

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON EXCEPT SUNDAY BY THE MEDFORD PRINTING CO.

The Democratic Times, The Medford Mail, The Medford Tribune, The Southern Oregonian, The Ashland Tribune, Office Mail Tribune Building, 25-27-29 North Fir street, telephone 74.

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

Entered as second-class matter at Medford, Oregon, under the act of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES One year, by mail, \$5.00 One month, by mail, .50 Per month, delivered by carrier in Medford, Jacksonville and Central Point, .25 Saturday only, by mail, per year, 2.00 Weekly, per year, 1.50



With Medford Stop-Over

HUGE AUTO TRUCK BRIDAL EQUIPAGE OF NEWLY WEDS

They were on their honeymoon—Herman Parneker of this city, and his bride, formerly Miss Lilia Grigsby of Pendleton, Or., so loving fellow workmen of Mr. Parneker in the California-Oregon Power company met him at the train this morning with a 100 horsepower auto truck, upon which was constructed a high platform with two seats. The bride and the groom were tied therein and paraded up and down Main street to the jangling noises of everything from a cymbal to a string of oil cans dragging behind, while crowds gathered to view the homecoming reception.

The auto stopped at all principal corners, so all could see, while the bride smiled and the groom tried to look pleasant. The sole duty of one gentleman upon the truck was to throw rice in the bride's face, a task he performed to perfection. Upon the sides of the truck in box-car letters were the following signs: "Cross Armed for Life," "The Honeymoon Kids" and "The Newly Weds." After the demonstration the couple were driven to the home of relatives. The affair was pronounced a success and the bride looked charming in her traveling suit of orange.

Both Mr. Parneker and his bride are well known in this city. She is the daughter of the Rev. J. S. Grigsby of Pendleton, Or., and a former resident of this city. The groom has a host of friends and is well known in musical circles. They will make their home in this city, and the best wishes of the community go with them.

FINES FOR JOURNALISTS WHO REFUSED TO TELL

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—Newspaper men who get grand jury room news before it comes to the surface in open court must tell the source of their information when called on to do so or pay heavy fines, United States Judge Hand ruled here today.

The case was that of ex-City Editor George Burdick of the Tribune and William Curtis, a reporter, who knew what the federal grand jury was going to do in the recent Littauer and Heitmeier-Alexander smuggling prosecutions before the court did.

They refused to tell Judge Hand where they got the news and were fined \$500 each.

PERSIAN TRIBESMEN BESEIGING GENDARMES

TEHERAN, Persia, Feb. 27.—Gendarmes from Shiraz and British marines from Bushire were hurrying today to the relief of 150 gendarmes who have been besieged since yesterday in their barracks at Kazran by several thousand Yasridwan tribesmen. Desperate fighting was reported in progress with heavy losses on both sides, among the killed being the gendarmes' commander, Major Ohlsson, a Swede.

SIR LIONEL CARDEN EN ROUTE TO LONDON

VERA CRUZ, Mex., Feb. 27.—The British cruiser Essex, with Sir Lionel Carden, England's minister to Mexico, on board, will reach Galveston tomorrow.

YAKIMA'S FIGHT WITH BLIGHT

YAKIMA'S fight with blight is described by G. N. Angell in the February 15 issue of the Fruit Grower and Farmer, published at St. Joseph, Mo. It shows how much better off we are in the Rogue River valley than fruit growers in the Washington fruit belts are, because of adequate protective laws.

Yakima county's budget for the year included a \$15,000 item for fighting the blight and horticultural protection. It was the announced intention to use the entire sum for pest eradication and pathologist.

A test case showed that the money was not available because the legislature had repealed the law authorizing such levies. The decision leaves the growers helpless, with one inspector to 55,000 acres of orchard land and from 7000 to 8000 ears of fruit annually. To quote Mr. Angell:

The commissioners therefore promptly struck the \$15,000 item from the budget, and with the money from its horticultural fund practically all spent by the extra work of the season of 1913, the county and valley were in October facing the season when much of the most active work should have been done against blight, yet helpless to attack it.

The situation in every large fruit district in Washington is the same. Commenting upon it, District Horticultural Inspector F. E. De Sellem of North Yakima says:

Unless the fruit growers and the business men of this vicinity come to the rescue and provide funds for carrying on the work of orchard and fruit inspection, the season of 1914 is apt to be a disastrous one. The only way this office can be effective is by comprehensive field work. From seventeen men engaged in active field work I was cut down to one, and three assistants is the most I have had at any time this winter. I will be able to do no more than begin to cover the work in this county, which is one of the largest in the state in the amount of inspection work to be done.

The situation is so serious that it is now proposed to levy a voluntary tax upon the fruit growers of the county, through the various associations and individual shippers, in proportion to the size of the growers' shipments, though nothing definite has been done yet. Redirecting the state will afford a little relief by diverting some state funds from western Washington, and this is proposed. Meanwhile the best season of the year to fight blight is rapidly passing. Mr. Angell says:

The vast amount of work which an ample pear blight inspection service involves is shown by the report of Inspector DeSellem for the month of July, when eighteen inspectors worked a total of 243 days during the month. They inspected 2818 orchards and found 1043 infected.

Horticultural Commissioner T. O. Morrison thus describes the spread of the blight in Yakima county:

There was some blight in the Yakima valley three seasons ago (1911). The inspectors doing what they could that summer almost unaided because of the popular booster tendency to suppress any information that might tend to discourage the settlement of the country.

It was not until the early summer of 1912, however, that we succeeded in interesting the county commissioners. Several meetings were held in their office with interested growers. There were very few in sympathy with the work at this time, however, and we were constantly hampered. The blight worked fast, through the late fall and early winter. It continued to some extent, our investigations showed, throughout the winter, which was a warm and open one. The sticky exudate continued running until spring in more than isolated cases.

If we could only have waked up the people sooner to the seriousness of the situation and to the necessity for getting at the very source of the infection, we might have done more last spring and saved something of the present seriousness of the situation.

All of which shows the wisdom of the blight campaign now under way in Jackson county and the importance of maintaining rigid supervision, adequate inspection and enforced eradication.

The best public expenditure, as far as results go, being made today in Jackson county is that for orchard protection. How glad Washington districts would be to be able to make similar expenditures! How fortunate it is that we "waked up" in time!

LOGIC OF A KNOCKER

A CERTAIN property-owner, in advertising land for sale, says:

"Jackson county is paying \$608 per acre, (including interest) for grubbing the Pacific highway over the divide."

The object of making this assertion is a malicious desire to create a false impression and sow dissension in the minds of the people—to insinuate that the county is paying extravagant prices for road work.

The contract for the Siskiyou grade was let to the lowest of nine responsible bidders, and any engineer or contractor will say that the county is getting the work done cheaply. The prices specified in the contract are: Twenty-nine cents on earth excavation, 38 cents on loose rock work, 78 cents on solid rock, 50 cents per square rod on clearing right-of-way, \$1.40 per square rod on grubbing.

The area to be grubbed consists of narrow, disconnected, isolated strips along twelve miles of steep hillsides where it is impossible to use the ordinary stump-pulling equipment. The total area to be grubbed is estimated at 1700 square rods, or 10.6 acres, totaling \$2380, or \$224 an acre. The clearing costs \$80 per acre.

To make the total of \$608 per acre as cost of grubbing, the cost of clearing and grubbing has been added together in the ad and then doubled for twenty years' interest charges—a ridiculous way to figure cost, for the county has the use of the money secured for the twenty years at less than prevailing interest rates.

The absurdity of this line of reasoning is shown by applying it to the property offered for sale. Money is worth 8 per cent in the market. If \$1000 worth of land was purchased, it would cost the purchaser \$80 a year in interest, and in twenty years he would pay in interest \$1600, which would make the cost of the land \$2600. But as the interest would be compounded semi-annually at 8 per cent the total cost would be approximately \$2750. Therefore every \$1000 worth of property offered in reality costs \$2750.

Some people can't even boost their own property without knocking—and some seem to think the way to sell is to knock.

CHINESE GOVERNOR DEAD POISON IS HINTED AT

TIEN TSIN, China, Feb. 27.—General Chao Ping-Cran, governor of Chi Li province, died here today. It is believed he was poisoned.

PORTLAND COMMISSION VOTES FOR WATERWORKS

PORTLAND, Or., Feb. 27.—By a vote of 3 to 2 today the Portland

city commission voted to install water meters as a substitute for the flat rate and unlimited use, which was the system heretofore. With Medford trade is Medford made

John A. Perl UNDERTAKER Lady Assistant 28 S. BARTLETT Phones M. 47 and 47-J2 Ambulance Service Deputy Coroner

To Cure Blind Staggers in Horses

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.—In past years horses have died by the thousands from a disease affecting the nervous system, popularly known as blind staggers or forage poisoning. The department of agriculture has received urgent requests for help against this disease from 14 different states, and as a result it is now publishing a bulletin containing definite instructions to combat this disease.

Investigators have practically established that this horse disease can be controlled effectively only by a total change of feed and forage. It is quite obvious that there is a direct connection between the green forage, exposed pasturage and newly cut hay or fodder which the horses eat, and this Cerebro-spinal Meningitis, as the disease is known to scientists. In fact, eating of such forage when contaminated is undoubtedly the most important cause. Over 95 per cent of cases of this disease in Kansas and Nebraska during the outbreak of 1912 were maintained under such conditions.

Many horses have died from blind staggers caused by eating moldy baled hay. As soon as the hay was eliminated the disease ceased. Forage poisoning, therefore, seems not to be an infection but rather what is called "auto-intoxication"—that is, it is due to certain chemical poisons or toxins formed by the activity of internal organisms. These poisons may be present when the forage is taken into the body or may be formed in the stomach. The nature of this poison is still unknown.

Characteristic Symptoms

When the horse is taken with the blind staggers it usually exhibits a disturbance of the appetite, depression and weakness, while there is trouble in swallowing, drooping of the head and sleepiness which may give way to excitement and attacks of dizziness. The vision is impaired, which results in the staggering gait that gives the disease its popular name. Certain muscles of the neck and flanks are cramped and there is a grinding of the teeth. Sometimes the animal has pains as though it were afflicted with colic. The animal will walk strangely if in an open space and will try to push through any obstacle it encounters. In the stable he will press his head against the stall or rest it on the manger. Sometimes he will crowd into a corner. The temperature at the beginning of the disease ranges from 103 to 104 degrees F., but within 24 hours the temperature

falls and eventually becomes sub-normal. The animal is often down on the second or third day and may or may not get up when urged. Death usually occurs in from four to eight days, although death may follow within ten hours of the first symptoms, while chronic cases have been known to last for three weeks. About 90 per cent of the affected animals die.

Treatment Unsatisfactory

While medical treatment in the vast majority of cases has not brought results, nevertheless if it is used at all it must be prompt and before the disease has had time to run. The digestive tract should be cleaned out thoroughly at once. Active and concentrated remedies should be given. Afflicted animals, however, have great difficulty in swallowing, immediately after being taken, so that these remedies must generally be given by injection. Arecolin in one-half grain doses, subcutaneously, has given good results as a purgative. Early in the disease utrotopin in doses of 25 grains dissolved in water and given by the mouth every two hours, appears to have been responsible for the recovery of some cases of the malady.

After the animal has been purged, the treatment varies according to the symptoms. The following measures have been recommended:

Remedies Recommended

The first and most important: Feed only clean, well-cared forage and grain and pure water.

Calomel, salol and salicylic acid, to disinfect intestines.

Mild antiseptic mouth-washes are advisable.

Copious cold-water injections, if the temperature is high, give better results than antipyretics.

An ice pack applied to the head is beneficial in the case of marked nervous disorder.

One-ounce doses of chloral hydrate per rectum should be given if the patient is violent or muscular spasms are severe.

If the temperature becomes sub-normal, the animal should be warmly blanketed.

If much weakness is shown this should be combated with stimulants, such as strychnine, camphor, alcohol, atropin, or aromatic spirits of ammonia.

The department of agriculture's bulletin (No. 65) is entitled "Cerebro-spinal Meningitis (Forage Poisoning)," and may be had on application to the department of agriculture, Washington, D. C.

EAT CABBAGE, FISH, SAUSAGE, NEW BREAD

No Indigestion, Gas, Sourness or Upset Stomach if You'll Take "Pape's Diapepsin"—Try This!

Do some foods you eat hit back—taste good, but work badly; ferment into stubborn lumps and cause a sick, sour, gassy stomach? Now Mr. or Mrs. Dyspeptic, let this down: Pape's Diapepsin digests everything, leaving nothing to sour and upset you. There never was anything so safely quick, so certainly effective. No difference how badly your stomach is disordered you will get happy relief in five minutes, but what pleases you most is that it strengthens and regulates your stomach so you can eat your favorite foods without fear.

Most remedies give you relief sometimes—they are slow, but not sure. "Pape's Diapepsin" is quick, positive and puts your stomach in a healthy condition so the misery won't come back.

You feel different as soon as "Pape's Diapepsin" comes in contact with the stomach—distress just vanishes—your stomach gets sweet, no gases, no belching, no eructations of undigested food, your head clears and you feel fine.

Go now, make the best investment you ever made, by getting a large fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin from any drug store. You realize in five minutes how needless it is to suffer from indigestion, dyspepsia or any stomach disorder.

KLEIN

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TODAY

Daniel Frohman Presents

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In his famous version of Dumas' masterpiece,

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Five reels. The dramatic triumph of three decades.

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Prescott and Farley

In a Clever Singing, Talking and Novelty Dancing Act.

ADMISSION, 10 CENTS

Coming Sunday: Bulwer Lytton's Mightiest Novel,

Advertisement for George Kleine's Gigantic Spectacle 'The Last Days of Pompeii'. Includes text: GEORGE KLEINE'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII A PHOTO-DRAMA IN 3 ACTS & 6 PARTS