

Legal Advertisements.

Summons.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON IN AND FOR JACKSON COUNTY.

Dela Nunan, plaintiff.

vs.

Frank R. Neil as Administrator of the Estate of J. A. Krewson, deceased, the unknown heirs of J. A. Krewson, deceased, the unknown heirs of William N. Ballard, and of John O. Green, and of T. B. or Titus B. Willard, each deceased, Elizabeth J. Wright, Mary Mingus, W. N. or William N. Wright and Nettie B. Wright, his wife, I. J. or Israel J. Hanson and Louisa Hanson, his wife, Carrie M. Hurd, formerly C. M. or Carrie M. Jones, formerly C. M. or Carrie M. Hanson, Reuben F. Maury, and also all other persons or parties unknown claiming any right title, estate, lien, or interest in the real estate described in the complaint herein, defendants.

To the following of the above-named and designated defendants, the unknown heirs of J. A. Krewson, deceased, the unknown heirs of William N. Ballard, and of John O. Green, and of T. B. or Titus B. Willard, each deceased, Mary Mingus, W. N. or William N. Wright and Nettie B. Wright, his wife, I. J. or Israel J. Hanson and Louisa Hanson, his wife, Carrie M. Hurd, formerly C. M. or Carrie M. Jones, formerly C. M. or Carrie M. Hanson, Reuben F. Maury, and also all other persons or parties unknown claiming any right, title, estate, lien or interest in the real estate described in the complaint herein:

IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF OREGON: You and each of you are hereby required to appear in the above-entitled court and cause and answer the complaint therein filed against you by the above-named plaintiff on or before the expiration of six weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons, namely, on or before March 2, 1918. If you fail to so appear and answer the plaintiff will apply to the court for a decree decreeing plaintiff to be the owner in fee simple of the following described property situated in Jackson County, State of Oregon, to-wit: Beginning at the southeast corner of the Thomas Wright's farm on what is designated on the land office plat, as the Ballard Donation Claim in the southwest quarter of Section 4, Township 37, South of Range 2 West of the Willamette Meridian, (and which corner is 10.78 chains east of the southeast corner of D. L. C. No. 47), thence west 9.43 chains, thence north 29.68 chains, thence east 9.43 chains, thence south 29.68 chains to the place of beginning, containing 28 acres, more or less; also a certain right of way as described in Deed Records Vol. 36 at page 453 of Jackson County, Oregon;

Also for a decree reforming the description in the following instruments so as to include and correctly describe the property herein above described and quieting plaintiff's title thereto, namely:

Deed of Thomas Wright and Elizabeth J. Wright to Israel J. Hanson, recorded Vol. 15, pg. 189, Deed Records of Jackson County, Oregon; Deed of W. N. Wright and Nettie B. Wright to J. A. Krewson, recorded Vol. 55, pg. 217 of aforesaid records; Mortgage of J. A. Krewson to plaintiff, recorded Vol. 26, pg. 307 of Mortgage Records of Jackson County Oregon, and the decree of the above-entitled court foreclosing said mortgage, and all proceedings of said suit upon which said decree is based, said decree being recorded in Vol. 24, pg. 72 of the journal of said court; Deed of Raloh G. Jennings as Sheriff of Jackson Co., Oregon to plaintiff, recorded in Vol. 114, pg. 613 of Deed Records of said county and state, and all the proceedings upon which said deed is based.

Also for a decree decreeing that William N. Ballard at the time of the execution and delivery of his deed recorded in Vol. 2, pg. 112 of aforesaid deed records, and Titus B. Willard at the time of the execution and delivery of his deed recorded in Vol. 4, pg. 285 of aforesaid records, and Israel J. Hanson at the time of the execution and delivery of his deed, recorded Vol. 32, pg. 120 of aforesaid records, were each unmarried men at the respective times of their respective execution and delivery of said deeds, and that the cloud upon plaintiff's title caused by the failure of said deeds to so recite be removed;

Also for a decree decreeing the mortgage of T. B. Willard to John O. Green, recorded Vol. 1, pg. 552 Jackson Co., Oregon Mortgage Records, to be paid and satisfied and removing the cloud upon plaintiff's title by the failure of said records to show that the said mortgage is paid and satisfied;

Also for a decree cancelling the deed of Israel J. Hanson and Louisa Hanson to C. M. Jones, recorded Vol. 36, pg. 562 Jackson Co., Oregon Deed Records, in so far as same attempts to convey any part of the above-described property, and removing the cloud upon plaintiff's title caused thereby.

For a decree quieting plaintiff's title to said above described property and

decreeing that the above-named and designated defendants have no right, title, estate lien or interest therein and forever enjoining them from asserting any right, title, estate, lien or interest therein, and for such further relief as may seem equitable to the court.

This summons is served upon you by publication once a week for 6 consecutive weeks in the Jacksonville Post, pursuant to an order of the Hon. F. M. Collins, Judge of the above entitled court, which order is of date January 19, 1918 and requires you to appear and answer as above set forth. The date of the first publication of this summons is January 19, 1918.

H. K. HANNA, Attorney for plaintiff. P. O. and Residence address, Jacksonville, Oregon.

Notice of Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an execution in foreclosure, and order of sale duly issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Jackson County, dated on the 5th day of January, 1918, in a certain suit therein pending wherein Mrs. A. R. Phipps, is plaintiff, and Adelaide L. Taggart, R. A. Rowley and Isabella Rowley his wife, and Florence Milligan are defendants, and wherein the plaintiff recovered a decree against the said defendants and in favor of said plaintiff in the sum of \$1943.66 together with 6% interest thereon from the 5th day of January, 1918, together with the further sum of \$11.30 costs and disbursements, and the further sum of \$160.00 attorney's fees, which decree was entered and docketed in said court on the 29th day of December, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the terms of said execution, I will on Wednesday the 13th day of February, 1918, at 10:00 o'clock A. M., at the front door of the Court House in Jacksonville, Jackson County, Oregon, offer for sale and will sell at public auction for cash to the highest bidder, to satisfy the said decree in said several amounts, with the cost of this sale, subject to redemption as provided by law, all of the right, title and interest that the defendants, Adelaide L. Taggart, R. A. Rowley, and Isabella Rowley his wife, and Florence Milligan, or any thereof, had in said premises on the 9th day of April, 1914, or have since acquired or now have in and to the following described real property situated in Jackson County, State of Oregon, to-wit:

All of Block Fifteen (15) of the Original Plat of the Oakdale Park Addition to the City of Medford, Oregon.

Dated at Jacksonville, Oregon, this 7th day of January, 1918.

RALPH G. JENNINGS

Sheriff of Jackson County, Oregon.

By LESLIE W. STANSELL, Deputy.

Notice Of Sale Of Real Property

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON, FOR JACKSON COUNTY.

In the matter of the estate of Charles H. Basye, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of sale, duly made and entered on the 17th day of January, 1918, by the Honorable F. L. TouVelle, Judge of the above entitled court, I will on the 19th day of February, 1918, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises in the City of Jacksonville, Jackson County, Oregon, offer for sale and will sell all the right, title and interest that the above named decedent, Charles H. Basye, had at the time of his death, in or to the following described real estate situated in the County of Jackson, State of Oregon, to-wit:

Lot 1, in Block 4, of the town (now City) of Jacksonville, Jackson County, Oregon, as shown on the official plat thereof.

Said sale to be for cash and subject to approval and confirmation by the County Court in the usual manner.

Dated at Jacksonville, Oregon, and first published, this 19th day of January, 1918.

D. W. BAGSHAW, Administrator of the estate of Charles H. Basye, deceased.

Summons.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF JACKSON.

Harley H. Hall, Plaintiff,

vs.

Eva Hall, Defendant.

To Eva Hall, above named defendant:

IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF OREGON, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint of the Plaintiff filed against you in the above entitled Court and cause, on or before the last day of the time prescribed in the Order for publication of summons herein, to-wit: on or before the 2nd day of March 1918, that being the date of the expiration of six weeks from the date of the first publication thereof. And if you fail to so appear and answer, for the want thereof, the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in his complaint, to-wit: For a decree dissolving the Bonds of matrimony now existing between the Plaintiff and Defendant; for costs and disbursements and such other and further relief as to the Court may

seem just and equitable.

This summons is served upon you, by publication, thereof in the Jacksonville Post, pursuant to an Order of Hon. F. L. TouVelle, Judge of the County Court of Jackson County, Oregon, and which order was made on the 15th day of January 1918, and which said order requires said summons to be published for six consecutive weeks.

The date of the first publication of this summons is January 19, 1918 and the date of the last publication thereof is March 2, 1918.

S. S. PENTZ, Attorney for Plaintiff. Residence Medford, Ore.

Notice to Creditors

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that T. B. Roberts, the undersigned, has been appointed executor of the last will and of the estate of Isaac G. Roberts, deceased, by the County Court for Jackson County, Oregon, and all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same, duly verified, to the undersigned executor at Gold Hill in Jackson County, Oregon, on or before the expiration of six months from the date of the first publication of this notice.

The date of first publication is January 8th, 1918.

T. B. ROBERTS, Executor.

Executor's Final Notice.

Notice is hereby given [that the undersigned executor of the estate of John X. Miller, deceased, has filed in the County Court of Oregon, for Jackson County, his final account and said court has fixed Monday, February 18th 1918, at Ten o'clock A. M., as the time for the hearing of said final account. All persons interested are hereby notified to make or file their objections to said account, if any they have, with said court on or before said time. January 18th, 1918.

GUS NEWBURY, Executor of the estate of John X. Miller, deceased.

Notice of Final Settlement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that George R. Lindley, executor of the estate of Olaf Rye Bjerregaard, deceased, has filed his final report and accounting in said estate; that the Honorable F. L. TouVelle, county Judge has fixed the date for final hearing on said report February 19th, A. D. 1918 at 10:00 A. M. on said day in the office of the said County Judge of Jackson County, at the court house in Jacksonville, Oregon. And notice is hereby given that any person interest in said estate may on or before this said day appointed for said hearing in said estate appear and file his objections thereto to any there be.

By order of F. L. TouVelle County Judge of Jackson County, Oregon.

Date of this notice and first publication thereof is January 19, 1918.

GEORGE R. LINDLEY, Executor.

Fish Swam In the Bosphorus.

Of all its many descriptive epithets, ancient and modern, none has clung with more persistent tenacity than the simple, early adjective of "fishy" Bosphorus. Seventy edible varieties of fish, familiar to connoisseurs, sport in its waters. Some have their permanent haunts within the stream. The most are migratory. The instinct of the seasons moves them northward or southward with the birds. The strait is their only possible highway between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean. Their summer and winter homes. From March until June and from August to December men, poised in the quaint perches high on piles above the water and constantly on the outlook, watch for the flash of their gliding scales. From "Constantinople," by Dr. Edwin A. Grosvenor.

Moths That Eat Your Clothes.

The little clothes moth is grayish-yellow. It is not the winged moth that eats up clothing. The caterpillar is the real perpetrator of all the damage done to garments. All the flying moth does is lay eggs, for it has no mouth for food. But the winged moth is the source of mischief "higher up," for its eggs hatch hungry little worms. They are fancy little worms that eat our clothes, for each lives in a little case or jacket adapted to its growth in a curious way. Without leaving its case the clothes worm makes silts and inserts goes on the sides and also lengthens its jacket to meet its needs. The fresh material needed comes from the clothing wool, fur or feathers or near which the crafty moth has laid its almost invisible eggs for this very purpose. Exchange.

His Handicap.

On his first visit he looked around for a possible partner at a game and approached a stout gentleman whose deportment suggested stout standing. "Certainly, sir," replied the latter in answer to the newcomer's invitation. Then, as they approached the first tee, he went on: "By the way, I'm a four man. What are you?"

The novice was startled, but after a minute's consideration he said: "Foreman, are you? Well, I'm a straw hat manufacturer." He's Weekly.

AMERICAN SUGAR SENT TO FRANCE

American Price Rigidly Regulated by United States Food Administration.

CONSUMERS HERE PAY 9c.

Sugar Cost 35 Cents a Pound During Civil War—Refiners' Profits Now Curtailed.

Sugar is selling today throughout America at from 8 1/2 to 9 cents a pound to the consumer, even though there is a world shortage which has reduced this nation's sugar allotment to 70 per cent. of normal.

Through the efforts of the United States food administration the sugar market has been regulated as far as the producer, refiner and wholesaler is concerned. The food administration has no power to regulate retail prices except by public opinion. Even though more than 85,000 tons of sugar have been shipped to France in the last four months the retail grocer's sugar price is around 8 to 8 1/2 cents. He should sell this sugar at 8 1/2 to 9 cents, the food administration believes, and asks the American housewife to pay no more than this amount.

Last August when the food administration was organized the price of sugar rose suddenly to 11 cents a pound. During the Civil War sugar cost the consumer 35 cents a pound. By regulation of the sugar market and reducing the price to 8 1/2 and 9 cents and keeping it from advancing to 20 cents the food administration has saved the American public at least \$180,000,000 in four months, according to a statement made by Herbert Hoover the other day.

"It is our stern duty to feed the allies, to maintain their health and strength at any cost to ourselves," Mr. Hoover declared. "There has not been, nor will be as we see it, enough sugar for even their present meagre and depressing ration unless they send ships to remote markets for it. If we in our greed and gluttony force them to send these ships we will have done damage to our abilities to win this war."

"If we send the ships to Java for 250,000 tons of sugar next year we will have necessitated the employment of eleven extra ships for one year. These ships—if used in transporting troops—would take 150,000 to 200,000 men to France."

Reason for World Shortage.

As Mr. Hoover pointed out, the United States, Canada and England were sugar importing countries before the war, while France and Italy were very nearly self-supporting. The main sources of the world's sugar supply was Germany and neighboring powers, the West Indies and the East Indies.

German sugar is no longer available, as it is used entirely in Germany, which also absorbs sugar of surrounding countries.

England can no longer buy 1,400,000 long tons of sugar each year from Germany. The French sugar production has dropped from 750,000 to 210,000 tons. The Italian production has fallen from 210,000 tons to 75,000 tons. Thus three countries were thrown upon East and West Indian sources for 1,925,000 tons annually to maintain their normal consumption.

Because of the world's shipping shortage the allied nations started drawing on the West Indies for sugar; East Indian sugar took three times the number of ships, since the distance was three times as great. Suddenly the west was called on to furnish and did furnish 1,420,000 tons of sugar to Europe when 300,000 tons a year was the pre-war demand. The allies had drawn from Java 400,000 tons before the shipping situation became acute.

"In spite of these shipments," Mr. Hoover stated the other day, "the English government in August reduced the household sugar ration to a basis of 24 pounds per annum per capita. And in September the French government reduced their household ration to 13 2/10 pounds a year, or a bit over 1 pound of sugar a month. Even this meagre ration could not be filled by the French government. It was found early in the fall, America was then asked for 100,000 tons of sugar and succeeded in sending 85,000 tons by December 1. The French request was granted because the American household consumption was then at least 55 pounds per person, and it was considered the duty of maintaining the French morale made our course clear."

Today the sugar situation may be summarized by stating that if America will reduce its sugar consumption 10 to 15 per cent. this nation will be able to send 200,000 more soldiers to France.

Sugar today sells at seaboard refineries at \$7.25 a hundred pounds. The wholesale grocer has agreed to limit his profit to 25 cents a hundred plus freight, and the retail grocer is supposed to take no more than 50 cents a hundred pounds profit. This regulation was made by the food administration, which now asks the housewife to reduce sugar consumption as much as possible, using other sweeteners, and also reminds her that she should pay no more than 9 cents a pound for sugar.

Control of Cane Refiners' Profits. "Immediately upon the establishment of the food administration," Mr.

Hoover said, "an examination was made of the costs and profits of refining and it was finally determined that the spread between the cost of raw and the sale of refined cane sugar should be limited to \$1.30 per hundred pounds. The pre-war differential had averaged about 85 cents and increased costs were found to have been imposed by the war in increased cost of refining, losses, cost of bags, labor, insurance, interest and other things, rather more than cover the difference. After prolonged negotiations the refiners were placed under agreement establishing these limits on October 1, and anything over this amount to be agreed extortionate under the law."

"In the course of these investigations it was found by canvass of the Cuban producers that their sugar had, during the first nine months of the past year, sold for an average of about \$1.24 per hundred f. o. b. Cuba, to which duty and freight added to the refiners' cost amount to about \$5.06 per hundred. The average sale price of granulated by various refineries, according to our investigation, was about \$7.50 per hundred, or a differential of \$1.84.

"In reducing the differential to \$1.30 there was a saving to the public of 54 cents per hundred. Had such a differential been in use from the 1st of January, 1917, the public would have saved in the first nine months of the year about \$24,800,000."

Next Year.

With a view to more efficient organization of the trade in imported sugars next year two committees have been formed by the food administration:

1. A committee comprising representatives of all of the elements of American cane refining groups. The principal duty of this committee is to divide the sugar imports pro rata to their various capacities and see that absolute justice is done to every refiner.

2. A committee comprising three representatives of the English, French and Italian governments; two representatives of the American refiners, with a member of the food administration. Only two of the committee have arrived from Europe, but they represent the allied governments. The duties of this committee are to determine the most economical sources from a transport point of view of all the allies to arrange transport at uniform rates, to distribute the foreign sugar between the United States and allies, subject to the approval of the American, English, French and Italian governments.

This committee, while holding strong views as to the price to be paid for Cuban sugar, has not had the final voice. This voice has rested in the governments concerned, together with the Cuban government, and I wish to state emphatically that all of the gentlemen concerned as good commercial men have endeavored with the utmost patience and skill to secure a lower price, and their persistence has reduced Cuban demands by 15 cents per hundred. The price agreed upon is about \$4.90 per hundred pounds, f. o. b. Cuba, or equal to about 86 duty paid New York.

"This price should eventuate," Mr. Hoover said, "to about \$7.30 per hundred for refined sugar from the refiners at seaboard points or should place sugar in the hands of the consumer at from 8 1/2 to 9 cents per pound, depending upon locality and conditions of trade, or at from 1 to 2 cents below the prices of August last and from one-half to a cent per pound cheaper than today."

"There is now an elimination of speculation, extortionate profits, and in the refining alone the American people will save over \$25,000,000 of the refining charges last year. A part of these savings goes to the Cuban, Hawaiian, Porto Rican and Louisiana producer and part to the consumer."

"Appeals to prejudice against the food administration have been made because the Cuban price is 34 cents above that of 1917. It is said in effect that the Cubans are at our mercy; that we could get sugar a cent lower. We made exhaustive study of the cost of producing sugar in Cuba last year through our own agents in Cuba, and we find it averages \$3.39, while many producers are at a higher level. We found that an average profit of at least a cent per pound was necessary in order to maintain and stimulate production or that a minimum price of \$4.37 was necessary, and even this would stifle some producers."

"The price ultimately agreed was 23 cents above these figures, or about one-fifth of a cent per pound to the American consumer, and more than this amount has been saved by our reduction in refiners' profits. If we wish to stifle production in Cuba we could take that course just at the time of all times in our history when we want production for ourselves and the allies. Further than that, the state department will assure you that such a course would produce disturbances in Cuba and destroy even our present supplies, but beyond all these material reasons is one of human justice. This great country has no right by the might of its position to strangle Cuba."

"Therefore there is no imposition upon the American public. Charges have been made before this committee that Mr. Rolph endeavored to benefit the California refinery of which he was manager by this 34 cent increase in Cuban price. Mr. Rolph did not fix the price. It does raise the price to the Hawaiian farmer about that amount. It does not raise the profit of the California refinery, because their charge for refining is, like all other refiners, limited to \$1.30 per hundred pounds, plus the freight differential on the established custom of the trade."

"Mr. Rolph has not one penny of interest in that refinery."

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AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

GENERAL OFFICES

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

BRANCHES IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES

Change in Southern Pacific Time Table.

Effective Nov. 13, 1916.

NORTH BOUND TRAINS.

14 Portland Passenger.....8:30 A.M.

16 Oregon Express.....6:20 P.M.

12 Shasta Limited2:18 A.M.

SOUTH BOUND TRAINS.

15 California Express10:50 P.M.

13 San Francisco Express.....9:05 A.M.

11 Shasta Limited.....3:20 A.M.

17 Ashland Passenger 4:35 P.M.