for a short time Saturday while on his way to the Miller ranch on Evans creek.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Chapman were Medford and Central Point visitors recently.

Several of our orchardists have hauled apples to the co-operative packing house in Central Point.

Norman Gage of the Riverside ranch at Dehenger Gap was here on business the latter part of last week.

Medford parties were here looking after real estate interests recently and were highly pleased with ranches here.

Whitite & Son are arranging a packing shed and will have their apples packed here. Mrs. Cottrell of the Meadows will superintend the work.

Mrs. Theo Glass is reported as rapidly recovering from her severe illness.

Much damage was done the unthreshed grain stacks by the rain of Saturday and Sunday.

L. M. Sweet hauled a large load of oats to Central Point parties recently. Our crop averaged 30 bushels per acre which seems quite satisfactory.

The smiling countenance of Clark Collins of Table Rock is seen here quite frequently of late. Nothing like our invigorating mountain air and our picturesque scenery.

Little Flossie Case has been seriously ill with cholera-infantum but is reported much better at present.

Percy Chapman is home from the Klamath country.

One of L. M. Sweet's team of horses got choked on oats Monday evening and only for hurried action would undoubtedly have died.

Minnie McCreight was the guest of the little Sweets Monday night.

their hour of sadness and sorrow. He who gave has seen fit to take away, and let us trust that His wisdom chooseth well, for the Shepherd loveth the little lambs as well, or possibly better, than he loveth the sheep.

We watched his breathing thro' the day. His breathing soft and low, As in his breast the wave of life Kept heaving to and fro.

So silently we seem'd to speak, So slowly moved about, As we had lent him half our powers To eke his living out.

Our very hopes belied our fears, Our fears our hopes belied— We thought him dying when he slept, And sleeping when he died.

For when the night came dark and sad And chill with early dews, His quiet eyelids closed—he had Another night than ours.

WILLOW SPRINGS TWIGLETS!

Mr. Bonnie of Medford was in this district transacting business last Thursday.

George T. Garnett of California visited Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Palmer, Mrs. Palmer is a cousin of Mr. Garnett and it was the first meeting in twenty-five years.

Charles E. Lane returned to Van Nuys after a short pleasure trip.

Mrs. N. C. Lamb of Junction City, Oregon, arrived Sunday to spend several weeks with her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Porter, and her sister, Mrs. S. A. McKay.

Oscar Blackford left Wednesday for a short business trip to Weiser, Idaho, where he will remain a couple of weeks visiting friends and relatives.

J. W. Hicks of Ashland is harvesting his crop of squashes which he has successfully raised on his orchard land in this district. The yield is far above the average and promises to give the owner good returns for his efforts.

The representative of education from Washington, D. C., who was here visiting our school and surroundings last year, was so favorably impressed that he has recently written for the plan of the school building and improvements. He took several pictures of the building which he sent to the bureau of education in the Philippine islands and will now send the plan.

Mr. Carlson, who has successfully raised celery for sometime, states upon inquiry the reason for celery going to seed is due to lack of water. He further states if once the roots are allowed to become dry the growth is stunted and naturally goes to seed.

The Grange met last Friday evening. A very social time was enjoyed by everyone present. The program conducted by Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Palmer was a very great success after which the good old pumpkin pie, like mother used to make, was served with coffee by the young ladies of the order.

During the business session Mr. Bonnie brought before the grange a sample of brooms manufactured by himself which showed good workmanship and the possibility of a future industry.

The Parent-Teachers' club will meet at the home of Mrs. W. H. Parker on Pacific highway Saturday afternoon at 2:30.

WORDS FROM HOME

Statements That May Be Investigated. Testimony of Medford Citizens

When a Medford citizen comes to the front, telling his friends and neighbors of his experience, you can rely on his sincerity. The statements of people residing in far away places do not command your confidence. Home endorsement is the kind that backs Doan's Kidney Pills. Such testimony is convincing. Investigation proves it true. Below is a statement of a Medford resident. No stronger proof of merit can be had.

W. P. Gould, 119 W. Jackson St., Medford, Ore., says: "I used Doan's Kidney Pills, procured at Haskins' drug store, and am pleased to say that they have given me more relief than any other kidney medicine I have ever taken. Other members of my family have also used Doan's Kidney Pills and the results have been so satisfactory that I do not hesitate one moment in giving this statement."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

John A. Perl Undertaker Lady Assistant, 28 S. BARTLETT, Phone M. 47 and 47-J-2 Ambulance Service Deputy Coroner

ISIS THEATRE Special Feature The Flight of the Crow THE DRAMATIC ROMANCE OF WANDERING HOBBO

PAGE THEATRE TONIGHT Pantages

STAR THEATER Today HARVEST OF FLAME A spectacular 2 reel offering by the Rex Co. BANKS THE HAWKSHAW Comedy TRAIL OF THE SERPENT Society drama TRAVELOGUES BY MAYER'S CARTOONS WOOLWORTH & WOOLWORTH Music COMING TOMORROW NICHOLS & NICHOLS in vaudeville Always 10c LIGHT HOUSEKEEPING COLONIAL FLATS Thoroughly modern rooms renting from \$8.00 to \$15.00 per month Bathroom and Laundry Accommodations Gas and Electric Lights Everything Furnished Except Eats 217 Riverside So. Phone 900-L

Martin J. Reddy The Jeweler Near P. O. Draperies We carry a very complete line of draperies, lace curtains, fixtures, etc. and do all classes of upholstering. 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.

HOTEL MAX POWELL, ST. OF ARRELL, SAN FRANCISCO. Best located and most popular hotel in the City. Running distilled ice water in each room. European Plan, a la Carte Cafe. Tariff on Rooms 12 rooms - \$1.00 each 50 rooms - 1.50 each 50 rooms - 2.00 each 60 rooms with private bath 2.00 each 50 rooms with private bath 2.50 each 30 suites, bedroom, parlor and bath - 3.00 each For more than one guest add \$1.00 extra to the above rates for each additional guest. Reduction by week or month. Management Chester W. Kelley 208 E. Main Phone 1471