

JACKSONVILLE POST

Official Paper of the City of Jacksonville, Oregon

A weekly newspaper published every Saturday at the county seat of Jackson County, Oregon, D. W. BAGSHAW, Editor and Publisher

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SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1918

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Propose A Big Raise In Railroad Rates.

Washington, May 14—An increase of at least 25 per cent in freight and passenger rates is indicated in estimates of railroad officials, a report of which was published here today. The report sets forth that the costs of fuel, wages, equipment and other operating expenses will be from \$600,000,000 to \$750,000,000 more than last year.

Recommendations that rates be raised by approximately this percentage has been made to Director General McAdoo by his advisers.

Shippers will be permitted to appeal to the interstate commerce commission under the railroads act and final decision will be with President Wilson.

Such an increase as is proposed would be the biggest in the history of American railways.

Summons.

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

Frances Ann Kleinhammer, Plaintiff

-vs-

Kate Hills and W. J. Hills her husband, Defendants.

To said Defendants: Kate Hills and W. J. Hills, her husband.

IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF OREGON, You are hereby required to appear in the above entitled court and cause and answer the Complaint of this plaintiff on file herein against you within ten days from the date of service of this Summons upon you if such service is made within Jackson County, Oregon; within twenty days from the date of the service of this Summons upon you if such service is made within any other county of the State of Oregon; within six weeks from the date of the first publication of Summons if served by publication thereof; or if served outside of the State of Oregon, in lieu of the actual publication, then within six weeks from the date of such service, and you will hereby take notice that if you fail to so appear and answer Complaint on file herein, for want thereof, the plaintiff will pray to the court for the following relief against you, to-wit:

That the plaintiff recover off and from you the above-named defendants, judgment in the sum of Twenty-five hundred dollars (\$2500.00) and interest thereon at the rate of eight (8%) per cent from March 25th, 1918, until paid, together with one hundred fifty dollars (\$150.00) attorney's fees and costs and disbursements herein to be taxed, and for a decree of court foreclosing a certain real estate mortgage securing said debt and promissory note described in plaintiff's complaint, and to which you are respectfully referred. And that said mortgage be foreclosed on the premises described therein as follows:

Commencing at a point on the North line of Block number Six (6) of Galoway's Addition to the town (now City) of Medford, situated 123.76 feet West of the Northeast corner thereof, and from said point running thence South 176 feet; thence West 122.74 feet; thence North 176 feet to the North line of said Block; thence East on North line 122.74 feet to the place of commencing. All in Jackson County, Oregon;

That said premises be ordered sold in the manner provided by law, and the proceeds thereof be applied

I In the payment of costs and expense of sale.

II In the payment of costs and disbursements of this suit, including the attorney's fees allowed the plaintiff by the court.

III The amount due the plaintiff on said note and other forms of indebtedness, and the balance if any there be after said amounts have been fully paid, satisfied and discharged, be paid over unto the said defendants, and thereby all and any title, estate, lien and interest of the defendants in and to said premises be foreclosed and forever barred, except as to the right of redemption as provided by law; and for such other further and different relief as to the court may seem proper and equitable in the premises.

This summons is published in The Jacksonville Post, under and by virtue of an order duly made and entered upon the 10th day of April, 1918, in this court and cause by Honorable F. M. Calkins, Circuit Judge. The date of the first publication is the 11th day of May, 1918, last publication is the 22nd day of June, 1918.

C. M. THOMAS,

Attorney for Plaintiff.

Medford, Oregon.



Four Oregon Men Win Commissions.

Camp Kearny, San Diego, Cal., May 13—Congratulations filled camp today when the list of those graduated in the third officers' training camp held here was made public through the committee on public information. Three hundred and twenty six men were listed as having successfully completed the course. The list contains the following Oregon men with their home addresses and the branch of the service to which they are assigned:

Richard B. Flynn, McMinnville, infantry.

Garry V. McCracken, Grants Pass, field artillery.

Edwin W. Meyer, Portland, infantry.

Andrew A. Stumpf, Medford, infantry.

Eugene Laundry Burns At Early Morning Hour.

Eugene, Or., May 13—The plant of the Fisher Laundry company, on South Willamette street, was totally destroyed by fire this morning, entailing a loss of \$15,000, with about half that amount of insurance. The fire was discovered by the fireman at 5:45 o'clock, after he had built a fire in the boiler room. The blaze started in the attic in the front part of the building, and it is believed that faulty electric wiring was the cause. When the firemen discovered the blaze the entire attic was on fire. Fifteen women and men are thrown out of employment as a result of the fire.

Talent Project Bond Issue Is Approved.

Salem, Or., May 13—The bond issue of \$75,000 by the Talent irrigating district has been approved by the capital issues committee, State Engineer Lewis was informed today in a letter from F. C. Dillard, district engineer. The McDonald creek unit on the larger project is the only work contemplated at present. Notwithstanding a good rain on May 11 the crop situation is still critical, particularly the grain crop, Mr. Dillard reports.

Germany Will Build U-Boat Dreadnaughts

Washington, May 14—Submarine cruisers vastly larger than any undersea craft now in use are to be built by Germany to retrieve her fortune on the ocean and offset her defeat by the allied navies, according to dispatches from the French minister of marine, Georges Leygues. The cruiser submarines will be heavily armed and armed and will be designed especially to meet the menace of the torpedo boat destroyers which have proved so effective in hunting down the smaller submarines now in operation.

310,000 Are Enlisted In Navy

Washington, May 13—The enlisted strength of the navy exclusive of the reserve forces is more than 200,000, according to official returns to the navy department. Voluntary enlistments continue at the rate of 1000 per week. The naval reserve force now numbers 110,000.

If the Irish slacker in Ireland expects the Irish fighter in America to sympathize with him, then the Irish slacker in Ireland doesn't understand the Irish fighter in America at all; not at all.

We have heard of a woman whose former, as well as whose contemporary husband is in khaki. She is bothered as to whether she should wear a two-star pin or a one-star pin. Will some kind reader please advise.

WHEAT CRISIS FORCES CHANGES IN RULES

Households, Eating Houses and Bakers Must Decrease Use of Wheat.

Urgent military necessities of the United States and the Allies has forced a more drastic restriction in the wheat conservation program. Coupled with an earnest appeal to all individuals, households, public eating places and bakers of bread and pastries for their co-operation and support, Herbert C. Hoover has issued a new set of rules designed to further reduce wheat consumption in this country until the next harvest.

These rules and Mr. Hoover's personal appeal are given out through Mr. W. B. Ayer, Federal Food Administrator for Oregon, in the following message:

"If we are to furnish the Allies with the necessary proportion of wheat to maintain their war bread from now until the next harvest (and this is a military necessity) we must reduce our monthly consumption to twenty-one million bushels a month as against our normal consumption of about forty-two million bushels or fifty per cent of our normal consumption, reserving a margin for distribution to the army and for special cases, leaving for general consumption approximately one and one-half pounds of wheat products weekly per person. Many of our consumers are dependent upon baker's bread. Such bread must be durable and therefore requires a larger proportion of wheat products than cereal breads baked in the home.

"The well-to-do in our population can make greater sacrifices in the consumption of wheat products than can the poor. In addition our population in the agricultural districts, where the substitute cereals are abundant, are more skilled in the preparation of breads from these other cereals than the crowded city and industrial populations. With improved transportation conditions we now have available a surplus of potatoes. We also have in the spring months a surplus of milk and we have ample corn and oats for human consumption. The drain on rye and barley as substitutes has already greatly exhausted the supply of these grains.

"To effect the needed saving of wheat we are wholly dependent upon the voluntary assistance of the American people and we ask that the following rules shall be observed:

First—Householders to use not to exceed a total of one and one-half pounds per week of wheat products per person. This means not more than one and three-fourths pounds of victory bread containing the required percentage of substitutes and about one-half pound of cooking flour, macaroni, crackers, pastry, pies, cakes, wheat breakfast cereals all combined.

Second—Public eating places and clubs to observe two wheatless days per week, Monday and Wednesday, as at present, and in addition thereto not to serve in the aggregate a total of more breadstuffs, macaroni, crackers, pastry, pies, cakes, and wheat breakfast cereals containing a total of more than two ounces of wheat flour to any one guest at any one meal. NO WHEAT PRODUCTS TO BE SERVED UNLESS SPECIALLY ORDERED. Public eating establishments not to buy more than six pounds of wheat products per month per guest, thus conforming with limitations requested of the householders.

Third—Retailers to sell not more than one-eighth of a barrel of flour to any town consumer at any one time and not more than one-quarter of a barrel to any country customer at any one time and in no case to sell wheat products without the sale of an equal weight of other cereals.

Fourth—We ask the bakers and grocers to reduce the volume of victory bread—sold by delivery of a three-quarters pound loaf where one pound was sold before and corresponding proportions in other weights. We also ask bakers not to increase the amount of their wheat flour purchases beyond seventy per cent of the average monthly amount purchased in the four months prior to March first.

Fifth—Manufacturers using wheat products for non-food purposes should cease such use entirely.

Sixth—There is no limit upon the use of other cereal flours and meals, such as corn, barley, buckwheat, potato flour, et cetera. Many thousands of families throughout the land are now using no wheat products whatever except a very small amount for cooking purposes, and are doing so in perfect health and satisfaction. There is no reason why all of the American people who are able to cook in their own households cannot subsist perfectly well with the use of less wheat products than the one and one-half pounds a week allowed. We especially ask the well-to-do households in the country to follow this additional programme so that we may provide the necessary marginal supplies for those parts of the community less able to adapt themselves to so large a proportion of substitutes and in order that we shall be able to make the wheat exports that are absolutely demanded of us to maintain the civil population and soldiers of the Allies and our own army.

"With the arrival of the new harvest we should be able to relax such restrictions, but until then we ask for the necessary patience, sacrifice, and co-operation of the distribution trades and public."

Do the Right Thing!

At the Right Time

Help the
Red Cross

May 20, to 27th.

Space Donated by
Jno. M. Williams Co.

The People's Store. Phone 142.

Jacksonville, Oregon

Proper Care of Palms.
To make palms thrive in a drawing room, sponge the leaves once a week with lukewarm water to which a little milk has been added. After this stand the pot in lukewarm water high enough to completely cover it for two hours. This is the only satisfactory method of watering; and many plants are killed every year simply because people neglect to water them properly. Pouring a little water on the plant is of no use, and standing it in a saucer of water does very little good.

Report of the Condition of THE BANK OF JACKSONVILLE

at Jacksonville in the State of Oregon at the close of business May 10, 1918.

RESOURCES	
Loans and discounts	\$45,602.11
Overdrafts secured and unsecured	278.69
Bonds and Warrants	10,939.51
Stocks, securities, judgments, etc.	7,520.00
Banking House	4,000.00
Furniture and fixtures	2,064.00
Other real estate owned	5,371.82
Due from approved reserve banks	11,542.56
Checks and other cash items	19.20
Exchanges for clearing house	
Cash on hand	4,429.31
Expenses	
Other Resources	72.96
Total	\$91,806.16

LIABILITIES	
Capital stock paid in	\$10,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	3,808.49
Individual deposits subject to check	53,853.30
Demand certificates of deposit	774.03
Certified checks	68.70
Time and Saving Deposits	13,689.64
Notes and bills rediscounted	2,100.00
Bills payable for money borrowed	4,500.00
Other liabilities	
Total	\$91,806.16

STATE OF OREGON, ss.
County of Jackson, ss.

I, Wm. H. Johnson, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Wm. H. JOHNSON, Cashier.
Correct—Attest:

C. M. Ruch,
R. D. Hines,
Directors.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16, day of May, 1918.
D. W. BAGSHAW,
Notary Public.
My Commission expires Feb. 26, 1920.

Make Good The Promise!

Red Cross Second War Fund

One Hundred Million Dollars

May 20, to 27th.

Bank of Jacksonville

Sorghum Mill Is Planned.

Hood River, Or., May 15—Hood River may have a sorghum mill in operation here this Fall. A. G. Jennings, an orchardist, planted a small plot of Amber sorghum last year. Although his planting was delayed until July, he has harvested a fair quality of product, and, squeezing out the juice by crude hand process, made enough sorghum molasses for his own use. Mr. Jennings saved about 40 pounds of seed.

British Praise America Navy.

London, May 14—American naval aid has been of the greatest help to the British fleet, Archibald Hurd, the naval expert, writing in the Daily Telegraph on the new situation in the North Sea resulting from the Zebrugge mine Ostend raids, extension of British mine fields, and the generally increasing naval pressure against Germany.

"When the war is over," he says, "the nation will form some conception of the extent of the debt which we owe the American navy for the manner in which it has co-operated, not only in connection with the convoy system, but in fighting the submarines.

"If the naval position is improving today, as it is, it is due to the fact that the British and American fleets are working in closest accord, supported by an immense body of skilled workers on both sides of the Atlantic, who are turning out destroyers and other craft for dealing with the submarines, as well as mines and bombs.

"The Germans can have a battle whenever they want it. The strength of the grand fleet has been well maintained. Some of the finest battleships of the United States are now associated with it.

Great War Plant To be Built Near Pittsburg.

Washington, May 14—Neville Island, in the Ohio river, near Pittsburg, was selected today by the war department as the site for the great government ordnance plant to be built and operated in the interior. Work will be pushed as rapidly as possible.

The Neville Island plant will be the largest in the world, surpassing even that of the Krupp in Germany. It will be built and operated by the United States Steel corporation at the solicitation of the government. Heavy artillery and projectiles in great quantities will be made under the supervision of the steel corporation, which will detail experts from its organization to build the plant at a cost of \$50,000,000.

Army Warns Against Capture Of Pigeons.

Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash. May 14—Army authorities have issued a warning that a federal law prohibits the capture, killing or having in one's possession a carrier pigeon owned by the United States government. The possession or detention of a pigeon without notifying the nearest military or naval authorities immediately, by registered mail, is prima facie evidence of violation and punishable by a fine of \$100, six months' imprisonment or both.

U-Boat Base Still Choked.

London, May 16—Latest reports show that the Germans are displaying great activity in endeavoring to repair the damage caused at Zebrugge, the German submarine base on the Belgian coast, by the British naval raid. The channel still remains blocked and it is thought likely it will remain so for a considerable time.

Apart from the fact that the entrance is occupied by two sunken concrete filled vessels, the position of the sunken cruiser Thetis, which lies at the edge of the shoal, is likely to increase the difficulties of dredging and prevent the harbor from being cleared up.