

## MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

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## STOCK EXCHANGE OPENS WITHOUT FINANCIAL FLURRY

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—The New York stock exchange resumed operations in a tentative way today for the first time since July 30 last, when the foreign situation, already tense, caused the cessation of business in all the leading financial markets of the world. Trading was restricted to bonds for which in all instances minimum prices were established.

All transactions were for cash and every effort was made to exclude foreign selling. The attendance of the floor of the exchange when the gong sounded at 10 o'clock was unusually large.

There was little business at the outset of the session. The first transaction was the sale of five bonds of distillers securities fives at 56, an advance of 3/4.

After the first 15 minutes trading lapsed into extreme dullness, with a mixture of gains and losses.

Selling pressure about which there had been so much apprehension, did not appear, much to the satisfaction of the financial district. Instead many brokers said they had commissions to buy five or six bonds against every one they had to sell.

Declines were recorded in the final hour. The heavy losses sustained by such issues as Seaboard, Southern Railway and Wabash indicated that the authorities of the exchange had virtually removed all price restrictions in the more obscure bonds.

Among the few additional gains were Bethlehem steel 5 1/2, American Telephone and Telegraph convertibles 1 1/2, New York railways adjustment 5 1/2, Brooklyn Transit 5 1/2, Texas Company convertibles 6 1/2 and Rock Island collaterals 4 1/2.

The total business for the session amounted to \$644,990 par value with \$5900 in government bonds.

## COLORS NAMED AFTER BELGIANS

MANCHESTER, England, Nov. 28.—The commemoration of Belgian heroism has gone so far as to include a new range of color names, such as "Liege brown" and "Louvain blue." The Manchester Guardian protests that though these names were well meant, "they are not the kind of commemoration one wants for such events."

The paper continues: "The most famous case of a color named after a battle is magenta. It was invented shortly after the battle of Magenta in 1859, at which the French and Sardinians, under Marshal MacMahon, inflicted a sensational defeat on the Austrians, and MacMahon won his title of Duke of Magenta."

"The color magenta is interesting in another way. It was one of the first of the aniline dyes to be invented. It was a very brilliant crimson, and it had an enormous popularity for that reason. It was the first time that people had seen the peculiar brilliancy of aniline dyes. The mass of people did like it from the first, but people with any pretensions to aesthetic taste counted it a fatal defect of the new aniline colors. The chemists tried to meet their criticisms, and succeeded in softening or 'saddening' many aniline colors. Nowadays post-impressionism has upset aesthetics, and the brilliant colors, which the mass of unsophisticated people innocently loved all along have now got fairly into fashion."

Notice to Our Customers.  
Electric current will be shut off from all lines in Medford from 2:00 to 3:15 p. m. Sunday, November 29, to make necessary repairs to lines.  
CALIFORNIA OREGON POWER CO.

## A SOUTHERN OREGON SPEAKER

It has been many years since southern Oregon received political recognition of any kind. No southern Oregon man has held state or national political office for years. Southern Oregon men and measures receive as scant courtesy from Oregon as the normal school did at the last election.

The legislature in recent years has kept its honors for Portland men. McArthur was twice honored by the house of representatives as speaker. Selling and Malarkey have in turn presided over the upper house. Not since the days of the deadlock session along in the '90's has southern Oregon had a presiding officer in the legislature.

It is time that the legislature recognized the growing importance of this progressive section, a region that, without encouragement from the rest of the state, has led Oregon in material development. In horticulture, intensive agriculture, in road building, in city building, in public improvements, Jackson county sets an example to all Oregon.

Jackson county is sending to the legislature a delegation superior to the average delegation from the average county. Two of its members have seen extensive service in previous sessions. A third member is a veteran journalist, familiar with the legislative work of many sessions. The fourth member is the first Oregon girl to be thus honored—the sole representative of her sex in the legislative halls.

The joint representative from Douglas and Jackson, W. I. Vawter, has twice served in the house with satisfaction to constituents of both counties. A man of large affairs, time spent at Salem involves a personal sacrifice. He is the natural choice of southern Oregon for speaker of the house, for which position he is abundantly qualified. Once before he was defeated for speaker by a narrow margin.

The southern Oregon delegations should unite upon Mr. Vawter as their candidate for the speakership. The fact that he is not an active candidate for the office only emphasizes the need of activity in his behalf. With the Portland delegation divided, a solid southern Oregon delegation would command enough support to elect him—and there is none among the candidates better qualified by experience, training and natural ability to preside over a business session of Oregon lawmakers.

Here is a chance to secure for southern Oregon something of the political prestige the section merits, and at the same time bestow something of the recognition Mr. Vawter's own service to state, community and party deserves.

## To Rid the Valley of Blight Act Now

Some Observations and Suggestions on Pear Blight Control

The pear blight problem is so old and the known methods for its control are so well understood that I feel somewhat reluctant to say anything on this subject at the present time. However, the very great economic importance of this disease, and the evident necessity for concerted action in the most rigid application of best methods if we would control it, seem to justify my present effort even at the risk of repeating only those facts which have already become commonplace with many of the growers.

There never was a time since blight became prevalent in this valley when the possibilities for its eradication were more promising than at present. The dry hot weather of the past summer so unfavorable to the growth of new wood and development of fruit, has also been unfavorable to the rapid reproduction and spread of the blight germ. The slowly growing tissues being less

have furnished a less favorable substratum for the growth of the blight organism, which in many instances has evidently lost vigor and is apparently either dead or in a somewhat dormant condition. In many such cases the diseased area had already become sharply delimited from the healthy bark while the tree was in full vigor. Another favorable effect of the season from the point of view of blight control, is the relatively early maturity of the new wood, which should simplify the recognition and elimination of all aerial infections. The underground infections, too, although of all too frequent occurrence, have doubtless been limited in number, and the spread of the germ in any diseased area has probably been less rapid than in normal years. This means then that we have fewer blight cankers to contend with, that they are generally more limited in area, and more sharply defined than ordinarily, and that our chances for cutting them out are very favorable indeed, when compared with the condition of recent years.

**Blight Not Eliminated**  
This lessened activity on the part of the blight germ has apparently led some growers to the very grave misconception that the disease has been practically eliminated from their orchards and that now there is nothing to be done. No greater error could be made at this time, and if we would control this pest we must pay the price of continual vigilance. The blight germ is not dead in our trees and as soon as favorable conditions return it will assert itself again as vigorously as ever. Now is the time to put forth a Herculean effort to throw it off. And this effort should involve every property holder of the Rogue river valley whether engaged in commercial fruit raising or not; for the success of the commercial pear and apple orchard means more

prosperity for every one in this district. I do not mean by this that those engaged in other enterprises should suspend business and become active in blight extermination, but I do suggest that they give the problem their moral support and influence. All tree owners should be active blight fighters. Small family orchards in town or on the farm, old deserted orchards, and old trees in out of the way places must receive as careful attention and be as thoroughly "cleaned up" as the best commercial orchard in the valley. Combating blight is not a one man fight, and no orchardist can hope to keep clean as long as his neighbor manifests indifference on this very vital question. One virulent case of "holdover," under favorable conditions might readily become the source of an epidemic over the entire section.

Notwithstanding the fact that nature has been kind to us in limiting the spread of the blight germ, and that most of the orchardists have been diligent in searching for it, many such virulent cases still exist. This is especially true in the underground part of the tree. Many infections have been observed this summer and fall in the crown and roots of trees which were in normal condition so far as could be detected above ground. A considerable number of these were evidently old cankers which had escaped notice during the last seasons campaign and had probably been fertile centers for further distribution. Such underground cankers undoubtedly are very productive of early spring infections. If indeed they are not the chief source, and their thorough eradication will go far toward controlling the disease. If these could always be recognized from symptoms above ground the problem of eradication would be simplified; but unfortunately such is not the case and the only means of discovering them is to uncover the crown and roots of all susceptible trees, and examine them carefully for infection. This is an enormous task involving considerable time and expense, but there is no other way. Many orchardists have already undertaken to do this, and I would suggest and urge that every owner or controller of an orchard make such careful examination of every tree in his charge before the sap begins to rise in the spring. It is necessary that the tree be uncovered far enough down to permit of an examination of the roots as well as the crown, since it frequently happens that a root infection has not yet entered the body of the tree. Some cases have been noted where this practice was not being observed. In our search for the subterranean cankers we should, of course, not lose sight of the aerial infections which may also contribute to next year's troubles.

**Disposal of Blighted Tissues**  
Another question of considerable

importance, is the disposal of blighted tissues after they have been removed from the tree. Several cases have been observed this summer where diseased limbs and trees have been allowed to lie in the orchard or near it several weeks after cutting them out, and in one or two instances the orchardist had permitted such branches to dry in the brush heap and then used them for props. The assumption in these cases has apparently been that when the diseased member is cut off there is no further danger of infection from it. The blight germ, it is true, is very readily killed by exposure to direct sunlight or by complete drying, but a considerable period elapses after a diseased limb is cut from the tree before the tissues could be considered dry, even under the most favorable conditions. In fact it is not uncommon to find branches still oozing blight several days after they have been cut out. Any such material should be looked upon as a probable source of infection and treated accordingly. We have too much at stake in this section to take the chance of waiting for the sun and weather to kill the blight germ. The only safe thing to do is to collect all diseased material immediately after it is cut out and burn it.

**Disinfection**  
Thorough disinfection of tools and wounds is an important factor in a campaign against blight. The most effective material for this purpose and the one which has been repeatedly recommended, is bichloride of mercury. This substance however is very sensitive to change when brought into contact with other materials, and unless properly protected loses its disinfectant quality. Most of us have had the experience of having rings and other jewelry tarnished by contact with bichloride of mercury. The same thing happens whenever it comes into contact with other metallic or mineral substance. This means simply that the mercury has combined with those other substances and the strength of the solution has been reduced to a greater or less degree. A similar thing happens whenever this material comes into contact with free organic substances. The mercury forms a precipitate with this animal or vegetable material and thus leaves the solution weakened as a disinfectant, the degree of weakening depending upon the amount of organic matter present. In experiments recently carried out in another connection, I had opportunity to become acquainted with the extremely sensitive nature of this substance. Solutions made up of ordinary lake water, rich in animal and vegetable matter lost their aseptic qualities in a very short time, the mercury coming down in a white precipitate which could be seen at the bottom of the glass vessel or remaining in suspension giving the liquid a milky appearance; solutions made of ordinary tap water containing lime and other mineral substances but which was free from organic matter remained effective longer, but satisfactory results were secured only with water free from both organic and inorganic substances. Either distilled or clean rainwater was effective. Mention of a few facts which have been observed during the past few months will make clear the application of all this to our present problem of blight control.

**Imperfect Methods Used**  
In a few cases the bichloride solution was carried in an open vessel, and the cutting tools and sponges were freely dipped into it and often allowed to remain for some time. This of course would be a very efficient method of sterilization so long as the solution retained its poisonous property, but that certainly cannot be for a very long time. In one orchard the disinfectant was carried in an old tin can which also contained organic matters, thus providing ideal conditions for destroying its aseptic quality. In another orchard the solution, although carried in a closed vessel as recommended, had been used so long without change, and had become contaminated until it had become filled with a reddish precipitate. Such a solution is as ineffectual as pure water when used as a disinfectant. Fortunately such extreme cases are exceptional, the solution in general being carried in closed glass vessels and renewed at frequent intervals. The method of application of the solution, however, is not always entirely satisfactory and deserves the most careful attention. The use of the sponge, although the most effective means in our possession, is open to considerable criticism. One frequently sees a workman wipe his knife on the wound he has made with a comparatively dry sponge, and all too often with one which has been lying in the dirt while the cutting was going on. Such a practice will not yield the desired results. The soil and other material collected in

the sponge destroy the poisonous quality of the solution which it carries, so that there is ever danger of introducing bacteria instead of killing those already present. And disinfection can not be successful unless the surface to be sterilized is thoroughly drenched with a clean solution, for the bichloride of mercury will not kill blight germs except by direct contact. It is also common to see a blight cutter wipe the soil from his chisel or other digging instrument with the same sponge which he uses for the cutting tools, and by the rounds. In this case he not only fails to disinfect the digging tools, but renders the sponge unfit for further use on clean surfaces. A separate sponge or cloth should be kept at hand for removing soil from the tools before any attempt is made to disinfect them. No one of us would think of using such a sponge to apply an antiseptic wash to a wound on man or beast, yet the same principle is involved here as in blight disinfection. Then these same grimy sponges are often applied to the mouth of the bottle for a fresh supply of liquid. This practice should be avoided since, for reasons already explained, it tends to destroy the disinfectant property of the solution in the bottle. A better plan is to saturate the sponge without bringing it in contact with the bottle.

Successful disinfection, then, is dependant upon a rigid observance of the following sanitary precautions: (1) The bichloride of mercury solution should be made up of soft water free from organic matter. (2) The solution be carried in a clean, closed, glass vessel, and kept free from contaminating substances. (3) The sponge or swab should never come in contact with the soil, and should be kept free from organic substances by frequent washing, and (4) all tools and wounds to be disinfected should be thoroughly drenched with fresh solution.

We hope soon to be in possession of a better method of applying the disinfectant, but until that time we should make every effort to secure efficiency with the means at our disposal.

M. P. HENDERSON,  
Jackson County Pathologist.

## LET WITHYCOMBE NAME NEW OFFICIALS

SALEM, Ore., Nov. 28.—Governor West today transmitted a letter to Governor-elect Withycombe, advising him that the State Board of Control had decided to defer the appointment of a successor to Will S. Hale, superintendent of the State Training School.

## Experienced Women Advise Mother's Friend

Because it is so perfectly safe to use and has been of such great help to a host of expectant mothers, these women, experienced in this most happy period, advise the use of "Mother's Friend."

Applied externally to the abdominal muscles its purpose is to relieve the undue tension upon the cords and ligaments resulting from muscular extension. Beneath the surface is a network of fine nerve threads and the gentle, soothing embrocation, "Mother's Friend," is designed to so lubricate the muscular fibres as to avoid the unnecessary and continuous nagging upon this myriad of nerves. Applied to the breasts it affords the proper massage to prevent caking.

There is scarcely a well-stocked drug store anywhere but what you can easily obtain a bottle of "Mother's Friend" and in nearly every town and village is a grandma who herself used it in earlier years. Expectant mothers are urged to try this splendid assistant.

Mother's Friend has been prepared by Bradford Regulator Co., 319 Lamar Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., for nearly half a century. Send for valuable little book to expectant mothers.

## STAR SUNDAY

### Father's Time Piece

One Part

### Toys of Fate

Two Parts

### Mexican

One Part

### Oil Well Conspiracy

Two Parts

### Broncho Billie

Rewarded

One Part

Matinee 2:15 Evening 6:50

ADMISSION 5 AND 10 CENTS

until Dr. Withycombe assumes the office of governor. He further states that on the first of the year it will be necessary for the board to appoint a state printer, and that if Dr. Withycombe will advise him as to a selection, Governor West would vote for him. Governor-elect Withycombe cannot assume office until January 1, and the state printer must be appointed January 1. More than a

week ago the governor advised the governor-elect that if it became necessary for the board to make any appointments before the new governor assumed office, Governor West would vote Dr. Withycombe's sentiments.

**Do It Today**  
Resolve to smoke Gov. Johnson cigars, the best, and thereby patronize home industry.

## IT THEATRE

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY

Two Reels of Thrills. Headliner Everywhere. Episode No. 17. A Battle of Wits

MUTUAL WEEKLY WAR NEWS

COMING OF THE PAIDES

Two Reel "A" Founding of Santa Barbara

THE RACE AND THE SMOKE AND ENVIROUS

Keystone Kid Comedy and Scenic

Latest in Sheet Music, by the World's Best, Not in the Trust. Clean, Well Ventilated, Best in Projection. We Strive to Please.

COMING MONDAY-TUESDAY, NOV. 30 DEC. 1.

DOUGH AND DYNAMITE

Three part, side-splitting, rip-roaring, exclusive Keystone comedy. Special feature, big expense to produce. A sure cure for the ills of life.

10c—ALWAYS—10c

## PAGE THEATRE SUNDAY PROGRAM

Matinee 2 P. M.

Evening 7 o'Clock

Splendid Selig Production, Featuring

## Kathlyn Williams

In

## Chip of the Flying "U"

This is another fine picture with an interesting and enjoyable story. Kathlyn Williams has a role well adapted to display her ability.

Biograph Two Parts:

## GWENDOLYN

Kalem One-Part Comedy

## PIMPERNICKEL-SOUBRETTE

A really good comedy

SPECIAL MUSICAL PROGRAM BY

## Large Page Theatre Orchestra

NOTE—This is the largest and best orchestra playing for Pictures in Oregon

Admission 5c, 10c, 15c. Matinee 2 P. M., Evening 7:00

Coming Monday and Tuesday, "SAPHO," a great feature in six parts, with Florence Roberts. No increase in admission.

## PAGE THEATRE

Another Great Alco Production

## Rip Van Winkle

In Five Parts.

TONIGHT

Featuring Thomas Jefferson in the title role. This photoplay was made in the Catskill mountains at the locations mentioned by Washington Irving in his sketch. The moving picture gives a better portrayal of "Rip" than words can convey. A great picture and a great star makes this production doubly interesting.

Lubin:

## The Long Lane

One Part.

Edison Comedy:

## Father's Beard

HEAR THE LARGE PAGE THEATRE ORCHESTRA

This Program Tonight at 7 o'Clock.

Admission, 5c, 10c, 15c

Special Notice: Entire change of program Sunday matinee and evening.

Coming—"SAPHO," in six parts, next Monday and Tuesday.

## John A. Perl

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