

YOUTH KILLED BY FALLING OFF TRAIN NEAR MEDFORD

The frightfully mangled remains of Fred McArdle were brought to Medford Sunday morning by Coroner John A. Perl from Voorhes crossing, on the Southern Pacific, about two and a half miles south of this city, where the unfortunate young man had met instant death earlier in the morning by falling from the rods of the Shasta limited, south.

McArdle was "bent" his way to San Francisco to visit his mother. He and a companion caught the rods on the passenger train at 3:20 Sunday morning as it pulled out from this city. In some way unaccounted for at this time, he fell from the train, evidently headfirst, catching his head in the large spikes in the cattle-guard at the Voorhes crossing, and his feet in the rods. The speed of the train tear the unfortunate boy's head almost completely from his body. One side of the face and head was torn off, his right arm and right leg broken and his body was otherwise bruised; but the injuries show that the wheels of the car did not touch him.

Champion Notified Police.

On the arrival of the train at Ashland his companion notified the police department. The latter in turn telephoned to Officer Crawford in this city, and he and E. W. Ralston, make-up man of the Morning Sun, who had not yet retired, obtained a "spider" handcar and immediately went to the scene of the tragedy, finding the body lying just beyond the cattle guard, mangled and lifeless.

The officer called Coroner Perl, who brought the body to this city early in the morning.

Two young men who had been companions of the dead man when they started from Portland, overheard at Ashland the conversation about the tragedy and at once agreed to return to this city today and identify the body. They gave the coroner the name of a brother at Walla Walla. A message by wire to him brought from him to Coroner Perl the information about the residence of the mother. Pictures in a letter in the young man's pocket further identified him and a message was at once sent to Mrs. Clara McArdle, his mother, San Francisco, for instructions as to what should be done with the body.

Four Beating Their Way.

McArdle was one of four young men who left Portland some days ago to beat their way to California. He desired to reach his mother's home, but had no money with which to pay the fare from Portland to San Francisco. They concluded to ride the blind-baggage or other parts of the trains as they might on the way. The two at Ashland when the Shasta limited arrived there on which young McArdle had started from this city, were waiting for this train, believing that McArdle and his companion would be on it; and from there they would make it over the Siskiyou together, if possible.

FRENCH LINES HOLD FIRM

(Continued from page one)

eral times, finally remains in possession of the French.

Germans Repulsed.

"All the efforts of the Germans against Hill No. 253, near Eix, were without result.

"A German attack against the French positions at Manheules resulted in complete failure. French artillery is replying with energy to the bombardment of the Germans along this entire front."

The text of the communication given out by the French war office reads:

"In the region north of Verdun the bombardment has continued with intensity, particularly in the central sectors and on our right. There has been no further attack on the Col-du-Poivre.

"Yesterday evening German forces made several attempts to occupy the village of Doumont. Their efforts were broken by the resistance of our troops, who withstood the most furious assaults.

"There is no change in the situation at the fort of Doumont, which still remains closely encircled. The fighting is less spirited on the plateau north of the village of Vaux. In the Woivreux district the enemy yesterday evening and last night assumed an attitude of greater activity. The railroad station at Eix, captured and recaptured several times by attacks and counter-attacks, now remains in our possession.

"All the attacks against Hill 253 were futile, failing to dislodge our troops."

Medford Boosters Smoke The Medford and Mt. Pitt Cigars.

TELLS OF PROFITS IN SUGAR BEETS TO THE FARMER

George Austin, chief agriculturist for the Utah-Idaho Sugar company, made his last address to the farmers in this valley this season at the public library in this city Friday night. So many meetings were being held in the city at the same hour that the attendance at the sugar beet culture address was rather small. However, Mr. Austin talked for an hour on the practical phases of sugar beet culture and those present appeared to appreciate and appropriate the instructive suggestions from a man who has probably no superior on the continent as a beet sugar culturist, from the time of beginning to prepare the ground until the delivery of the product to the sugar factory.

F. S. Bramwell opened the discussion with a brief resume of the experiments in this valley to discover whether or not sugar beets could be made a profitable crop for the farmers of the Rogue river country, knowing that, if it were not, the company could not make it a profitable location for a sugar factory. In every instance, where proper cultivation and irrigation were possible, the experiments proved beyond question the adaptability of our soil and climate to the production of heavy yields of unusually good sugar beets, considering the sugar content and per cent of purity. The speaker predicted a new era of development in the farming interests of this valley as a result of the introduction of sugar beet culture and the establishment of a sugar mill.

Just Raise the Beets.

Mr. Austin followed Mr. Bramwell with an address devoted chiefly to the practical features of beet production. He has been in the business for 26 years, identified during that period wholly with the Utah-Idaho Sugar company. "All we ask of the farmers of this valley," said the speaker, "is to raise the beets for us. We will show them how to prepare the seedbed, how to plant, cultivate, thin and harvest them, our instruction and other assistance being free to the farmers, if they will devote their good land to beets—and we will pay them cash for the beets on delivery. This is not a get-rich-quick scheme, mind you; it is a feature of agriculture that will bring an excellent profit per acre every year, with cash for the product in a home market, and a greatly improved condition of the farms by reason of the improved system of cultivation. After raising beets in your soil three or four years, you can follow with the largest crop ever raised on that same soil of anything else adapted to your climate and soil conditions.

"The good farmer," the speaker continued, "will produce \$100 worth of beets to the acre, while the indifferent farmer may get only \$75 or less. The farmer who irrigates his beets properly at a cost of \$2 per acre for the season will obtain from two to three tons of beets more than he would otherwise get. That will add \$19 to \$15 an acre to his crop yield. The average cost of producing an acre of beets is \$45.

Enriches the Soil.

"On a certain acreage of beets in my field I raised 81 tons to the acre as the aggregate for a period of four years. Following the fourth crop of beets I raised 119 bushels of oats per acre on the same soil. Thus, beet culture enriches the soil. It is intensified farming—gardening on a large scale.

The speaker then referred to the fact that the company had ordered 200 cultivators and the necessary hoes especially adapted to beet culture. He explained that the company had a thoroughly organized agricultural department, fully equipped to help the farmers in every way to succeed at beet culture and that as soon as this year's crop is in the mill a campaign will be begun to secure acreage for the second factory in this valley.

"There is no charity in this on our part," said the speaker. "It is purely selfish, in that it will enlarge our business of sugar production and therefore enlarge the profits of our operations. Neither is there anything personal in this business. It is far above and beyond that. The farmer will not engage in sugar beet raising if he can't make it pay. It is the profit he is after and it is the profit

he should have. That, too, is legitimate selfishness.

"We locate our sugar mills where we can most profitably use them. There are always two or three or more places clamoring for them. Only one can be selected at a time. The others will be disappointed. In the matter of advantage in irrigation we had to make the selection we did. Other things made it necessary. Nobody else's interests were considered in the factory location. There was nothing personal about it. It was all business."

Mr. Austin spoke at length on the details of the work of beet raising. The farmers present were much interested. His reference to the use of beet pulp will be worth special mention later. It was a strong sugar-beet talk from a plain and practical man.

LOCAL ASSOCIATION WILL SELL FRUIT

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Rogue River Valley Fruit and Produce association Saturday afternoon it was decided not to ship through the Northwestern Fruit Exchange of Seattle in 1916, but to carry on a sales campaign independently through the local organization. R. Vilas Beckwith, manager of the association will have the sales campaign in charge and while the Northwestern and other sales agencies will be employed if it is found desirable, the entire output of the association will not be pledged to any one concern.

This decision was recently made by the board of directors of the association and the action yesterday was an endorsement by the members. Offers of cooperation have been received from Hood River, also from H. F. Davidson, representing Hood River in New York city, and an effort will probably be made to join with Hood River at least in the sale of Yellow Newtowns as these two Oregon districts make a specialty of this apple and excel all other districts in the quality of this fruit.

It is believed that the independent sales system will add greatly to the popularity of the local association with the fruit growers in the valley and a campaign will be started at once to greatly increase the acreage represented. At present only about fifty per cent of the growers belong to the association. It is believed that from 80 to 90 per cent will be secured.

STANDPATTERS CHOOSE M'CALL

(Continued from page one)

1912, being one of the small minority which went on record against this measure to grant a life pension to any veteran of the civil war on the basis of service, regardless of physical condition. He declined to vote on the resolution impeaching Federal Judge Robert W. Archibald, the judge who was convicted by the senate and removed from office.

Not only did McCall make this record on the roll calls in the house, but he talked in the house and wrote for magazines and other publications always opposing progressive legislation. He fought the proposition to correct railroad injustices by means of a commission. He prophesied that the task would be impossible and that the whole thing was unconstitutional.

Opposed Rail Regulations.

When the Doherty-Hepburn bill to regulate railroad rates came to a vote there were just seven members of the house who voted in the negative. They were McCall, Vreeland, Southwick and Perkins of New York, Sibley of Pennsylvania, Littlefield and Weeks of Massachusetts.

When conservation became a national issue, fought to a successful conclusion in the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy, McCall was made vice-chairman of the joint investigating committee, and joined with Nelson and the other republicans (except the insurgent Madison of Kansas) in the report attempting to whitewash Ballinger and his associates.

On the basis of his record, McCall as a presidential candidate would poll those who are opposed to regulating railroad rates, opposed to pure food and drug legislation, opposed to popular government, opposed to conservation of national resources, opposed to liberalizing the legislative functions of congress, opposed to limiting injunctions in labor disputes, opposed to pensioning the veterans of the civil war and opposed to impeaching corrupt judges.

Just why he should be supported by progressives is not quite clear.

WOMEN'S CLUBS MEET AT ASHLAND LATE IN APRIL

ASHLAND, Feb. 28.—The plan of federating the various women's clubs of southern Oregon having had inception here, extra interest is being taken in the forthcoming meeting in Ashland of the Southern Oregon District Federation. At a recent meeting of the presidents of the various city clubs, plans for the entertainment of the gathering were taken under advisement. It was decided to hold the convention the last week in April in the auxiliary club rooms.

Committees were appointed as follows: On entertainment—Mesdames Lamkin, Patterson, Usher, Gard, Chittin and Biggs. On automobiles—Miss Lillian Patterson, Mrs. Emil Pell and Mrs. Hal McNair. Mrs. Sylvan Provost was appointed chairman of the music committee.

The ladies are most enthusiastic in making the three-day convention period one of delight to their guests of the federation. Inasmuch as the organization was perfected here, no steps will be left undone to make the gathering one of pleasure and profit to all concerned, thus setting the pace for future conventions in the way of good natured rivalry over minor as well as major details. Under the able leadership of Miss Marion Towne of Phoenix, the federated clubs of this district are equipped to perform their duties expeditiously and with best results.

Further plans for the spring convention here were amply perfected at a board meeting of the federation which was held at Medford, Feb. 25.

PLANS TO SECURE STATE POULTRY SHOW

The Southern Oregon Poultry association has called a business meeting to be convened in the public market on Saturday afternoon at 1:30. Much business will be transacted, including that necessary in closing all poultry show accounts and the preparation of the initial work in the campaign for the state poultry show to be held next December. Medford has ninety-nine of the hundred chances to get it and the southern Oregon association desires to be ready to make it one of the biggest successes the State Poultry association ever enjoyed. It will be an excellent thing for the poultry interests of southern Oregon. Everybody concerned, whether members or not, should attend this meeting.

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Try a bottle of Vinol with the understanding that your money will be returned if it does not help you. Medford Pharmacy—Adv.

OLD STAND with NEW STOCK

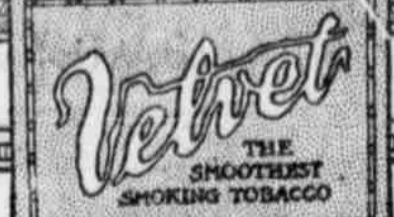
- Pure Cider Vinegar, gal. 20c
- 4 lbs. Macaroni 25c
- 4 lbs. Rice 25c
- Popcorn, 3 1/2 lbs. 25c
- 2 lbs. Peanut Butter 25c
- 2 1/2 lbs. Fancy Can Pineapple 17c
- 3 cans Tomatoes 25c
- 3 pkgs. Quaker Oats 25c
- 50c grade Good Tea 35c
- Olympic Pancake Flour 45c
- Pint Bottle Snyder's Catsup 22c
- Starch, pkg. 7c
- Graham Flour 33c
- Ivory Starch 5c
- 3 cans Peas 25c
- 25c can Delmont's Sardines 16c
- Good Steel Cut Coffee 20c
- 5 lbs. Karo Syrup 33c
- 10 lbs. Karo Syrup 60c
- Red Beans, lb. 6 1/2c
- Lemons, doz. 20c
- Best Laundry Soap, bar 4c
- Pearl Barley and Tapioca, lb. 7c
- Corn Flakes, pkg. 7c
- Salmon, can 9c

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Velvet Joe



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I'm strong for Nature's way—the VELVET way—two years' mellowing in big, wooden hogsheads—"ageing in the wood."

What do you say?

Well, fill a pipe with VELVET, an' draw in the cool, mild smoke that's so fragrant an' rich that—but what's the use of trying to describe a taste? Take my word for VELVET long enough to try a pipeful, and you won't need to take anybody's word after that.

Velvet Joe


5c Metal-lined Bags Loggell & Myers Tobacco Co.
10c Tins
One Pound Glass Humidors Copyright 1915



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