

## MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

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With Medford Stop-Over

## WESTERN FUEL OFFICIALS GUILTY OF CONSPIRACY

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 18.—Attorneys for Vice-President Jas. B. Smith, Superintendent Frederick C. Mills and Weight Checker E. H. Mayer of the Western Fuel company, convicted just before midnight on conspiracy to defraud the government, expected today to ask a new trial and in the event of its refusal to appeal.

Federal Judge Doelling set Saturday morning at 10 o'clock for passing sentence on the three men, but it was taken for granted it would not be enforced against them pending appeal. For the offense of which they were found guilty the law provides either a fine of not more than \$10,000, not more than two years' imprisonment, or both, for each one of the trio.

Of the four men left to face the government's charges after the recent dismissal of the cases against all but Vice-President Smith of the company's officers, the only one acquitted last night was Smith's brother, Edward J. Smith, another of the concern's weighers.

The prosecution's accusation was that the convicted men cheated the government by underweighing imported coal so as to dodge part of the customs duty and by overweighing it in selling it for use of army transports, so as to get a higher price for it.

### OPP MINE NEAR JACKSONVILLE TO OPEN

The Opp mine near Jacksonville is to be opened up soon by San Francisco parties according to Wm. A. Burr, mining engineer and metallurgist who is now in Jacksonville. Mr. Burr and Mr. P. W. Vickerson of San Francisco have also made arrangements to manufacture pine, fir and cedar tanks and wood stove pipe at the county seat as well as install cyanide and lixiviation plants.

"The San Francisco parties are already on the ground" said Mr. Burr last night, "and are making preliminary preparations for starting work. There promises to be some interesting developments in the near future."

The Opp mine is one of the best known gold properties in the county and has returned thousands of dollars to the owners. During the last two years, however, there has been little or no work done. Mr. Burr was engaged in mining engineering in Parral, Mexico when driven out by the revolution and has made his permanent residence in Jacksonville since. He believes there is a great opportunity for mining development at the county seat and sees Jacksonville soon returning to the glory of the olden days.

### DRAMA LEAGUE MEETING AT PUBLIC LIBRARY TONIGHT

At 8 o'clock this evening at the Public Library a mass meeting will be called for the purpose of establishing a branch of the Drama League of America in Medford. Representatives of the principal clubs of the city will be on hand and a special invitation is issued to men and women who are interested in bettering the dramatic offerings in the city and aiding in the general work of increasing interest in the stage as a medium of education and enlightenment.

### MERCHANTS CHOOSE NEW OFFICERS FOR 1914

At a special meeting of the Merchants association held Tuesday morning the following officers were elected: Earl C. Gaddis, president; C. S. Butterfield, vice president; C. M. Kidd, treasurer, and John H. Carlin, secretary.

## ATTACKING THE TARIFF

## THE TILLAMOOK HEADLIGHT attacks Senator Chamberlain as follows:

Say, Brother Dairymen, will Senator Chamberlain have the gall to ask you to vote for him since he voted for free cattle, free milk, free cream, free fish, free lumber, etc. Get your knife ready, boys, for he slapped Tillamook county in the face when he voted to place the industries of this county on the free list, and Senator Lane did the same. It is well to mention that every republican senator and congressman from Oregon has voted to protect dairymen and other agricultural industries.

The Portland Oregonian echoes this partisan wail in the following:

Of course Senator Chamberlain will ask the dairymen and the wool-growers and the lumbermen to vote for him on the ground that he swallowed the caucus gag and voted for the new Underwood free-trade tariff, for it is a free-trade tariff so far as the principal Oregon industries are concerned.

Can either the Headlight or the Oregonian show any evil results of the tariff on Oregon products?

Are not cattle, milk, fish, lumber, etc., selling at as high a price today, higher, perhaps, than before the tariff went into effect?

Are not lumber mills reopening all over the northwest, with more orders in sight than for years?

Has there been any appreciable reduction to the producer in the price received for milk, cream, poultry and other products of the farm? Have not eggs, hogs, cattle and other staples made new high records the past winter?

As for free wool, which it was predicted would ruin the Oregon wool-grower, the following is quoted from Dr. S. W. McClure, secretary of the National Wool-Growers' association:

"Statistically wool is in a stronger position today than it has been for a number of years. My advice from Boston is to the effect that the market has been practically cleaned up here and abroad. In London January sales closed stronger than they have at any time in the last 12 months. American buyers bought considerable quantities. Since the sale has closed, wool continues to advance. About January 20 eastern wool buyers began contracting wool in Utah and Idaho. Already 8,000,000 pounds have been contracted at prices the same as last year and in some cases a half cent higher. 16 per cent has been paid for Soda Springs wool and 16 cents for Utah. I am unable, of course, to predict the future course of prices, but I believe that these facts should be given to woolgrowers."

This doesn't look as if the hat would have to be passed for the Oregon wool-grower any more than for the Oregon farmer on account of the new tariff. The partisan press had better secure some other campaign material—such guff won't go.

## FIGHTING MAIL-ORDER HOUSES

THE most potent factors in the building up of the city at the expense of the country are the mail-order houses.

The mail-order houses are themselves built up and sustained wholly by the small town and the country.

The mail-order house does no business in the city in which it is located—because it meets the competition of the department and other stores that advertise. It meets little or no competition in the small town or country, because the town and country merchants do not advertise, while the mail-order house does—both by newspaper and catalogue.

Last year one mail-order house did more than \$90,000,000 of business—an average of a dollar for each man, woman and child in the United States—and nearly all of this huge business came from the small town and country—money sent away from home never to return.

None of the \$90,000,000 came from big cities, because mail-order "bargains" have no attraction for city people—they read so much of "bargains" in city papers.

In a recent speech, Governor Hodges of Kansas told the business men of Kansas City that the best way to compete with the mail-order house is by systematic, honest, extensive advertising. And he laid down a rule that if every merchant would spend as much, in proportion, of his profits in honest advertising as the mail-order houses do, they would have little trouble with the mail-order business. "Advertise extensively, and then live up to your advertising," the governor said, "and you will not be troubled with mail-order houses. You know you have the goods your people want. Tell them about them."

The merchant who follows this advice does not fear mail-order competition—indeed, he courts it as a trade stimulator.

## Huge Mud Lumps Mouth Mississippi

The territory within a mile or two of each of the mouths of the Mississippi is characterized by large swellings or upheavals of tough, bluish-gray clay, to which has been applied the name "mud lumps." Many of these mud lumps rise just offshore and form islands having a surface extent of an acre or more and a height of 5 or 10 feet, but some do not reach the water surface. These mud lumps, in addition to being of importance because of their effects on the channels of Mississippi river, are also of considerable purely scientific interest, for their development is not included in the usual conception of delta growth, and although several theories have been advanced, their cause must still be regarded as uncertain.

To an observer at the mouth of the river the idea that the region is a great dumping ground for a large part of the United States is most impressive. The land is being built out into the sea at an estimated average rate of about 300 feet a year; in some places the rate is much more rapid than in others. In one place in Garden Island Bay the land appears to have advanced 2000 feet in the spring of 1912.

The mud lumps are commonly 20 to 30 rods broad and stand 20 or 30 feet above the adjacent bottom. Their growth occupies from a few hours to several years and is usually irregular. Generally a mud lump rises in a few weeks or months to a height of 4 or 5 feet above the surface of the water. Then it remains quiet and is

beaten down by the waves in the course of a few years. Many of them subside, however, and some disappear over night. Those that rise slowly are considerably worn before they stop growing, while those that rise more rapidly and in protected places are capped by laminated silt having a maximum thickness of 10 feet.

Among the most conspicuous and impressive features of the mud lumps are the mud springs that are active on many if not all of them. The discharge from these springs consists of salt, watery mud, and gas—in fact, gas escapes at many places on the surface of the Delta of the Mississippi, the vents appearing to be most numerous and largest on and near the mud lumps, though the rate of flow rarely, if ever, exceeds a few cubic feet an hour. Gas rises in bubbles in all the mud springs, though its rate of issue varies.

It is considered by some scientists that the mud lumps are produced by a gentle seaward flow of layers of semifluid clay under the land and shallow water near the ends of the passes. The mud lumps appear to be the product of flow, because in no other places have such thick bodies of clay been found, and the fact that they occur almost exclusively near the ends of the passes and that they are most active during and after times of high water seem to support this theory.

Legal blanks for sale at the Mail Tribune office.

## Corn Meal, the American Indian's Gift to Civilization

Department of Agriculture Suggests Certain Indian Recipes to the Housewife: Also Tells How Corn Meal Is Prepared in South Carolina, Boston, Italy and Jamaica.

Originally "Indian corn" was a tropical or subtropical plant, but the Indians, who made it one of their staple foods, succeeded finally in producing varieties which would ripen as far north as Canada. Since the discovery of America, this staple food of these aborigines has been generally raised all over the world. It now ranks with wheat, rye, barley, oats and rice as one of the most important food grains, and may be called the American Indian's greatest gift to modern civilization.

Indian corn, therefore, has special historical interest for Americans from the fact that it is generally recognized as being native to American soil. Its cultivation and use even in the early colonial days was very widely distributed. The desire to produce it was probably the incentive which most frequently led the Indians to abandon nomadic life and to form settlements. Because of the quickness and ease with which it can be raised, it was undoubtedly the means of saving from starvation many of the pioneers who came from other lands. So important was this food in the days when the country was being settled that both natives and colonists in their troubles with one another found it was a greater blow to destroy corn crops of adversaries than to make war upon them.

The department of agriculture's experts in nutrition have been studying the possible uses of corn meal, which they have figured out makes up over eight per cent of the total food consumed by the people of the United States. In a farmer's bulletin (No. 565) entitled "Corn Meal as a Food and Ways of Using It" several dozen recipes are given that may call to mind old favorites and suggest to the housewife untried dishes both appetizing and nutritious. Some of these recipes date back to the aborigines of the soil. One of them is as follows:

Zuni Indian Bread. 1 cup white corn meal, 1 cup yellow corn meal, 1 cup water, 1 teaspoon salt, 1/2 teaspoon cayenne, 1 cup chopped suet. Mix all well together; form into rolls about 5 inches long; roll in greased paper; and bake in a moderate oven one hour, serve hot.

The habit among the Indians was to these cakes in the husks of the corn, a method which is sometimes followed by clammers.

## MEDFORD'S MUNICIPAL NEEDS

Survey of City by Prof. Sowers of the State University of Oregon.

(Continued from yesterday)

### Economy Disregarded in Purchases

By letting contracts for the purchase of the principal materials used in the department such as lumber, cement, crushed rock, nails, etc., considerable economy might be effected during the course of the year. At present these materials are purchased on open market orders without inviting bids.

### Maintenance Contracts

Such future contracts as may be let for maintenance of pavements should be let on the basis of square yards laid rather than upon the basis of an annual maintenance of each square yard of pavement.

### Need for Subsurface Maps

The present is the only time when accurate maps can be prepared showing the size and exact location of all subsurface structures. The absence of such maps places serious difficulties in the way of future pavement administration and public utility control and may result in great cost to the city when unnecessary openings may have to be made in the pavement in order to try and locate a break in a sewer pipe or water main. The preparation of such maps should be authorized at once.

### No Contract Summaries

The engineer's monthly estimates of work done are not grouped together so that one may have the complete history of each contract. A contract register should be installed so that there would be a complete history of every contract.

### Street Cleaning

The method of cleaning streets which comprises a patrol system by day followed by washing with flushing wagons during the night is the most efficient and satisfactory method on well paved streets. Owing to the large mileage of smooth surface pavements in Medford street cleaning is a simple problem.

### Water Department

The water department seems to be well managed. Water rents are collected quarterly in advance. This plan is good. Annual inspections are made to see that proper charges are

There are other simple breads which were first made by the Indians and are very old types, closely resembling the breads of other primitive people. Though easy to prepare, they are nevertheless very palatable. Two of these are "Ash Cake" and "Hoe Cake."

Ash Cake. 1 quart corn meal, 2 teaspoons salt, 1 tablespoon lard or other shortening, boiling water. Scald the meal, add the salt and shortening, and when the mixture is cool form it into oblong cakes, adding more water if necessary. Wrap the cakes in cabbage leaves, or place one cabbage leaf under the cakes and one over them, and cover them with hot ashes.

Hoe Cake: Hoe cakes are made out of corn meal, water and salt. They were originally baked before an open fire on a board which for convenience had a long handle attached to it. At present they are cooked slowly and on both sides on a well-greased griddle.

Certain dishes made of Indian corn have become identified with certain localities and thus we have particular recipes bearing the names of these localities. For instance, there is South Carolina Corn Bread:

South Carolina Corn Bread: 1 1/2 quarts fine corn meal, 2 1/2 quarts wheat flour or 2 1/2 quarts fine corn meal, 1 1/2 quarts wheat flour, 2 teaspoons salt, 1 pint mashed sweet potatoes, 1 cake yeast. Mix 1 pint each of the corn meal and the flour and add warm water enough to form a stiff batter. Add the yeast cake, mixed with a small amount of water. Keep this sponge in a warm place until it becomes light. Scald the meal with boiling water and as soon as it is cool enough add it to the sponge.

Boston Brown Bread may be made as follows: 1 cup corn meal, 1 cup rye meal, 1 cup Graham flour, 2 1/2 teaspoons soda, 1 teaspoon salt, three-fourths cup molasses, 2 cups sour milk or 1 1/2 cups sweet milk. Mix and sift the dry ingredients and add the molasses and milk. Beat thoroughly and steam 3 1/2 hours in well-buttered, covered molds. Remove the covers and bake the bread long enough to dry the top.

This may be made also with 1 1/2 cups corn meal and rye meal and no Graham flour.

(To be continued)

for quantities in excess of 5000 gallons.

**City Should Own Meters**  
Where every service is metered cities have recognized the principle that it is better for the city to own the meters than for the consumer to own them because they can be repaired with so much greater facility and hence at less cost. A separate meter history card should be maintained for each meter.

### MEDFORD CITIZENS TO BOOSTERS' MEETING

A number of Medford citizens are planning to attend the boosters meeting to be held in Eugene, Thursday of this week. It is a development meeting in connection with the exhibit to be placed at Ashland during

### DANGER AFTER GRIPPE

Lies in Poor Blood, Cough and Worn-Out Condition

Grippe, pleurisy, pneumonia are greatly to be feared at this season. To prevent grippe from being followed by either pleurisy or pneumonia, it is important to drive the last traces of it out of the system.

Our advice is to take Vinol, our delicious cod liver and iron preparation without oil, and get your strength and vitality back quickly.

W. W. Lake of Aberdeen, Miss., says: Grippe left me weak, run-down and with a severe cough from which I suffered for a long time. I tried different remedies, but nothing seemed to do me any good until I took Vinol from which I received great benefit. My cough is almost entirely gone and I am strong and well again.

Try Vinol with the certainty that if it does not benefit you we will give back your money. Medford Pharmacy, Medford, Ore.  
P. S. For Eczema of Scalp try our Sako Salve. We guarantee it.

## SALTS IF BACKACHE AND KIDNEYS HURT

Drink lots of water and stop eating meat for a while if your bladder troubles you.

When you wake up with backache and dull misery in the kidney region it generally means you have been eating too much meat, says a well-known authority. Meat forms uric acid which overworks the kidneys in their effort to filter it from the blood and they become sort of paralyzed and loggy. When your kidneys get sluggish and clog you must relieve them, like you relieve your bowels; removing all the body's urinous waste, else you have backache, sick headaches, dizzy spells, your stomach sour, tongue is coated, and when the weather is bad you have rheumatic twinges. The urine is cloudy, full of sediment, channels often get sore, water swells and you are obliged to seek relief two or three times during the night.

Either consult a good, reliable physician at once or get from your pharmacist about four ounces of Jad Salts; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to clean and stimulate sluggish kidneys, also to neutralize acids in the urine so it no longer irritates, thus ending bladder weakness.

Jad Salts is a life saver for regular meat eaters. It is inexpensive, cannot injure and makes a delightful, effervescent lithia-water drink.

the Panama Pacific fair. A special train will be run from Ashland to Eugene for the accommodation of those who are desirous of attending. A sleeper will be run on No. 16, arriving in Medford at 5.20 p. m. Those going will be able to get back to Medford and other valley points Friday afternoon.

## IT Theatre

TONIGHT ONLY

THE UNSEEN TERROR  
Featuring Alice Joyce and Tom Moore, the Kalem stars, in a two-reel thriller.

TWO OTHER REELS  
Edison and Vito

Don't Miss This One

COMING  
Tomorrow Night Only  
THE INSPECTOR'S STORY  
Latin two-reel thriller

## ISIS THEATRE

Photoplays Today

The Street Singers  
Two Reels Featuring Julian Walker and Willie Van

PATHE WEEKLY NO 78  
News

HOW THEY STRUCK OIL  
Parce

OUT HUNTED  
Comedy

Here Thursday  
THE RESURRECTION  
Two Parts

## STAR THEATRE

TODAY

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY  
NORTHWESTERN  
FEATURE FILM DAYS

FRIDAY and SATURDAY  
"FAMOUS PLAYER"  
DAYS

SUNDAY

Quo Vadis  
Eight Reels

MONDAY and TUESDAY  
GEO. KLEINE  
ATTRACTIONS

## PAGE THEATRE

THURSDAY, February 19

JOHN CORT PRESENTS  
**MCINTYRE AND HEATH**  
AND COMPANY OF 100  
IN A MAGNIFICENT  
REVIVAL OF THEIR  
BIGGEST MUSICAL  
COMEDY SUCCESS  
**THE HAM TREE**  
SPECIAL HAM TREE ORCHESTRA

BOOK BY  
GEO. V. HOBART  
LYRIC BY  
WILLIAM JEROME  
MUSIC BY  
JEAN SWARTZ

WORLD'S  
BEST  
DANCING  
CHORUS  
Staged by  
Red  
Kagburn

NOTE—Owing to the importance of this engagement, I take this means of personally guaranteeing my patrons that "The Ham Tree" will be the largest and most costly musical attraction that has ever played the city of Medford.—Mr. R. E. Gorden, Manager.

PRICES:  
Lower Floor—  
First 14 rows .....\$2.00  
Last 4 rows ..... 1.50  
Box Seats .....\$2.00  
Seal Sale Tuesday, 10 A. M. Mail orders now. Phone 418

Balcony—  
First row .....\$1.50  
Next 3 rows ..... 1.00  
Next 4 rows ..... .75  
Last 5 rows ..... .50

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