

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

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Full Licensed Wire United Press Dispatches.

MEDFORD, OREGON. Metropolis of Southern Oregon and Northern California, and the fastest-growing city in Oregon. Population—U. S. census 1910—5340; estimated, 1912—10,000.

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

Postoffice receipts for year ending November 30, 1911, show increase of 13 per cent.

Banner fruit city in Oregon—Horne 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 Newtons 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 lot of Newtons.

ARANT ASKS PAY FROM UNCLE SAM

(Klamath Northwestern) Former Superintendent W. Frank Arant of Crater Lake national park, who was removed by order of Secretary of the Interior Lane early last summer, received a letter from the interior department Wednesday telling him for about the 'seventh time that he had been removed and no further salary as superintendent was coming to him.

Mr. Arant has forwarded his bill to the interior department each month since he was ousted as head of the park. With each bill goes a letter stating that the writer is awaiting orders to perform certain tasks in connection with the park work and that he still considers himself the lawful superintendent. In reply to each of these notifications for monthly salary claimed due him, Mr. Arant receives the reply that he has been removed and no salary is due him from the date of his removal.

SNOW STOPS WORK AT CRATER LAKE

Fourteen inches of snow at Crater Lake has effectively closed down the work being done there by the United States engineers on the roads and trails for the national park, according to a communication received from George E. Goodwin, assistant United States engineer in charge of the work.

The last storm a few days ago closed the work for the season, and the snowfall will be permanent and will render impossible any further work before next spring. However, the work was continued about a week longer than was expected, as it had been figured no more could be done after October 1.

Some of the engineers' equipment is being hauled out and some cached until the work opens again June 1 of next year.

W. C. T. U. ITEMS.

The W. C. T. U. is planning for a social the 22nd of October at the tent near the M. E. church and want a large attendance. It is a free social and they intend to make the money off of fines imposed.

"U R invited to a hard time social at the M. E. tent Wednesday, October 22 at nine o'clock. Come in ur rags and be made glad. If you want some fun come to this."

The W. C. T. U. are going to have a medal contest in about a month. The place will be announced later. They bespeak a full house.

PASSING OF A BLUFF

DURING his recent visit to Medford, President Sprout of the Southern Pacific admitted that construction work on the Natron-Klamath line has been indefinitely suspended and that the Siskiyou route would continue the railroad's main line, at least for years to come.

Vice-President Calvin this week made the same admission in Portland and the Portland Oregonian says:

Neither Mr. Calvin nor any of the Southern Pacific officials hold out any immediate hope for resumption of construction activity on the Natron-Klamath line, although several new surveys of that road have been ordered. An effort is being made to secure a way over the Siskiyou at a lower elevation than originally established.

As a matter of fact, the projected Natron cut-off and the loudly trumpeted switching of the Southern Pacific main line through Klamath was a bluff to prevent the extension of the Oregon Trunk to a connection with the Pacific & Eastern and to boom the Klamath property holdings of the Southern Pacific company and its officials.

The Natron line would parallel the Oregon Trunk and render its financing difficult. Enough work was done by the Southern Pacific to accomplish this purpose—then it ceased.

The use of the Natron cut-off as a main line was never really contemplated. It is common knowledge among railroad engineers that the Natron Pass over the Cascades involved more difficult and costlier construction and steeper grades than that over the Siskiyou. It necessitated miles of snowsheds and would have been very costly to operate. To make this route practical as the main line, called for the abandonment of the present Weed line and the construction of a hundred miles of new line through the lava beds east of Mount Shasta to a connection near Redding—a desolate district covered with twenty feet of snow throughout the winter.

Had the money wasted on the Natron cut-off been spent improving the present line over the Siskiyou, the latter would be a better main line than that of the Central Pacific over the Sierra Nevadas. The line can be shortened and the worst grades eliminated by tunnels.

It is only a question of time, perhaps of competition, until these improvements are made, for this line of the Southern Pacific is the best paying railroad in the country. It was originally built for mileage, so as to secure as much property as possible in the land grant. It can be shortened fifty miles between here and Roseburg and the grades lessened if desired, and similar improvements could be made throughout southern Oregon.

The constant talk of switching the main line has kept many people away from southern Oregon, retarded its development and worked a real injury to the section. Now that the purposes of the bluff have been served, railroad development thwarted and southern Oregon kept in the Harriman preserves, we shall probably hear no more of it—for a time at least.

The next talk of switching the main line will be to the coast—it will serve a useful purpose to again bluff railroad builders and keep southern Oregon bottled up.

The Open Air Treatment

It sometimes happens that when popular explanation of a phenomenon is disproved the impression is produced that the occurrence of the phenomenon itself is denied. Something like this has taken place with reference to the recent work on the physiologic factors involved in room ventilation and the open air treatment. There is reason to believe that the general public is still somewhat confused on this point. It was for a long time supposed that the bad effects of close and crowded rooms were due to chemical impurities in their air, to excess of carbon dioxide or to organic poison, or else to lack of oxygen. No one of these explanations is tenable in the light of recent experiment. On the contrary, all the ill effects observable in crowded rooms seem to depend on the stagnation, high temperature and moisture in the air; in a word, to those factors that disturb the normal heat regulation of the body. If the temperature and moisture are kept low, human exhalations may be allowed to accumulate without noticeable effect to a point far above that ordinarily observed in the most "badly ventilated" room. On the other hand, if the experimenter breathes "pure" outdoor air through a tube, but allows his body to be confined in a small chamber where temperature and moisture are at a high point, he will soon have all the symptoms commonly attributed to "breathing foul air."

To substitute this explanation, which is wholly in accord with recent experimentation, for the once-current theory that expired air has a toxic property is not to question the value of fresh air or to deny the

open-air treatment for tuberculosis. On the contrary, we are now in a much better position to understand in what way cool air and especially moving air produces marked invigoration and improvement of the general health. When the body loses heat at a suitable rate, heat production must also proceed at a certain rate in order to compensate for the loss. This means improved assimilation of food, and a large consumption of food means better supply of material to build up the body. The action of cool, moving air is probably in itself beneficial. Moreover, it impels to exercise, and increased activity increases nutrition.

On the other hand, exposure to the stagnant atmosphere of confined places allows the skin to become surrounded with an envelope of warm air which prevents the body from losing heat at a proper rate. The nerves of the skin are not stimulated; the circulation is depressed. Reluctance to exercise and to any bodily exertion becomes marked. Expansion of the lungs and oxygenation of the blood are less frequent and thorough. Insufficient food is taken and much of the food eaten may decompose in the intestine and produce poisonous products.

Altogether there is still a sound physiologic foundation for the belief in the virtues of the outdoor life for the healthy as well as for the tuberculous person. In point of fact, says The Journal of the American Medical Association, nothing can discredit the rational open-air-treatment, no matter what progress physiologists and hygienists may make in analyzing the mechanism on which this treatment rests.

Great Is Sweet Clover

(By George E. Boos) This article, taken from the Nebraska Farmer, fits our country to a dot. Many acres of unimproved land, lying idle, would be earning money with a small outlay. It has been tried out by many right here in our valley, and it did well in almost every soil, even without plowing.

It is recommended that the land be springtoothed at the time the seed is sown, and a good crop with two cuttings is assured. With this little outlay of labor all idle land will be made productive. The article follows:

"I have seen several articles on

sweet clover in your valuable paper, so I thought I would give you my experience. I have been experimenting with this crop for several years.

At first I had a great deal of trouble getting a stand, and getting it to live through the first winter. Probably I had southern seed that was not hardy in our climate. We are threshing sweet clover now, and I think our best yield fifteen bushels to the acre.

"I will write in particular of one piece, a lot of nineteen acres we sowed to spring wheat and sweet clover in the spring of 1912. The wheat yielded 24.5 bushels to the acre. We cut it about fourteen inches high. The

WIDOW OF TITANIC VICTIM CARRYING ON HUSBAND'S WORK



Mrs. Henry B. Harris, widow of a Titanic victim, carrying on her husband's work.

Henry B. Harris perished when the Titanic sank and his work goes on, and the one who does it is his widow, who was saved when the great steamship went to her doom. She found relief after the horrors of that April night in carrying on the business her husband had left, and is still doing it, and doing it well.

The clover in the wheat stubble was up to the hands in the bundles in a great deal of it. The sweet clover cured out well with the straw, and the livestock ate the mixed straw like hay.

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Fall Plowing for Insect Pests

Fall plowing is one of the most effective remedies known for insect pests. It is, however, more of a preventive than a cure, for the insects destroyed by this method are, for the most part, in a dormant or resting stage, doing little or no damage, but getting ready for the next season's depredations. This remedy alone is not to be relied upon for the complete eradication of any insect, but as a supplementary method of combat it is of considerable value, and against some insects it is the remedy of first importance.

All of the following insects, recognized as more or less injurious to various crops in our state, can be controlled to a considerable extent by fall plowing. Colorado Potato Beetle.—This insect is only too well known to people from the eastern and middle states. It has at last established itself in Washington. The mature insect is a half round beetle about the size and shape of a half of a garden pea, and has ten longitudinal black stripes down its back. The larval stage is a plump, slimy slug found feeding on the potato leaves and vines. The insects winter in the ground and fall plowing will destroy many of them, but as the summer treatment is so effective, the practice of fall plowing is rarely followed.

Corn Ear Worm.—This is the common injurious worm found in ears of corn, especially sweet corn, in all parts of the country. When fully grown the worms drop from the ear to the ground, where they remain over winter just beneath the surface. The very best treatment for this pest is fall plowing, which turns some of them to the surface, where they are killed by exposure to the weather while others are turned under and crushed.

Cut Worms.—These caterpillars are more or less injurious to most all kinds of garden, field and orchard crops. They work mostly at night, and hide in the soil during the day. They winter in the ground. Fall plowing will not only kill many of these cut worms, but will also destroy any weeds upon which they might feed the next spring. In this way any worms not killed outright will starve the next spring or have to move to other land to obtain food.

Grasshoppers lay their eggs in the fall in the uncultivated ground, such

as pasture land or wild scrub land on the hillsides and along the roadsides and fenceways. Wherever the grasshoppers have been at all plentiful the past summer one should look for the female grasshoppers, with their abdomens sticking down into the ground in the act of egg laying. Where there are many of these females laying eggs in this manner the land should be plowed in the late fall to turn under the eggs and thus prevent a crop of grasshoppers the coming year.

Strawberry Crown Miner and Strawberry Root Borer.—These two insect pests are well known to all strawberry growers. The only effective remedy for these pests is fall plowing of the infested patches. Plow up and destroy the vines found infested.

Tomato Worms.—The large caterpillars commonly found destroying the tomato vines are, in most instances, easily destroyed by hand picking, but if it is practicable this treatment may well be supplemented by fall plowing to expose the "jug handled" pupae over wintering in the ground.

White Grubs.—These are the larvae of the "June bugs" or "May beetles." They are most frequently found in new land. The most effective remedy for this pest is to break up the sod land in the late fall and turn hogs in on it to devour the exposed grubs. Late fall plowing alone will destroy many of the grubs, especially if the weather is very cold when the plowing is done and for some time afterward.

Wire worms are among the most difficult insects to combat. They are the long, slender, whitish brown grubs found in the soil in all parts of the country. The adult insect is the click or snapping beetle. The larvae transform to pupae in the fall and remain in that stage over winter. The most effective remedy for this insect is fall plowing. If this practice is followed for a couple of years the wire worms will be worked out of the land.

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

PAGE THEATRE Tuesday, Oct. 21 The Greatest Play of the Day THE LURE

The white slave drama, indorsed by the U. S. White Slave Commissioner. Now running also at Maxine Elliott's theater, N. Y. Prices 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1.50. Seat Sale Opens Sunday at Box Office.

IT Theatre Page Theatre TONIGHT

Broken Threats United This great character study shows the dangers that beset the pathway of kind, confiding, rural folk while visiting a city. It portrays the startling contrast between the simple country life and the wickedness of a city.

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