

SUGGESTS TREE PROTECTOR TO REPLACE SMUDGE POTS

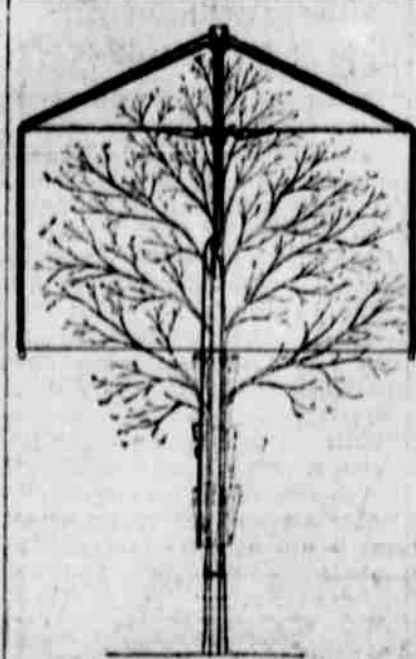
Engineer Liljebran States That Removing Soot Will Destroy Beneficial Effect, as Pure Dry Heat Will Go Straight Up—Has Patented Tree Protector.

To the Editor:

In view of Attorney W. E. Phipps' communication to and from the Standard Oil company, "Seeking Orchard Heating Preventing Soot Destruction," as published in yesterday's Mail Tribune, which, to say the least, is a very worthy effort, but I fear Mr. Phipps will find the (soot free) heat will not render the desired frost preventing results, by reason of the pure, clean heat being untrammelled by soot, will raise straight up through a heat produced funnel-like flue. This statement can be verified by noting the action of sparks at a fire. They will rise very rapidly in the center to considerable height, or to a point where the temperature has been equalized by the contact of cold air. If a heat distributor could be used, something like the long-armed revolving garden sprinkler that would in like manner distribute the warm air directly under each tree, much less heat would be required, but I am very much in doubt as to its economic outcome. While the soot is undesirable in many ways, it will retard the early sun heat from the chilled plants, and possibly retard the heat in its vertical progress.

Again referring to the action of heat, I have noticed in warm regions, such as Death valley, also the Panama valley of California, at times when there is no general wind, during the warm part of the day, small whirlwinds are very much in evidence all over the valley, possibly one-fourth of a mile apart, which can be distinctly seen by the white dust (borax) that marks the shape and extent of the whirlwind, that terminates at about the same elevation as the surrounding mountains, where the dust is blended with the cooler air, and gradually settles back to earth. This is simply to show the action of uncontrolled heat, all of which the writer mentally scrutinized and sifted some time ago in hopes of finding something that would prevent frost and be within using cost.

The tree protector, as herewith shown, is the result of my efforts in this line. As will be noticed, it has a canopy and curtain which prevents



the rapid exchange of heat and cold—in fact, it conserves the heat radiation from the earth, which in coming in contact with the canopy, forms a heavy dew that in turn intensifies the frost-resisting properties of the canopy and curtain, thus producing a similar result seen on a window glass, covered with moisture on the inside when the room is warmer than outside.

I first made a small working model, two feet in diameter, showed it to the highest authority in fighting frost that was ever in this valley, who was much pleased with it and advised securing of patent, which I have, April 22, 1913. I tried a 20-foot diameter protector in South Medford over a pear tree and held back 6 degrees of cold from 4 to 6 a. m., and held back 10 degrees of heat at 8 a. m.

However, it has not proved what it will do in a real freeze, but in that even a heater can be provided, that will be of slight cost, such as a small electric heater, cost possibly 50 cents each, connected from tree to tree, and operated from any convenient point, the local residence—in fact, it can be arranged to work automatically and so arranged that the colder it gets the more heat will be turned on. I am planning such a contrivance at this time, and see my way clear for satisfactory results.

If Mr. Phipps, or any one else, desires to take this matter up with the writer, he will be pleased to show the working model and other data.

Respectfully submitted,
E. W. LILJEGRAN.
Medford, July 8

NEWS FROM COUNTRY CORRESPONDENTS

EAGLE POINT EAGLETS.

By A. C. Howlett.

When we arrived in Fort Klamath among the first ones we met that we knew was James Ringer and Thomas Riley, our Eagle Point painters, and after spending a short time with them and meeting a few friends of former acquaintance, among whom was Alfred Garden, he is running a moving picture show, and eating a hearty supper, Ed Hoyt brought his car again and we all started again, this time for the celebration grounds, for the people of Fort Klamath do things on a large scale. They had planned to have a celebration to last four days and had everything arranged for a good time. The grounds are situated in the lower part of the town near a grove of trees that afford a nice shade, but the grounds proper are on a prairie and a large tract is enclosed with a high board fence so that it can be used for a baseball grounds as well as for other purposes. They have a race track, all around the outside of the enclosure, with a grand stand situated so that one can see all around the track. But I am getting off my subject as I started to tell what I saw on the ground. The reader will remember that we did not reach F. K. in time to see anything of the first day's program except at night when the Indians were to give a war dance, and this was given inside of the enclosure, in fact, everything except the horse racing and balloon ascension was inside and the toll was only 25 cents per head for admission. They had in connection with this war dance the F. K. brass band to make music to break the monotony. Well after everything was in readiness the Indians of the Warm Spring tribe, about 40 or 50 came onto the arena and dressed in their finest costumes with their trinkets, bells and feathers and the performance commenced. There is a quite a difference in their way of dancing, especially the war dance and the dance of the white people, but one thing that I noticed was that each one of them so far as I could see kept the step to a dot. They seemed to have their leaders who gave directions with their long poles all decorated with paper and silver and gold trimmings. They each danced alone, no hugging the other fellow's girl, and they danced in a circle with occasionally the four leaders would jump outside of the circle. There was a bunch of what appeared to be squaws would squat in groups and one of them would beat on an Indian drum which consisted of a strong hoop braced with two sticks placed at right angles to each other and the whoop is covered with a piece of rawhide while wet and then dried which answers very well as a drum and the rest of the music is made by the Indians themselves, a kind of a sing song of a noise. That lasted for about an hour, this ended the first day's performance.

The next morning they had a ball game and a balloon ascension scheduled but neither came off on time, but they both did in the afternoon. The first thing in the afternoon was the horse races, the track was in fine condition with the exception of the dust, for the land here is pummy and when dry, very light. There did not seem to be very much excitement about the races for there was but few except saddle horses, so we would put that down as rather tame. Then came the bucking contest. There were about 12 or 14 horses that were entered and the rider who was judged the best one and rode according to the rules was to have a prize of a hundred dollar buckaroo outfit consisting of saddle, bridle, spurs, quilt, hakamore, chaps and reefa and the second best was to receive a smaller prize. But they had certain rules that they must follow, and among the rules was the rider must keep his feet out from under the horse's belly and not catch his spurs in the cinch, have one hand hold the halter strap and the other hand in the air. They generally held their hat in one hand and used it as a whip striking the horse over the head. There were a few of the riders who were thrown off and one man was stunned for a few moments. One man made a fine ride but about the time that he reached the gate his spur broke loose and off he came while another pulled his boot off with his spur and almost reached the ground when he regained his position in his saddle while another had his horse buck completely from under him and he lit on his feet.

These bucking contests seemed to be the most exciting performance of the occasion. This was followed by a ball game, but they are so common that they attract but little attention. But I must close for this time as my letter is getting too long. The next time will tell about our visit to the Indian camp where there were several hundred of them together and save a genuine war dance. But before I close I wish to thank the readers of the Eaglelets for the many compliments they have paid

WILLOW SPRINGS TWIGLETS

By R. F. Dean will begin heading wheat the first of next week.

Medford guests Friday were J. R. Rowe, O. S. Blackford, Ray Kelly, Earl Taylor, John Slaty and wife, Paul Lake and wife, Miss Pickard and Miss McNasser.

Rev. Oastler of Central Point was a pleasant guest on scenic avenue this week.

A neat summer home is being erected on the Gillingham property which adds to the appearance of this neighborhood.

Frank Thompson and wife are spending the entire chautauqua season in Ashland.

Dr. and Frank Ray were transacting business in this district Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Hoaglund returned from a motor trip to Lakeview after visiting for several weeks with Mr. Hoaglund's sister.

The J. W. and R. W. Elden families and Miss Rose Jones are camping in the chautauqua grounds for two weeks.

Dr. and Mrs. White of Denver are staying a few days with D. W. Stone and family. Tuesday, Crater Lake was the program, after their visit, will leave for California resorts.

Mrs. John McKee and son of Albuquerque, and William McKee of Roswell, New Mexico, arrived Monday evening to remain for the summer with Mrs. Frank McKee.

Fourth of July doings: H. J. Taylor and family and John Williams and family picnicked at Lanes creek.

Sam Murray and family and party of friends were picnickers at Mr. Murray's mine in Willow creek canyon.

The residents of Scent Heights orchard were guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Slaty.

Earl Heft and family and Roy Nichols and wife celebrated in Talent.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Porter of Gold Hill spent Saturday with Mrs. Hoaglund.

Paul Lake and O. S. Blackford families picnicked in the Blackford grove.

ANTIOCH ITEMS

The farmers in this section are through with their hay crops and heading and binding work this week. Mr. McKinnit has bought a new binder and is cutting grain for the farmers in this section.

Some of our neighbors visited Trail for the Fourth of July celebration and they all had a most enjoyable time. The program was good and with horse racing and broncho busting and the dance at night. Trail ought to be proud of its Fourth.

Percy Chapman lost his purse on the Fourth on the road to Trail with fifty dollars in it. Mr. Cox of Long Branch found it and returned it the same day with many thanks from Mr. Chapman.

Jasper Rodgers of Beagle made a business visit to Medford on Monday.

A few of the neighbors in Antioch are going to Crater Lake to work during the summer months.

Mr. and Mrs. John Anderson of Bandon are visiting with Mrs. Anderson's sister, Mrs. W. O. Johnson of Antioch.

Clay Conley has been helping Claude Chapman with his hay crop.

The rock crusher is being moved today (Tuesday) from Antioch to the Bybee bridge to crush river rock for the government road.

July 7—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Bert Chapman, a baby girl. Both mother and baby are doing well and Bert is stepping so high he only touches the ground in the high places.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Rodgers and family visited Monday evening with their daughter, Mrs. Percy Chapman, and had a pleasant time with music and singing.

Mr. Moody of Beagle is working for Supervisor Grieves on the Prospect-Crater Lake road.

me during the last 29 years that I have been writing regularly for the Mail Tribune and its predecessors, for during that time I have written from one to five articles for publication every week and am now past 82 years old. Who can beat that record?

Fort Klamath, Ore., July 2, 1914.

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MILITANTS RENEW ACTIVITIES UNDER MRS. PANKHURST

LONDON, July 8.—The brief respite in the militant suffragettes agitation ended today when Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst resumed command of the forces of the Woman's Social and Political Union, at her London headquarters. Mrs. Pankhurst, who re-occupied the offices at noon, was, however, permitted to remain in active command of the militants for only a brief period.

When she emerged from her headquarters to go to lunch the police pounced on her and took her to Holloway jail.

Simultaneously with the re-appearance of Mrs. Pankhurst, a violent scene was created in the central criminal court, where Mrs. H. F. Alice Hall, Miss Grace Roem, Miss Julia Jameson and Miss Ellen Armes were brought up for trial for conspiracy. The charge against them was "conspiring with others maliciously to commit damage and injury and to spoil certain real and personal property of the subjects of our lord, the king."

The prisoners had been arrested during a raid on a West End flat on May 21. In their rooms were found a new shrapnel grenade, coils of fuse and plans of houses with instructions how to reach them and as to the usual movements of the police in the vicinity.

Miss Roe and Mrs. Hall, when brought into court, surrounded by women wardens, refused to plead. They threw papers and pens from the prisoner's enclosure and shouted a commentary on their treatment on Holloway jail. Two policemen and five women attendants started to carry them out of court to the cells below. When the judge decided to proceed with the trial in the absence of the two women, Mrs. Hall threw herself on the floor and kicked several policemen and it took some minutes to remove her. The other prisoners pleaded not guilty.

Legal blanks for sale at the Mail Tribune office.

OMAR, TENTMAKER TO BE PRESENTED HERE ON JULY 31

"Omar, the Tentmaker," to be presented here July 31 under the auspices of the Drama league, is unique in the way of plays. Mr. Tully, inspired by the Rubaiyat, made extensive research into the times of Omar Khayyam, the Persian poet-astrologer, and has succeeded in producing a drama of truly Persian sentiment and beauty.

Little is known of the life of Omar Khayyam, and that little is told by a schoolmate of his, who later became vizier to the sultan. He was born in Naishapur, in the latter half of the eleventh, and died in the first quarter of the twelfth century. When quite a boy he went to study under the tutelage of a wise old man of Naishapur and formed a close friendship there with two other students. They pledged themselves, in the manner of small boys the world over, to share whatever good fortune each might have in later life with the others. And so, when the writer of the chronicle became vizier, Omar and his friend did claim a share of his good fortune and were granted it, Omar asking "to let me live in a corner under the shadow of your fortune, to spread wide the advantages of science and pray for your long life and prosperity." Which he did. And died and was buried there outside a garden, "and trees laden with fruit stretched their boughs over the garden wall and dropped their flowers upon his tomb."

Tully has taken this slender basis and built upon it with his imagination a drama that has caught his audiences and forced from them well-merited storms of applause.

DISMANTLING SHAMROCK FOR TRIP ACROSS ATLANTIC

GOSPORT, July 8.—Dismantling of Shamrock IV, Sir Thomas Lipton's challenger for the America's cup, began today. The designer expects that the yacht will be ready to start for her voyage across the Atlantic two weeks from today.