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SUGAR BEET BI-PRODUCTS

THOUGH the people of the Rogue River valley may not know it, considerable beet pulp, the bi-product of sugar beet factories, is being imported and sold to local dairymen, who pay \$26 per ton for it.

Concerning beet pulp as a cattle food, C. C. Hoover, who owns a dairy near Medford, states: I have tried all kinds of feed, experimented with all, with oil-meal, bran, shorts, etc., and I have found beet pulp superior to all, even at \$26 a ton. It has increased the flow of milk from ten to twenty per cent, kept the cattle in prime condition, and I will be glad to sign a contract for all I can get produced here.

Why send money out of the country to buy what we can produce locally? Pulp is but one of the bi-products of the sugar beet. It is one, though, of immense importance to the stock-raisers, who should do all in their power to help secure the desired acreage to assure a factory here.

Beet tops are the most readily handled of all these by-products. In most of the fields in sugar beet districts they are grazed off by cattle and sheep, and in spite of the fact that this method is wasteful, the results are of the highest value. The tops amount to about 80 per cent, by weight, of the roots harvested, and careful study of the results from feeding to both dairy and beef cattle show that they are productive of great gains in milk and in flesh.

In the beet fields the farmers are giving more and more attention to the fattening of livestock, and in some sections the German custom of siloing the tops, either with or without the addition of pulp, is beginning to be practiced. The siloed tops have a nutritive value of 50 per cent more than fermented pulp, and the cost of this treatment is low.

The pulp, which is the residue after all that can be saved of the saccharine content, has been extracted from the beet in the complicated processes in the factory, is the second in value of the by-products. It is run off in the form of a wet mass into large excavations, in which it is permitted to ferment. It is then hauled away by farmers of the neighborhood for feeding cattle, and in some places is fed by the producing company to its own herds and flocks. It contains about 10 per cent of digestible proteins, or only a little less than alfalfa, and besides 90 per cent of carbohydrates and fat—a combination that exceeds any food grown in any part of the country. It is also dried, ground for shipment.

At the rate of beet production that has obtained for several years the fields of Colorado yield upward of 578,000 tons of pulp, or enough to feed 115,000 cattle for 100 days, the usual feeding period, or ten times as many sheep for the same time. When dried, this pulp has a still higher value as a finishing feed, and is besides more transportable.

Molasses, the last of the by-products, is what is left of the beet juice after the extraction of the granulated sugar. It still contains 50 per cent of sugar, and in volume it is equal to about sixty pounds to the ton of roots. Its feeding value in conjunction with the tops, or pulp, or alfalfa, has been recognized for years, and it is a common food for horses and mules in the south, while in Germany it is fed in combination with bran and other products. The horses of the German army are fed molasses mixed with peat. In this and neighboring states the mixture of molasses with straw has been found to produce good effects, both with cattle and sheep, as well as with horses.

"CHEAP VARLETS"

THE PORTLAND OREGONIAN'S attempt to dictate to the governor, and organize both houses of the legislature by the election of Ben Selling as speaker of the house and Lair Thompson as president of the senate, has aroused widespread indignation throughout the state. There is scarcely a newspaper that has an opinion of its own that is not open in its condemnation. Whatever the outcome of the speakership fight, the political prestige of the Oregonian and the fanciful ambitions of its editor are doomed.

Two years ago the Oregonian succeeded in organizing both houses. The result was that the corporate interests whose headquarters are in Portland and whose ramifications extend throughout the state, were presented with everything they desired. Allied with the Oregonian are these sinister corporate interests.

For a month past the Multnomah delegation has been holding a rump legislature, framing up, under the dictation of the Oregonian, the program to put through at Salem. In this preliminary work the Oregonian's representative is W. E. Burke, old-time political boss, whom it tried to foist off on Governor Withycombe as his secretary. Regarding Burke, the Oregonian a few years since said:

Of all the cheap stinking creatures who ever entered a legislative body through false pretenses and base lies, Cole and Burke of Multnomah county or nowhere are easily chief. These creatures never had any consideration before—never will again. They eagerly embraced the only opportunity of their lives to be infamous—through misrepresentation of those who elected them. Cheap varlets, base cowards, they cannot ever live in Multnomah county hereafter because nobody will trust them. Multnomah county will not be betrayed again.

But Burke is the right man in the right place, doing the Oregonian's dirty work today.

carefully selected that in only about one quarter of the confinements is the Twilight Sleep employed. Another reason, of course, for this small proportion is the fact that the patients entering the wards of a hospital often come in too far advanced in labor to permit of this relief.

"It may be true, of course, that as the details of the treatment are more scientifically known and more thoroughly mastered Twilight Sleep may be used in many more cases and in a greater variety of types. There may be other subtle details, like the controlling of noise and light, yet to be more fully adapted. The significant, supremely encouraging fact is the perfect working of the treatment in the cases where it is suitable.

With this question of limited adaptability comes another proposition: in order to determine whether or not

Should we have a beet sugar factory in the Rogue River valley?

This question can be answered alone by the land owners of the valley. A beet sugar factory cannot be operated without beets.

What does the beet sugar interests ask of us? They ask no bonus, but they ask for an opportunity to buy all the beets that can be produced on at least 5000 acres of land.

Is it possible to secure this acreage? It is, if the farmers will show an interest by signing up acreage. But this means you.

Why is it possible to secure a beet sugar factory at this time?

Because the war in Europe has practically stopped the production of the sugar beet and it will be impossible to produce anything like the normal tonnage of Belgium, Germany, Austria, and France, for years to come owing both to the scarcity of labor and the devastation wrought by the war.

Because the soil and climatic conditions in the Rogue River valley are most favorable to the success of the industry for both producer and manufacturer. Reports from our agricultural college and the United States department of agriculture show through experiment that a large tonnage of beets per acre may be expected in this valley, and that the percentage of saccharine (sugar) content is higher here than the average of the regions where the industry has been most successful.

Because the beet sugar interests were attracted to this district through knowledge of the above facts.

Why is the beet sugar factory question creating so much interest?

Because it appeals to every resident of the Rogue River valley as a way out of difficulties. The farmer and fruitgrower have been asking for an assured cash market for their products. The towns have been asking for increased population and payrolls to stimulate general business.

It seems that we have at last found something which has the hearty support of all sections of the community and something which asks no promotion money from this section.

Is irrigation necessary to successful beet growing?

It is not. There is ample acreage in the bottom soils of Bear creek, Rogue river and all the tributary creeks and isolated free soils to produce enough beets for two factories of the size of the one contemplated, but there are many soils where beets could absolutely not be grown without water.

How am I to know whether soils that I have are adapted to beet growing?

The beet interests have provided a gentleman, Mr. S. Story, whose services are being paid for by subscription of a number of enthusiastic residents, whose sole duty it is to pass upon your soil and state whether or not you can successfully grow beets. He has unfortunately turned down numerous acreages offered because the factory operates on the principle that unless the beet grower can produce on an average 15 tons to the acre he will not be a satisfied grower, and hence will hurt them more than himself by discouraging the future growing of beets. The sugar factory will thus be located in this section by the sugar company's confidence in this gentleman, therefore we may rely upon his judgment of our soil.

How am I to obtain the labor to work my land?

The beet factory will guarantee to provide you all the labor necessary at the proper time to successfully grow your beets, importing such labor as cannot be provided locally. This extra labor may be performed by contract at a fixed price per acre, the laborers providing their own accommodations, board, etc.

Do I not understand that the cost of raising an acre of beets is very high?

Yes, a liberal estimate of the cost of producing and marketing is \$35 an acre.

How can I then afford to grow 20 acres of beets?

Here again the beet sugar factory considers you in the light of a partner who must succeed for its own welfare. After planting your beets if you are unable to meet the necessary expenses in the various operations of growing, the factory makes a practice of advancing a large part or all of your expenses in attending to the beet growing and to the labor items.

How do I know that it will not cost me more than \$35 to grow and harvest an acre of beets?

It will cost you— To plow \$2.50 To subsoil 2.50 To drag and smooth 1.00 Seed 2.25 Plant .50

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What a Sugar Factory Means to the Valley

This 6.00 Hoe 5.00 Cultivate 1.50 Dig 2.00 Top 6.00

How do I know you are right on these costs? You don't have to know. While you yourself know that most of these operations can be done at this cost, the beet factory will furnish you the labor, advance you the pay and guarantee the costs by having any of these operations done at the above figures.

How will I know the proper time to do my thinning and other operations in this growing, which is a new thing to me? Upon the establishment of the factory there will be one expert in each of four or five sections who will do nothing but advise and insist upon your doing certain operations at a certain time. The factory is again an interested partner for it must have the beets to operate successfully.

How can I make any money with a \$35 cost? A definite contract is not yet drawn, but the minimum starting point will undoubtedly be \$4.50 at any railroad siding, or \$5 per ton at the factory for beets having a saccharine content up to 14 per cent.

For each additional 2 per cent saccharine content an additional fifty cents will undoubtedly be paid so you may get as high as \$5 or \$7 per ton. Based on a minimum average production of 15 tons the gross price will thus be \$67.50, or a net profit of \$22.50 per acre. But remember this—when you sell your hay for \$10 per ton you have not usually deducted your own pay. In the case of the sugar beet you will have paid yourself at least 25 per cent to 50 per cent of your \$35 cost of production.

Can I expect to produce more than 15 tons per acre? Yes, tests have been made in this valley that have shown as high as 35 tons per acre, but 25 tons will be a large production.

Does not the sugar beet wear out the soil? On the contrary the soil will continue to improve. Soil consecutively worked will increase in production up to the fourth year.

Is it worn out then? No. It is in ideal condition for seeding to alfalfa, grain or other crops. The soil is admirably prepared for alfalfa planting.

Are the tops cut off from the beet of any use? Yes, they make the finest kind of stock feed.

Can I buy the pulp left from the sugar beet factory for feeding cattle? You can if you grow beets. The factory will charge you but sixty cents to \$1.00 a ton.

Is that fairly cheap? We are importing it today into the valley dried at \$28 per ton.

Can I top off steers with this beet feed? Yes, it is as good and much quicker in putting on weight when fed with hay than is corn.

Is it good for feeding other animals? Hogs and sheep thrive on it.

Why is it that other people than farmers are interested in introducing the beet factory? A payroll of at least 110 people

will be required during the operating season of upwards of four months. Twenty-five per cent of this payroll is employed during the remainder of the year in preparing for the next year's run. The factory will burn about 15,000 cords of wood annually. The valley at present consumes approximately 21,000 cords. Lime is used extensively and must be quarried and burned for the factory. A large amount of labor will have to supplement the local labor and will necessarily spend considerable money here. After once establishing a beet sugar factory it seems almost certain that a second, and possibly a third may be located in this territory and it will be an encouragement to locating other industries here.

How do I know that the facts you give me are correct? Because they have been investigated by a committee composed of Bert Anderson, Frank Brown, Ralph Elden, Geo. Morse, D. W. Stone, W. E. Newcombe, C. A. Knight, Willard Campbell, E. B. Hanley, J. A. Perry, W. H. Gore, Welborn Beeson, Geo. B. Carpenter, E. W. Carlton and Miles Cantrall, S. V. Beckwith.

Surely you must know some of these men and know that their only interest in this factory is the good of the country.

Do you think I had better sign acreage now, or wait until the soil expert sees my soil? If you want to help these gentlemen who have been working for this acreage, sign now. You perhaps do not realize the difficulty of getting around to all of the respective growers of beets. If you sign and your soil is not suited, you are of course under no obligation, but if you do not sign, how is this committee to find out that you are considering the growing of beets without coming to your front door?

Let us add: The necessity for immediate action is evident. The producer must begin at an early day the preparation of the soil for the planting. It has been impossible to do much of this work prior to this date; however, the soil is soon to have the requisite moisture, and this work may be done.

Further: The company must have their contracts at the earliest possible

date, in order that they may have time for the erection of the plant and be in position to handle our first crop of beets.

If you would secure this enterprise, sign for the largest possible acreage, and DO IT NOW.

(Signed) THE COMMITTEE.

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CAPE COD CANAL OPEN TO TRAFFIC GREATER THAN SUEZ

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8.—While the attention of the world has limped along behind the stupendous events occurring in Europe during the last few months, a great American accomplishment has been successfully concluded without causing more than a casual flurry of interest among the people of the country; the Cape Cod canal, conceived about 200 years ago, and proposed innumerable times as a public undertaking, has been opened to traffic by a private company. A description of the importance of the new canal, military and commercial, and a brief survey of the steps leading to its construction, prepared for the National Geographic society by Commodore J. W. Miller, was issued here today:

"The Cape Cod canal has not only more shipping in sight than Suez, but it is also, next to the Panama canal, as regards the defense of the country, one of the most important waterway improvements ever undertaken. A study of the chronology and history of the Cape Cod problem shows that since the days of the revolution continued stress has been laid upon its military aspect. Its importance as an interior line of defense is greater today than ever before.

"Besides enhancing the security of this country's eastern seaboard, the canal eliminates for commercial shipping the highly dangerous passage around Cape Cod between Boston and New York. The way around the cape, with its fogs and wind storms, its shoals and sunken reefs, is one of the most treacherous sea lanes in the world frequented by heavy traffic. It is estimated that at least 2000 vessels have been wrecked in Vineyard sound, without the cape, and in the Nantucket Shoals region between 1843 and 1913, 908 of which were a total loss. About 700 fishermen have lost their lives here owing to the fact that the long arm of the cape prevented them from reaching a haven in sudden storms. Cape Cod has been called 'The Graveyard of Ships.'

"The canal is wider and deeper than De Lessep's original canal at Suez. It has a modern up-to-date channel, comparable in dimensions to the ones at Kiel and Manchester. It crosses near the shoulder of the cape where the pilgrim fathers of more than ten generations ago decided that such a canal should be constructed. George Washington recommended the building of a sea-level waterway here, and it has been put forward at frequent intervals. If Massachusetts had acted during the era of canal building, when New York built the Erie, and Virginia the Chesapeake canal, she might have wrested the marine supremacy from the Hudson at a cost trivial compared to the money spent upon the two former canals.

MORE ABOUT TWILIGHT SLEEP

In the January Woman's Home Companion appears an article entitled "Is the Twilight Sleep Safe for Me?" The article is authoritative, having been read and approved by one of New York's well-known obstetrical specialists. Following is an extract:

"In the cases of the very young, the comparatively old, the debilitated and those suffering from serious diseases, like kidney disease, this treatment is emphatically inadvisable. Dr. Gaus reports that, at Frieberg, only 40 per cent of the applicants are accepted for the treatment. Of this 70 per cent, 80 per cent of the cases respond satisfactorily, giving a result of 56 per cent successes. In the hospitals in this country now using the treatment the cases are so

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