

Any trip East can be a Circle Trip

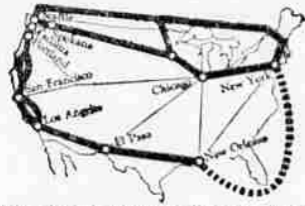
—if you go via Southern Pacific, through California and circle back over Northern lines.

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The Golden State Circle



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141	3.50	5.00	
369	4.00	6.00	
149	5.00	7.50	
87	6.00	8.00	
72	6.00	9.00	

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NEW INDUSTRIES IN SIGHT FOR SOUTHWEST OREGON SAYS CALIFORNIA ENGINEER

To the Editor: Charles H. Lee, consulting hydraulic engineer of San Francisco, and former president of the California state water commission, who with Mr. Rosamond W. Myers, consulting electrical engineer of Oakland, Calif., is engaged in the furtherance of new types of industrial development in southwestern Oregon, had the following to say regarding the future of this region when interviewed after a recent trip through the state.

What are some of the industrial possibilities of the southwest coast and what would they mean to the state if developed? In the first place there is the lumber industry. There are immense stands of timber whose marketing awaits but transportation facilities. With a comprehensive reforestation program this resource can be made a permanent asset. There are also great stands of timber of low grade a grade for lumber which have value as pulp only. These areas are natural reservoirs in gold, copper, coal and limestone which offer attractive possibilities with transportation and cheap power.

Finally, there are the hydroelectric power resources of the lower Rogue and Umpqua rivers. These, in combination with the nearby deep water harbor possibilities along the coast of Curry, Coos and Douglas counties are of great importance. Industries using large amounts of power can better afford to locate near a power site than at a population center. If raw materials can be brought to the manufacturing site. This results from the fact that the cost of transmitting power for delivery at distant population centers is relatively greater than that of transporting raw materials from distant points by water. It is in this fact that has made possible the great industrial plants on the coast of Norway and at Niagara. The southwest coast of Oregon has a similar opportunity. In fact, detailed estimates show that large plants of electrical power can be developed on lower Rogue river, uncommitted to the seasonal and sold for industrial use at a rate as low as that charged for similar power at Niagara. Industries so situated would have access to the world's markets and, with water transportation for deep water ports, could compete with industrial plants located at inland points. The mild climate is another item that will help in the competitive market.

Turning now to the direct financial benefit to the people of Oregon, which would result from development of the southwestern coast—there is first the money put into circulation as a result of power plant construction. On the lower Rogue river alone this will involve the expenditure of more than \$50,000,000 during a period of ten years. Experience on similar projects in other localities has shown that 47 percent of the capital cost goes to labor. This would represent an average of \$2,250,000, added to the annual payroll of the state of Oregon for at least 10 years. Then there are the housing and feeding of the men engaged on construction work. Experience again shows that for the above payroll there would be an annual demand for food and fueling products of over \$10,000,000. Most of the necessary commodities are produced in Oregon. Then there is the money to be spent in the purchase of equipment and material, the most important items being lumber and cement. Large quantities of both these materials would be required and both are produced extensively in Oregon.

Experience for construction of power such as has been obtained, however, for this makes possible the establishment of local industries with plants to be built and operated by the population to be brought there. Here the timber and building trades would be benefited and large numbers of skilled laborers find employment. Drawbacks again from experience elsewhere, are 25 times as many power plant employees and \$200,000 annual increase in commodity production. With at least 200,000 horsepower available, the great possibilities of added payroll and population are apparent. An important point to remember regarding such a population is that it would be industrial in character and provide the market for agricultural products which Oregon needs.

Industrial development along the coast is not the only activity which power development on lower Rogue river would make possible. The present attractiveness of the region from a sports and scenic viewpoint would be increased manifold. In addition to improved navigation on the lower 27 miles of the river, a full development with a series of dams on the Rogue and Umpqua rivers would create many miles of navigable mountain lakes, surpassing in beauty and accessibility anything of the kind in America. These lakes, not being for storage but merely incidental to the development of head, would have permanent of timber in advance of floating, the shores would have all the beauty of natural mountain lakes and would afford ideal summer vacation sites. Tourist travelers who have viewed the Rogue River canyon, state that with a series of lakes in the latter, the scenery would be fully as wonderful as the famous Swiss lakes. With facilities provided for boats to pass from one lake to another, the Rogue River canyon trip from Grants Pass to Gold Beach would become one of the famous scenic attractions of America. Such a development would bring the highest class of tourists and become a drawing card to both local and state-wide effectiveness.

As to fishing, the installation of improved types of fish ladders at dams will insure the passage of the fish upstream. The establishment of hatcheries, together with the more efficient protective devices at canal intakes now being designed by the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries will also provide for the return of small fry to the ocean and thus maintain continuous supplies of fish.

It should be pointed out, however, that the present practice of trolling for fish off-shore and in the lower reaches of the streams is rapidly diminishing the fish supply. Unless this is stopped, no amount of money spent in hatcheries, fish ladders, etc., will be effective. CHARLES H. LEE, Consulting Engineer, 34 Sutter St., San Francisco.

Baby specialists agree nowadays, that during the first six months, the babies must have three ounces of fluid per pound of body weight daily. An eight pound baby, for instance, needs twenty-four ounces of fluid. Later on the rule is two ounces of fluid per pound of body weight. The amount of fluid absorbed by a breast-fed baby is best determined by weighing him before and after feeding for the whole day; and it is easily calculated for the bottle-fed one. Then make up any deficiency with water.

Giving baby sufficient water often relieves his feverish, crying, upset and restless spells. If it doesn't, give him a few drops of Fletcher's Castoria. For those and other ills of babies and children, such as colic, cholera, diarrhea, gas on stomach and bowels, constipation, sour stomach, loss of sleep, underweight, etc., leading physicians say there's nothing so effective. It is purely vegetable—the recipe is on the wrapper—and millions of mothers have depended on it. It is over thirty years' and ever increasing use. It regulates baby's bowels, makes him sleep and eat right, enables him to get full nourishment from his food, and he increases in weight as he should. On each package you get a look on whether your baby's weight is good. Just a word of caution. Look for the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher on the package so you'll be sure to get the genuine. The forty-cent bottles contain thirty-five doses.

DEFECTIVE EYE-SIGHT TOPIC AT ROTARY LUNCH

Through Little Windows was the title of a group of educational lectures shown at the weekly meeting of Rotarians held today noon at the Hotel Medford.

The importance of keeping the eyes in good condition and some of the results of bad eyesight, such as accidents caused by defective vision were illustrated. The films were loaned by the American Optometric Association. According to statistics quoted several out of ten persons in the United States have defective eyes.

Ed Baker was fined \$50 because of the new statute in his hands, a baby girl born Saturday.

MUSIC at the meeting today was furnished by Karl Moberg, conductor, and Mrs. Johannes Bader, pianist. They played several old time songs, "Auld Lang Syne" and "Swing and Low," and "Deless Me If All These Fooling Young Chicks." Visiting Rotarians at the luncheon included Joe Deane, of Bismarck, Lee Matten, Ashland and Charles Wooten, Marysville, Calif.; C. C. Buckley, Portland; Dr. Fred Steen, who is Medford agent; and E. C. Chen was in charge of the program today and he announced that the ladies of Rotarians will present at the meeting July 24.

ARMSTRONG CAR CO. BURGLARIZED

The first burglary in Medford for the last six weeks, until previous, came in early last night when they entered the Armstrong Motor company garage on South Riverside avenue. Several checks, one for over \$1000, were also taken. Entrance into the garage was made through the use of passkeys, according to Chief of Police McCreath, who could find no clues upon investigating the scene of the burglary this morning. Nothing else in the garage was disturbed, although there was a large assortment of tools in the repair department.

RUSSIAN GEOLOGIST PREDICTS OIL CRISIS

MOSCOW, July 10.—(AP)—Professor Sergey Russian geologist and oil expert, who has just returned from the United States, where he studied American oil production methods, declares that in five years America will suffer a serious oil shortage, in which event Russia will step in to the fore. "Conditions under which oil is produced and consumed in America," Professor Sergey said, "are unchangeable. They correspond to a crisis within five years. Soviet Russia will then take America's place in supplying the world with oil."

"The United States is not a land of technical miracles, as is generally believed, and the Soviet union does not lag technically behind America."

"Cat and the Canary" Now at Tent Theatre

John Willard, author of "The Cat and the Canary," has compressed more laughs in this production than has ever been attempted by any playwright. He keeps his audience spellbound, first, he has them cringing in their seats with fear, then almost out of the seat with laughter. In New York at the Hudson Theatre, where "The Cat and the Canary" was produced for an entire year, every seat in the house had to be gone over and repaired, as the constant strains of pulling and jumping up and down had loosened every seat in the theatre. "The Cat and the Canary" has enjoyed marked success everywhere. Chicago supported the production for over eight months. It has led all stock releases for top business and played Medford several years ago.

Fights Last Night

By the Associated Press
CHICAGO—Dave Shields, California, knocked out Bert Collins, Los Angeles, 7:15 Sunday Garretton, Los Angeles, won from Bill Slib, Detroit, 6:1; Kid Kulk, Chicago, knocked out Johnny Hookstra, Niles, Mich., 5:1; Slim Mrazak, Montreal, knocked out Phil Best, Chicago, 1:1.
INDIANAPOLIS—Mike Durbin, Rock Island, Ill. outpointed Henri Deschamps, France, 11:0; Red Holloway, Indianapolis, won from Paul Garretton, Omaha, Neb., 8:1.
CINCINNATI—Jimmy Hancock, Los Angeles, won from Johnny O'Keefe, Columbus, 11:1; Johnny Nasser, Texas, Ind., shaded Johnny Brown, Cincinnati, 8:1.
ALBANY, N.Y.—Gene McHugh, Chicago, defeated Bert Welm, Nazareth, Pa., 11:0.
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Frankie Dugan, Memphis, 7:1; Frankie Dugan, out Red Herwig, Utica, N. Y., 11:1.
JERSEY CITY—Jimmy Jones, Youngstown, Ohio, won over George Ward, Elizabeth, N. J., 11:1.

AUCTION GIRL IS AFTER ANOTHER TRIAL HUSBAND

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 10.—The "Auction Girl" of Street, Wis., has returned for a second trial for the man who will provide her parents in return for her hand by marriage. Miss Albert confessed that the plan did not satisfy her but that it was the only one she has been able to think of by which the future comfort of her mother, father and brother could be assured.

"I wouldn't mind working if I could get anywhere by doing it," she explained, "but under the circumstances I think the only solution is for me to marry some man who will take care of my parents."

When she first made this offer six months ago she received no serious proposals. Eventually she accepted the offer of W. W. Coyne, 48, postmaster of the Soldiers' Home here, to provide a home for her parents on a six months' trial basis. At the end of the half year she was to decide whether she would marry him.

"He told me when he first came down here that he wanted me to make some young fellows and have a good time," she said. "When I did he objected. He accused me of being rude to him, although I treated him as nicely as I could."

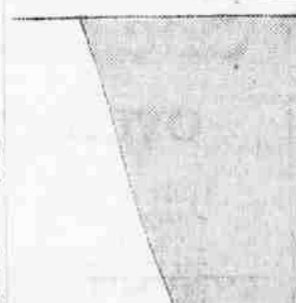
"I know now I can never marry him. Under the circumstances I can no longer live in his house."

Coyne, who lost a leg in an accident following the Spanish-American war, agreed that the bargain was off.

"If I ever marry, I want to marry for love," she said, "but on the other hand my parents' future must be my first consideration. I could not bear to see them cared for by the county or state. Even though I dread marriage as a loveless proposition, I see no other way."

Can Make Beef Tender
CHAMPAIGN, Mo.—(AP)—There is no secret for tough beef. E. W. Sheets of the federal bureau of animal husbandry told livestock specialists here. He said it was the stockman's task to produce by wise selection of stock, proper feeding and intelligent management a beef animal of which "every cut will make a tender juicy dish."

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