GREAT BOOM IN COPPER MINING IN ARIZONA DISTRICTS

By W. W. WATSON.

Those who have talked with Ed G. Brown since his return from the mining districts of Arizona and New Mexico have no doubt been busy making comparisons more or less suggestive of our unmatched opportunity in this heaven-blessed southern Oregon region. In the stimulating information which he gathered first-hand in and about the mines of that territory of sand dunes and cactus plains there is pabulum for thought that ought to create action in and about Medford.

"We went out to Miami, where the big mines are, 120 miles from Phoenix," said Mr. Brown. "What was a little town of 1200 people two years ago is now a surging, crowding, hustling city of 15,000 busy, eager, clamoring souls, all doing something and getting something for it; all apparently prosperous and hopeful of becoming rich; thousands of specialists in the mining business and thousands more who specialize in providing physical comfort for the miners; the jingle of money everywhere heard; hotels, restaurants, outfitting stations and mercantile houses all enjoying a cash business to the extent of their ability to 'deliver the goods.'

Everybody After Copper.

"Everybody wants a copper mine," continued Mr. Brown. "At Globe, near Miami, the situation is a replica of that found at the latter city. It was a town of a few hundred anxious souls two or three years ago. It now has 11,000 people and more going in every day. It doesn't matter when the day begins or ends. There is no Sunday there; nor is there any night. It is just a case of three eight-hour shifts a day, every day in the month. It is copper there, too. Massive machinery of the most modern kind, grinding, maunching, groaning in the hum of its gigantic power; other machinery arriving and being placed; new forces of men being set to their tasks; new business houses going up; those already there crowded to their capacity with goods, clerks and customers; everything agog with life, movement, stir, action—and all of the clatter and racket sounding just like the jingle of money. And it is.

"At Superior, sixty-five miles from Phoenix, a town of 200 people ten months ago now are 4000 jostling, hurrying people, each in his line or hers, all making money and expecting and preparing to make more; for, mind you, these modern mining camps are no place for the bum, the idler, the dyspeptic straggler and his ilk. Money is in the air and every man who is worthy in his line gets his share of it."

Southern Oregon's Advantage.

This is only a hint of the real situation in those mining districts where real enterprise has become a maelstrom of activity, delving far into the depths of the mountains for vast fortunes of precious metals. Nature has not provided them with timber and water. At great expense they are obtained; but, no matter what the cost, each gallon of water or stick of timber is worth forty times the price paid for it.

Note the difference: Here we have an abundance of magnificent timber for any possible measure of mining activity and the purest mountain water in equal abundance. There they sink shafts two or three thousand feet down into rocky bowels of the earth to find the great ore deposits; here the ores crop out along the foothills and a tunnel only is necessary to open up the greater and richer deposits further into the mountains. At Miami one company has a $6,000,000 plant for its two properties, and is making millions of dollars in its operation. A few thousands of dollars down there is "small change." They talk in hundreds of thousands and millions. Here it is regarded a stupendous enterprise to gather a few dollars together to pay for improving a wagon road. There it is business, real, full-blooded, productive business. Here—there is no business!

Still Another Advantage.

"The average yield per ton in that Arizona and New Mexico region," said Mr. Brown, "is $7.50. The highest grade of ore in the state, found at Jerome, is only $30 per ton. In the Medford district the ores run from $8 to $200. You can find your own average. There, rich deposits are being found all the time in low-grade ores; and they are being developed. Here the $8 or $10 ores would be passed up in search for the $103.50, the $169.70 or the $200 ores. We are trampling fortunes under out feet every day," said Mr. Brown.

"Jerome, where the 'big find' was struck, yielding $30 a ton, had a mere handful of hopeful people a few months ago. Now it has 8000—a busy mass of people who appear never to stop for rest. Senator Clark's property is now putting in a $2,000,000 smelter at Jerome. Bisbee is the same. Silver City and Tyrone, in New Mexico, are likewise the same.

"Here we have another great advantage: Civilization and all its modern conveniences are at hand. They are far out on the desert down there. Here we can raise in our abundantly fertile valley vast stores of supplies for the mining camps, all around them, delivered fresh from the field or the tree. There they have to take such stuff as reaches them over the desert roads in shriveled condition, and for which they pay enormous prices.

"Mining activities in southern California are beginning to boom; but their greatest stir there is in the work of great irrigation enterprises covering vast areas of desert land on which they will produce fruits and vegetables for the great mining districts south of them. Here we can't even organize an irrigation district!"

And in the hot blush of our very shame for these local conditions we receive the sneer of the tar-bucket brigade. Do we deserve our affliction? Shall we wait, like laggards, till it dies of sheer inanition?

ADVISORY BOARD FOR CONDUCTING ROAD CAMPAIGN

The advisory committee of the Tri-State Good Roads association campaign for the $600,000 Road Bond election is as follows:

W. C. Leever, chairman advisory board.

Albany—B. R. Westbrook.

Ashland—Bert R. Greer, Chas. E. Wolf, A. Austin Chisholm.

Astoria—L. O. Belland, H. L. Henderson.

Baker county—W. H. Strayer, D. M. Cartmill.

Bend—Vernon A. Forbes.

Burns—Wm. Hanley.

Central Point—D. W. Stone, R. L. Wilson.

Corvallis—Samuel H. Moore.

Cottage Grove—E. E. Beade.

Dallas—W. V. Fulner.

Enterprise—F. S. Ashley.

Eugene—Alex Martin.

Gold Hill—H. D. Reed.

Gold Beach—C. Buffington.

Grants Pass—J. T. Reddy, Chas. T. Sweeney, E. E. Blanchard.

Hillsboro—Dr. W. A. Wood.

Hood River—Leslie Butler, C. N. Ravlin.

Independence—H. C. Dinsmore

Klamath Falls—E. B. Hall.

Lakeview—W. Lair Thompson.

La Grande—F. S. Ashly.

Marshfield—A. K. Feck.

Medford—W. H. Gore, C. E. Gates, George Putnam, W. L. Walter.

McMinnville—W. T. Vinton.

Morrow county—R. M. Stanfield.

Oregon City—L. E. Brodie.

Pendleton—Roy W. Ritner.

Portland—Frank B. Riley, Phil Metchan, Jr., O. W. Taylor.

Redmond—D. G. Burdick.

Roseburg—Geo. Neuner, Jr., H. Hart.

Salem—J. H. Albert, Col. D. Hofer.

St. Helena—A. W. Mueller.

Sutherlin—F. M. Waite.

The Dalles—J. W. Brewer.

Tillamook—T. P. Hendly.

Vale—J. A. Hurley.

ADMITS BUYING POISON IN LLOYD-GEORGE PLOTS

LONDON, March 7.—Mrs. Alice Wheeldon, who, with her daughters, Miss Ann Wheeldon and Mrs. Alfred Mason, and Mrs. Mason's husband, is on trial charged with conspiracy to murder Premier Lloyd George and Arthur Henderson, member of the war council, testified today that poison was obtained for poisoning dogs. She admitted that she sympathized with conscientious objectors to military service and said she was attempting to assist three of these objectors, including her son, to escape from the camp in which they were interned. She volunteered to obtain poison which they desired, she said, in order to poison dogs with which the camp was guarded.

MINNESOTA KILLS PROHIBITION BILL

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 7.—By a vote of 81 to 47 the Minnesota house indefinitely postponed action on the Anderson statutory prohibition law. The vote killed any chance for further legislation at this session to abolish the liquor traffic. Many of the drys, unwilling to enact further prohibition legislation at this session, in view of the constitutional prohibition bill, today voted for postponement of the Anderson measure.

WOMAN FIGHTS IN TRENCHES; BECOMES OFFICER OVER MEN

One of the remarkable incidents of the European war is that a woman has been fighting in the trenches and became the leader of a troop of men soldiers.

Sergeant Major Flora Sandes, an Irishwoman shown here, fought in the Serbian trenches all through the offensive against the Bulgarians and Turks which ended in the fall of Monastir.

Sergeant Major Sandes was wounded by a Bulgarian hand grenade while leading her men. She was awarded a Kara-George cross for bravery in the field. In this picture she is shown being congratulated by a Serbian officer.

AMERICA PLANS RETALIATION FOR BRITISH COERCION

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Measures to meet Great Britain's action in forcing American ships to carry British supplies are under consideration by the federal shipping board. President Wilson's proclamation prohibiting the transfer of American ships to foreign registry without the board's permission, it is said, will be used as a weapon to stop the British practices.

The situation has been made acute by the continued detention of the schooner Mattie Newman of New York, held at Liverpool for several months by inability to make needed repairs because her master would not agree to carry war supplies.

American ship owners have made bitter complaint against British efforts to coerce them into the coal trade between Britain and France and of attempts to force them to carry munitions. American ships that have run short of coal in British ports it is declared, have been compelled to agree to take coal cargoes to France before the British authorities would permit them to bunker coal.

One purpose of amendments to the shipping bill, lost in the final days of the last congress, was to give the board more power in this respect. They would have permitted the board to refuse foreign registry to ships now being built in American yards. As many of these vessels are being constructed for British capital, the board, it is pointed out, would have had a powerful weapon with which to compel Great Britain to respect the rights of American owners.

AGREE UPON CLOTURE

(Continued From Page One.)

the awful horror of armed conflict may be averted by further peaceful overtures.

Civil War Cited.

"Multitudes of sagacious men believed in 1861 that the south would not fight and others that the north would never resort to arms to preserve the union. It is not inconceivable that the obstructionists, filibusterers, may be actuated by traitorous sentiments. The revolution had its Arnold, I trust I offend no sensibilities in referring to the fact that in 1861 ten or more members of this body were expelled for treason. A vice president of the United States, who for four years presided over the senate was indicted and tried for treason and a senator charged with him for this capital offense escaped expulsion by but one vote. The senate had already that day expelled one of its members for perfidious negotiations with the enemies of his country. We are all sworn to bear true faith and allegiance to the United States, a needless oath unless it be that some of us may conceivably require the aid of heaven to keep us true.

"What say you, can the senate make a rule under which it may be held at bay by treachery until a foreign foe shall have prevailed over a supine nation. I repeat, a rule of the senate, the effect of which is or may be to deprive it of the power under any circumstances of bringing debate to a close, is void.

"I am not one of those who, being balked by some law, would ruthlessly sweep it aside to attain this end. Reverence for law is the sure foundation upon which government and society alike rest. If in our conduct it is not inculcated where shall we look to find it exhibited? I shall vote with a clear conscience that we violate no law in fixing a time at which debate on any subject before this body shall close."

After Senator Walsh had concluded, the senate adjourned until noon Thursday.

Mrs. John H. Hartman of York, Pa. is a recent Medford arrival.

For Itching Scalp

You do not want a slow treatment for itching scalp when hair is falling and the dandruff germ is killing the hair roots. Delay means—no hair.

Get, at any drug store, a bottle of zemo for 25c or $1.00 for extra large size. Use as directed, for it does the work quickly. It kills the dandruff germ, nourishes the hair roots and immediately stops itching scalp. It is a pure, reliable, antiseptic liquid, is not greasy, is easy to use and will not stain. Soaps and shampoos are harmful, as they contain alkali. The best thing to use for scalp irritations is zemo, for it is safe and also inexpensive.

The E. W. Rose Co., Cleveland, O.

STEEL POINTS TELL HOW PLACES GOT PRESENT NAMES

A new number of "Steel Points," the first of a series of numbers to be devoted to American nomenclature has just been published for the author, Will G. Steel of Medford. The present book deals with Oregon place names.

Names of Oregon towns and places, rivers and mountains are listed, each with the significance of the name, when, by whom and why they were so named.

In the near future other numbers will be printed similarly, treating each of the northwestern states.

Naming of Medford.

The account of the naming of Medford is given as follows:

"When the Oregon and California railroad was in course of construction, in 1838, the postoffice was named in honor of his home town, Medford, Mass., by the Chief Engineer."

Other local points of interest are designated as follows:

"Rogue River—Named by the early French trappers Rouge River, from the Red river of the North, from whence they came, but quickly changed to Rogue by the American settlers and trappers.

"Roxy Ann Peak — Originally known as Skinners Butte. Present name bestowed by pioneer packers in 1854, in honor of Roxana Baker, a pioneer woman who wielded great influence over the Indians.

"Phoenix—Originally known as Gasburg, for a family living there at that time. In 1854 Samuel Culver named it Phoenix for an ancient city of that name.

"Talent—The original name was Wagner Creek. The present name was given in 1884 by A. P. Talent, who platted the town.

"Jackson County—Created January 12, 1852 and named for Andrew Jackson.

Naming of Ashland.

"Ashland—Named for Ashland county, Ohio, and the home of Henry Clay in Kentucky.

"Gold Hill—Named by James Hayes in 1859. This refers to the hill itself, where he discovered gold. The town was named for the mine.

"Tolo—A man named Cleophus Ragsdale, who lived on the site in 1885, petitioned for a postoffice to be named Yolo, for his home in California. The postoffice authorities took his 'Y' for a 'T' and named it Tolo.

"Applegate—Village and post office on Applegate river, a tributary of Rogue River. Named for Lindsay and Jesse Applegate, who explored the Rogue river region in 1846 and 1848.

"Asbestos—So named because of a ledge of asbestos rock in the vicinity.

Mount McLoughlin.

"McLoughlin, Mount—So named by Donald McKay in 1832 for Dr. John McLoughlin, then the Hudson's Bay factor at Fort Vancouver. Name officially confirmed by the Oregon Legislature in February 1905. Once called Snowy Butte. Same as Mount Jackson of the Americans. Elevation 9,760 feet.

"Eagle Point—Named in 1854 by John Mathews, for an Eagle's nest on a rocky point east of the town.

"Tablerock—Named for the two flat-topped mountains near, which, in turn, were so named by miners and packers in 1852.

"Prospect—Formerly known as Deskins, for the postmaster. When the name was changed, the settlers concluded they had a fine prospect for a town, hence the name.

"Beagle—Named for William Beagle, who was postmaster there about 1886.

Big Butte Creek.

"Big Butte Creek—Named by early packers and miners, who supposed the stream came from the foot of Mount McLoughlin, then called Snowy Butte.

"Brownsboro—Named in 1853 for Henry R. Brown, on whose land the site was located.

"Bybee Bridge—Located on Rogue river near Table Rock. For more than 50 years William Bybee operated a ferry at that point.

"Flounce Rock—Named by Hiram Abbott, who lived near by, because the corrugations resemble the flounces on a woman's dress.

"Fort Lane—A level bench, now in the town of Tolo, named for General Joseph Lane, who located it and commanded the military forces there during the Indian war of the early 50's.

"Persist—A man named William Willits met all sorts of ill luck, but persisted in staying there, and in 1880, when a post office was established, it was called Persist in his honor.

"Peyton—Named for the first postmaster.

"Ruch—Named by Captain William Ruch, in 1880 who was then postmaster.

"Sams Valley—Named for Chief Sam of the Rogue River Indians, who formerly lived there.

"Siskiyou Mountains—Comes from two French words, 'Six cailloux,' meaning six stones. It also is said to be an Indian word and to mean 'bob tailed horse.'

"Sterling Peak—Named for James Sterling in 1853.

"Wellen—Ranch home of Hon. H. Von der Hellen and named by him for the estate of his ancestors in the province of Hanover."

FIGHTING RESUMED ON EASTERN FRONT

BERLIN, March 7.—There has been a let up in the severe weather along the Russian front accompanied by an increase in the activity, army headquarters announced today.

PARIS, March 7.—"Between the Oise and the Aisne we made a surprise attack on German trenches at Quennevieres and brought back 15 prisoners; says today's official announcement. In the Argonne in the vicinity of Four de Paris, we exploded a mine and occupied the crater.

BERLIN, March 7.—An attack was made by the French last night on German positions at Caurieres wood on the Verdun front. Today's war office announcement says the French were repulsed.

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WE'RE strong enough believers in advertising to think that you've at least heard of the OWL Cigar.

Probably you've smoked it. What? Not yet?

Well, there's no use waiting. All it needs is a step—a match—a nickel—and the pleasure's yours. Light up!

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