

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 75.

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, 25c.

With Medford Stop-Over

BECKER'S GUILT PROVED BY GUNMEN STATES WHITMAN

NEW YORK, April 14.—District Attorney Whitman expressed the opinion today that the statement "Dago" Frank Croflet made just before his electrocution in Sing Sing prison Monday will aid materially in re-convicting Police Lieutenant Becker at his coming second trial on the charge of investigating the murder of Herman Rosenthal, the gambler.

It was true, of course, Whitman remarked, that Croflet said: "So far as I know Becker had nothing to do with this case." But he pointed out that, circumstantially, the dying gun-man's statement contradicts an essential part of "Bridgie" Weber's and Harry Vallons' stories on the witness stand at Becker's first trial and that it positively confirms "Jack" Rose's version.

KOEHLER DISMISSED FROM ARMY SERVICE

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Major Benjamin Koehler, U. S. A., court-martialed at Fort Terry, Conn., on serious charges, has been sentenced to dismissal from the service. Secretary of War Garrison announced today. The secretary must review the case and affirm or reverse the court martial's verdict, however, so that the dismissal is not yet final.

LITTLE CHANGE IN PORTLAND MARKET

PORTLAND, Or., April 14.—Wheat—Club, 93c; bin-stem, 92c; \$1.00. Oats—No. 1 white feed, \$23.00; gray, \$22@22.50. Barley—Brewing, \$23.50; feed, \$22.00. Hogs—Best live, \$8.75. Cattle—Prime steers, \$8.15; fancy cows, \$7.00; best calves, \$9.00. Sheep—Spring lambs, \$8.00; yearlings, \$6.75. Butter—City creamery, 25c. Eggs—Selected candied, local extras, 19 1/2c. Poultry—Hens, 18 1/2c; broilers, 30c; geese, 12c; turkeys, 20c. Wool—Nominal, 1914 clips, Willamette valley, 156@18c; eastern Oregon, 16@19c. Hops—Choice, 17c.

Look! Look! Smoke Governor Johnson cigars, they're made in Medford you'll like them.

BLOOD-STAINED MEXICO

SINCE the first primitive records began to tell the story of man, blood crimsoned the pages of Mexican history. Civilizations have emerged from oblivion to raise enduring monuments of their greatness and sink back into the darkness from which they emerged, the tale of their rise and fall alike bloody.

In the jungles and forests of Yucatan are the marble ruins of half a hundred beautiful cities, representing the highest development of the native American—a civilization surpassing that of Homeric Greece. Conspicuous among these ruins are great sacrificial stones, whereon countless human victims were offered to propitiate the deities. The victims have long since gone—along with the worshippers, but the blood-stained altars to hideous gods remain.

When the Aztecs invaded Central Mexico in the twelfth century and created among the Salt Marshes a second Venice, founding the present City of Mexico, they formed a tribal confederacy, organized and conducted purely for plunder and tribute—not at all for government. Tribute in the shape of food and supplies and human victims for gods, to be afterwards eaten by themselves, were their objects.

When Cortez was welcomed by Montezuma to his capital he wrote as follows to the Emperor Charles V. concerning the Aztec civilization he found:

The figures of the idols in which these people believe surpass in stature a person of more than ordinary size; some of them are composed of a mass of seeds and leguminous plants, such as are used for food, ground and mixed together, and kneaded with the blood of human hearts taken from the breasts of living persons, from which a paste is formed in a sufficient quantity to form large statues. When these are completed, they make them offerings of the hearts of other victims, which they sacrifice to them, and besmear their faces with the blood. For everything they have an idol, consecrated by the nations.

The Aztecs are not the only persons that worshipped images created by themselves from the heart blood and the bread of the people—though probably the only persons honest enough to do so openly and above-board. Caste, aristocracy and plutocracy still practice this form of religion.

It is estimated that at the time of the Spanish conquest of Mexico, 20,000 human victims were sacrificed and eaten annually in Mexico. Slavery was practiced to some extent. Dwellings of the tribal chiefs were magnificent, but all land was held in common—each man could keep a garden plot for his own use, but only so long as he used it. The Aztec civilization was a strange mixture of culture and savagery, the culture of Egypt and the savagery of the South Sea Isle.

The conquest of Mexico by Cortez was no less bloody than the tribal wars by the Aztecs and other Indians. Then followed three centuries of misgovernment by Spanish governors whose main object was the plunder of mines and people. Though no human victims were offered on the sacrificial stones, countless thousands paid the sacrifice of their lives at the shrine of the nation's looters.

Following the revolt against Spain early in the present century, revolution succeeded revolution until the time of Diaz, who perpetuated by military force the feudal system of the Spanish grant owners and looted the nation by selling its resources as "concessions" for foreign gold.

When we read of the blood-hunger of Huerta and Villa, of federal and rebel, we must remember the long heritage of blood behind them. Life, especially among the lower classes of Mexicans, has always been so cheap that even its possessors meet death with stoical indifference. Hence the many tales of barbarism emanating from both camps.

Federal, backed by foreign concession grabber and Spanish grandee, is actuated by the old Aztec and later Spanish idea of government solely for tribute; rebel inheriting the Indian love of freedom and idleness, is dominated by the equally old Aztec practice of communal ownership of land. No outside interference can settle the issues involved. The Mexicans must fight it out among themselves, as the Americans fought it out over slavery in the civil war.

Suburban Homes Should Have Vegetable Gardens

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—A half acre devoted to the various kinds of garden crops would easily supply a family with one hundred dollars' worth of vegetables during the year. A bountiful supply of really fresh vegetables close at hand, however, is of more importance even than the money value, says Farmers' Bulletin 255 on the Home Vegetable Garden. The home vegetable garden, therefore, is worthy of special attention and should include a greater number and variety of crops.

The kind of fertilizer employed has a marked influence on the character and quality of the vegetable produced. Fertilizers of organic composition, such as barnyard manure, should have passed through the fermenting stage before being used. Well-rotted barnyard manure has no equal as a fertilizer for garden crops. Chicken, pigeon, and sheep manure rank high as fertilizer, and manure from fowls is especially adapted for dropping in the hills or rows of plants.

Autumn is the time for plowing hard or stiff clay soils, especially if in a part of the country where freezing takes place, as the action of the frost during the winter will break the soil into fine particles and render it suitable for planting. Sandy loams and soils that contain a large amount of humus may be plowed in the spring, but the work should be done early in order that the soil may settle before planting.

In planning the location of the various crops in the garden, due consideration should be given to the matter of succession in order that the land may be occupied at all times.

Mining as An Investment

(By W. A. Burr)

There are but two original sources of wealth—agriculture and mining. The first source originates wealth on the surface of the earth and the second produces it from beneath the surface. Industry is a secondary source of wealth, dependent on the former two, and commerce is dependent on one or more of these three.

The science of mining has made greater progress during the last decade in foreign countries than it has made in the United States. This is doubly true of its attendant science, metallurgy. New methods and processes for the treatment and reduction of ores have been developed, whereby it is possible to appropriate advantageously ores of a lower grade than could formerly be treated profitably. In many of the principal cyanide plants, for instance, of Mexico, the ore going into the mill averages \$1.25 silver and gold per ton only, and even then about 50 per cent of this amount is clear profit.

I see scattered around the country fairly developed properties with an abundance of ore running frequently from \$4 to \$6 per ton. Beside them in many cases is to be found a five-ten and even a forty-stamp mill, frequently in conjunction with the mill is to be found a cyanide or a leaching plant or a smelter. In many cases I find ore running \$20 and over per ton, nothing being done, while \$12 would pay freight and treatment to the smelter and leave \$8 or more per ton mining expenses.

What, then, is the matter? We cannot say that mining is a gamble because it has long since been demonstrated that mining is an exact science and when conducted in accordance with the established principles of that science and of business in general, there is much less liability to loss than to gain.

A short time ago I was called on to assist a friend, an orchardist, in the middle of the night, to carry out the interesting if somber process of "smudging," or lighting several thousand little pots of crude oil on a 40-acre orchard in order to drive off Jack Frost. My friend told me that it meant the difference between a total loss of \$30,000 or a gain of \$15,000 between night and morning if the process was effective or not. In the morning I went to one end of the orchard and found one crew "spraying" to drive off danger to the crop from parasites, and all through the orchard men were cutting away blight and fighting it with knife, saw and corrosive sublimate, while at the opposite end was a huge bonfire of trees so infected with the dread scourge as to necessitate their being removed bodily and burned.

I, who had practically grown up in the mining business, thought to myself as I beheld my grimy countenance in the glass after fighting pots, crude oil, gasoline and smoke all night, "Home was never like this." A few days after I visited the grain ranch of another friend. I found that his last year's crop had been nearly a total loss from inroads of grasshoppers. At the present time he thinks he would get a crop of wheat from his last fall's sowing of wheat if rain was not too long delayed. He had planted too early in the fall.

I only could shake my head and sympathize with him and soliloquize, "Nothing like that in our family." Why, Mr. Editor and gentle reader, to use an expression frequently heard outside of school, "As an investment mining has agriculture skinned to a frazzle."

Why? We can see day by day, week by week and year by year just what we are doing. There are no sudden and unexpected losses between daylight and dawn in legitimate mining and metallurgical work. The fluctuation in the market values of the metals are slight and allow one to regulate his margin of safety outside the known extremes. Our products are not perishable, our styles never change, our goods not become shoddy; we fear neither frost nor parasites, nor drought.

The advancement made in the science of geology and geognomy permit us to know the probable constancy of our ore bodies and their dimensions. Chemistry permits us to know their value; experience permits us to know the cost of mining and transportation to the reduction works. The advancements in metallurgy make it possible to prepare the metal for market at a cost which twenty years ago would have been considered to be impossible. Even commerce cannot compare with mining and metallurgy as to safety as an investment, because a grocer may have goods spoil on his hands, a dry goods merchant may mis-sentence the spring trade, the public may not like his stock or styles may change before he can unload.

And yet there has in many years been no legislation to help the miner along in the United States. The banks will frequently hardly look at him. And why?

As A. M. Swarthy, mining engineer of the Oregon bureau of mines and geology, states in his valuable article appearing in the first issue of "The Mineral Resources of Oregon," "The business business takes him systematically to district after district is almost nightly regaled with story after story of the dishonest promoter of the boom days whose pay streak was in Pittsburg. He sees during the day where the abortive attempts of retired preachers, granger mining companies, etc., to develop a mine have failed.

"He is made pensive by the sight of fairly well developed properties lying idle because a 'practical man' built a jim crow mill which sent the values down the creek. "He is pained to note other cases where otherwise competent men have, like the man in the parable, failed to count the cost. Nearly all in the past and many still in the present have looked upon mining as an adventure, a chance, a lucky strike, but not as a business."

As a matter of fact, there must exist three essential elements to insure success in any mining enterprise: First, the mine; second, the management; and third, the money with which to properly open and equip the mine.

It is true that almost without money a good and properly trained manager can sometimes make a good mine pay, or with ample means at his disposal, so as to be able to install labor-saving devices, he may make a poor mine pay, but with an abundance of money and a good mine a poorly trained manager is more liable than to bring about disastrous results.

There is an old saying amongst mining men that "it is a poor mine that will not stand some mismanagement," but from what I have seen in various countries in which I have worked as a mining engineer and metallurgist during almost a quarter of a century, I can confidently say that no mine, however good, can stand much bad management.

The whole thing resolves itself into the question of the man. If the right man is in charge of a good mine, one in which a profit can be figured out, then the public should not be afraid to support him with its investments, and the banks need be no more fearful of carrying the mine's account or of loaning it money than it would be with the heaviest merchant in the county, because a good mine when properly run is in reality a bank. Its system of accounts and operation is more closely allied to banking than is that of any other business.

The products of the mine is what comes directly back to the bank in its copper, silver and gold. One good mine will put more money in circulation than a hundred farms, and it is good money, it is clean money, for it comes right from Mother Earth, where God put it for the use of mankind. Very truly yours, W. A. BURR, E. M. C. E., Medford.

Fruits and Nuts in Foreign Trade

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—Our domestic food supply was supplemented last year by 32 million dollars' worth of fruits and 1 million dollars' worth of nuts from foreign countries and, in addition, over 4 million dollars' worth of fruits and nuts from Hawaii and 3 1/2 million dollars' worth from Porto Rico.

A comparatively small number of countries supply most of the fruits and nuts, other than those of domestic production, consumed in the United States. Bananas are exclusively from American countries, chiefly the British West Indies and Central America; last year's imports were valued at 15 million dollars, or almost double the figures of 1903. Sicily supplied most of the 6 1/2 million dollars' worth of lemons imported. We now import over million pounds of dates annually, chiefly from Asiatic Turkey.

Italy still supplies most of our imported olive oil. The domestic orange has almost entirely supplanted the imported fruit, the few oranges still being imported coming chiefly from Jamaica. Mexican oranges are no longer imported, having been excluded by plant-quarantine order. In Hawaii the pineapple is becoming an important industry, that island having sent us last year four million dollars worth, or forty times as much as in 1902. Cuba is also an important source, while pineapples are received from Porto Rico in rapidly increasing quantities.

The so-called English walnut is almost exclusively the product of France, from which country we import from 15 to 25 million pounds annually. Our imported almonds are mostly from Spain and Italy; our filberts from Italy and Spain; cream nuts from Brazil; coconuts in the shell, from Central America and the West Indies; coconut meat, or copra, from the Philippines and other oriental islands; and peanuts, from Japan, Spain, China, and in lesser quantities from various countries in Europe, Asia, and North America.

While domestic consumption still absorbs our rapidly growing production of fruits, the exports of that class are distributed in all parts of the world. Europe is the principal customer for all of our exported fruits except oranges, lemons and raisins. Germany takes about one-half of the dried apples and the United Kingdom a like proportion of the green apples exported. Nearly one-half of the apricots went last year to France, Germany, and the Netherlands, while the United Kingdom alone took one-third of the total. Nearly all of the oranges, over three-fourths of the lemons, and over one-half of the raisins exported went to Canada. Germany and Canada each take about one-third of the dried peaches exported, the remainder going to about 50 different countries. Out of 94 million pounds of prunes exported last year, 34 million went to Germany, 14 million to France, 11 million to the United Kingdom and 12 million to Canada.

Fruits and nuts exported last year included: Apples, green or ripe, 7 1/2 million dollars; dried apples, 2 1/2 million; prunes, 5 1/2 million; oranges 2 2/3 million; apricots 2 1/3 million; pears, 1 1/2 million; raisins, 1 million; berries, two-thirds of a million, and peaches, lemons, and peaches, each one-third million.

As a matter of fact, there must exist three essential elements to insure success in any mining enterprise: First, the mine; second, the management; and third, the money with which to properly open and equip the mine.

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URIC ACID IN MEAT CLOGS THE KIDNEYS

Take a glass of Salts if your Back hurts or Bladder bothers you—Drink more water.

If you must have your meat every day, eat it, but flush your kidneys with salts occasionally, says a noted authority who tells us that meat forms uric acid which almost paralyzes the kidneys in their efforts to expel it from the blood. They become sluggish and weaken, then you suffer with a dull misery in the kidney region, sharp pains in the back or side, headache, dizziness, your stomach sour, tongue is coated and when the weather is bad you have rheumatic twinges. The urine gets cloudy, full of sediment, the channels often get sore and irritated, obliging you to seek relief two or three times during the night.

To neutralize these irritating acids, to cleanse the kidneys and flush out the body's urinous waste get four ounces of Jad Salts from any pharmacy here; 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 flush and stimulate sluggish kidneys, also to neutralize the acids in urine, so it no longer irritates, thus ending bladder weakness. Jad Salts is inexpensive; cannot injure, and makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink.

MRS. H. L. LEACH Expert Corsetiere 326 North Bartlett. Phone 563 M.

ISIS THEATRE

Photoplays Tuesday and Wednesday A Million In Jewels In Two Parts PATTIE WEEKLY NO. 14 News HIS LITTLE PAGE Comedy Here Thursday Only COMEDY AND TRAGEDY Two Reels Coming Friday ADVENTURES OF KATHLON NO. 7

PAGE THEATER FRIDAY, APRIL 17 THE GREATEST SENSATION THE STAGE HAS EVER KNOWN American Play Company, (Arch Selwyn Managing Director) Presents "/s a good citizen I thank you for your play" —Theodore Roosevelt Now Playing to Record Crowds in New York, London, Berlin, Melbourne MARGARET ILLINGTON THE MOST SUCCESSFUL PLAY OF MODERN TIMES WITHIN THE LAW BY BAYARD VEILLER IT'S CLEAN! IT'S HUMAN! IT'S AMERICAN! "I was never more thrilled or interested" —Woodrow Wilson A Triple Triumph Under Three Flags! AMERICA ENGLAND AUSTRALIA Seat sale Wednesday, 10 A. M. Prices: First 14 rows, \$2.00; last 4 rows, \$1.50; balcony, first 4 rows, \$1.50; next 4 rows, \$1.00; last 5 rows, 50 cents. SPECIAL TRAIN FOR ILLINGTON, leaving Ashland at 7:45 p. m., stopping at all stations, returning after the performance.

STAR THEATER TODAY VAUDEVILLE The Three Musical Browns A musical novelty act, featuring trombones, saxophones, etc. A guaranteed attraction. PHOTOPLAYS: "THE MISCHIEF MAKER" A two-part Vitagraph, featuring Edith Story, Darwin Karr and an all-star cast. TOO MANY JOHNNIES Kalem farce-comedy "CRIMINOLOGY AND REFORM" Exceptionally strong drama, produced by the Biograph Company "A BOTTLED ROMANCE" Kalem farce-comedy WOOLWORTH and WOOLWORTH Music and sound effects ADMISSION, 10 CENTS.