

GROCERIES at BARGAIN PRICES



NO MATTER what your needs are it's safety and economy to deal with us. You will always find here

A complete, clean, pure stock of quality food at the lowest possible prices.

We want your patronage, and in return will see that

you get the most in value and quality that your money can buy.

Standard, solid packed goods of the finest quality and flavor are our specialty. Personal service is our watchword.

We lower the price—not the quality.

PLAZA GROCERY

WEAVER & SAMS,

Opposite Plaza

Telephone 78

Great Success With Peaches

Five years ago, when peaches were selling at 85 cents a box, any old farmer could find pay dirt in a peach orchard. When prices dropped to half this figure, or less, not many could stay in the game and show a balance on the right side of the ledger at the end of the year. Hence the complaint, "There's no money in peaches," which has sometimes threatened to swell into an anvil chorus. The money is there, all right, and has been ever since people began to buy this luscious fruit—the trouble lies in separating the profit from the pulp.

When the Normal closed its doors a half dozen years ago, one of the instructors who found himself out of employment was A. C. Joy, who was loath to leave the finest place in the world to live. Instead of looking elsewhere for a job he camped on a peach orchard within a stone's throw of the college, determined to earn a living from the soil and with the comforting assurance that when the Normal reopened its doors—which he was confident it would at no distant date—he would be Johnny-on-the-spot for reinstatement in his old position. Now that he has overcome all kinds of obstacles in fruit farming and placed the peach business on a profitable basis, the erstwhile college professor has an independent position of his own making and need ask employment favors of no one.

Professor Joy—he is now principal of the Bellevue school—realized that he had many new problems in horticulture to solve, since there was no successful example to follow of one who had contended with the same difficulties. At the risk of being called a book farmer and an impractical theorist, he worked along original lines until a successful solution had been found for every problem which the growing and marketing of his crop presented. The first was the fertilization of the granite soil, which, while rich in some kinds of plant food, was woefully lacking in others. This problem was solved with hogs and chickens. Instead of buying an expensive manure spreader, the animals were fed in different parts of the orchard, the pens being moved until all the ground had been covered. Two hundred fowls were kept at one time, and at another fifteen hogs. The latter were enclosed in three pens, which were moved daily. Ground bone formed an important item in the daily menu of the feathered tribe and was found to be an excellent fertilizer in itself. The raw material was obtained very cheaply from the local abattoirs and pulverized in a bone cutter run by a gas engine. The latter pumps water to irrigate a large garden of carrots, kale and other things which aid materially in cutting down the feed and grocery bills.

The peach trees are not irrigated, but cultivation is so thorough that the fruit was above the average size this very dry year. Many orders for medium-sized peaches had to be filled with large fruit because of the scarcity of the former kind. The crop on twelve acres of Muirs amounted to about 2,500 boxes, but it would have been nearly twice as large if there had been no destructive frosts in the spring. Smudging is not considered necessary, although it is undoubtedly profitable in some orchards. Thorough spraying keeps insect and fungus pests under control and the trees are pruned in such a manner that the bearing wood is so low down that ladders are unnecessary, which helps keep the cost of picking, thinning, pruning and spraying at a minimum. The market problem proved the

most difficult one to solve and not until the parcel post law went into effect was a profitable cash market found. Finding and supplying retail customers for several carloads of peaches involved an immense amount of clerical and other detail work. During the harvest season the Joys worked day and night filling the orders which they had labored for weeks previously to obtain. Not only was the entire crop profitably marketed, but thousands of boxes sold for neighbors and many orders turned over to the local fruit association. The bulk of the mail shipments went to out-of-the-way places which could not profitably be supplied by freight or express shipments. Many customers expressed great satisfaction at being able to secure first-class peaches at lowest prices. "I thank you from the bottom of my heart," is the way one consumer expressed his gratification in a return letter.

During the shipping season Professor Joy was ably assisted by his wife and the latter's sister, Miss Calkins. Mrs. Joy cares for three little ones, in addition to doing her housework in a model manner, yet finds time to help her husband in his teaching and orchard work. The example of this worthy couple should serve to encourage those who are trying to find ways and means of living in good old Ashland town.

O. H. BARNHILL.

Cottage Grove Is Boosting

That the Cottage Grove people are heartily with us in the re-establishment of the Normal school at Ashland is shown by the following resolution adopted in their Commercial Club Monday night:

"Be it unanimously resolved, that the Cottage Grove Commercial Club again go on record as heartily favoring the adequate support and maintenance of all necessary higher institutions of learning. To maintain that position we pledge our votes and support, and we urge the voters of our city and surrounding community to co-operate with us in the re-establishment of the Southern Oregon Normal at Ashland, Ore."

Mount Lassen Erupts Again

Mount Lassen has started to do some more spouting and rumbling. Last week the display of smoke and ashes thrown into the air was quite spectacular. Five eruptions occurred within twenty-four hours, all of which were violent. A real treat is to be given in this regard at the Vining Theatre, for on Saturday night they will show moving pictures of former eruptions along with their regular program.

Civil Service Exam. in October

The United States Civil Service Commission announces a forest and field clerk examination will be held in this city on October 17. Age limits, 18 years or over.

Persons who desire to enter the examination should apply to the local secretary, board of civil service examiners, at the Ashland postoffice, for application blank.

For Sale or Trade. A good piano. O. J. Rathburne. Phone 469-R. 31-8t

Many Petitions to City Council

(Continued from Page One.)

ber and October, which request was granted.

The question of furnishing water free to a widow in need of charity came up and was referred to the water committee.

Upon motion of Councilman Ware the recorder was instructed to request City Attorney Moore to explain the suit pending with the California-Oregon Power Company at the next meeting.

Louis Werth applied for the appointment as volunteer fireman and was unanimously given the position.

As the culmination of so much trouble concerning the city's boundary line in the matter of furnishing water in the northwest side of town, the city engineer was instructed to make a survey from the Anderson ditch to the railroad.

The question of getting wood for the hobo station on Fourth street was referred to the water committee with power to act.

A new ordinance was read concerning the inspection of electrical wiring in buildings and the providing of an inspector for such work. One of the provisions was that a \$10 license fee be charged all electricians, this permit given after they have passed an examination under the national code. This ordinance was laid on the table until next meeting.

60,000 Wounded in Vienna Hospital.

London, Sept. 17.—A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Rome says: "Sixty thousand wounded arrived in Vienna up to Monday night. Since the hospitals had all been filled last week, huts for the wounded were erected. Food, physicians and medical treatment are insufficient."

"In Dalmatia the situation is most serious and bread is being doled out by the military authorities."

Two Snows on Ashland Butte.

Ashland Butte has had two slight snow storms on its summit this week, both of which soon melted off, because of the sun and the rain. The weather has been extremely bar for the men working on the fence lines which are being built to protect the Ashland watershed.

What do you want? A Tidings want ad tells it to more than two thousand people in a day. Twenty-five cents does the business.

FASHION HINT

By JUDIC CHOLLET

The plain blouse with flaring collar makes one of the features of the late season.

This is so essentially youthful in effect that it is admirable for young girls and also for women of girlish figures. Since it can be made with either long or short sleeves, it is an exceedingly



CHARMING PLAIN BLOUSE.

practical garment that can be utilized in many ways.

In one small view, the neck is shown with a rolled over collar and, for many purposes, that finish is a good one, but there is a tendency to the open neck even with the plainest blouses.

The tuck over each shoulder provides becoming fullness and effectually conceals the armhole seam, but the sleeves are separate and joined to the blouse.

For the medium size, the blouse will require three and one-fourth yards of material twenty-seven inches wide.

This May Manton pattern is cut in sizes for girls of sixteen and eighteen years and for small women. Send 10 cents to this office, giving number, 3342, and it will be promptly forwarded to you by mail. If in haste send an additional two cent stamp for letter postage. When ordering use coupon.

No. Size

Name

Address

OUR EARLY FLAGS

Colonial Emblems That Led Up to the Stars and Stripes.

THE STORY OF OLD GLORY.

Twice Has the Design Been Changed Since the Official Adoption of Our First Flag in 1777—The Stars the Distinctive Feature of Our Banner.

The American flag is a growth rather than a creation. Its history can be traced back to the twelfth century, or nearly 600 years prior to the first "flag day," June 14, 1777.

During the first crusade in 1195 Pope Urban II assigned to all of the Christian nations as standards crosses varying in color and design, emblematic of the warfare in which they were engaged. To the Scotch troops was assigned the white saltire, known as the white cross of St. Andrew, on a blue field. The British used a yellow cross, but a century and a quarter later they adopted a red cross on a white field, known as the red cross of St. George.

When James VI, of Scotland ascended the throne of England as James I, he combined the two flags and issued a proclamation requiring all ships to carry the new flag at their masts. At the same time the vessels of south Britain were to carry at their foremasts the red cross of St. George and the ships of north Britain to carry the white cross of St. Andrew.

The new flag was known as "king colors," the "union colors," of the "great union" and later as the "union jack" and was the one under which the British made all their permanent settlements in America.

The people in the New England colonies were bitterly opposed to the cross in the flag. In 1635 some of the troops in Massachusetts declined to march under this flag, and the military commissioners were forced to design other flags for their troops with the cross left out. The design they adopted has not been preserved. In 1632 a mint was established in Boston. Money coined in this mint had the pine tree stamped on one side of it. The pine tree design was also used on New England flags, certainly by 1704 and possibly as early as 1635.

At the outbreak of the Revolution the American colonies had no flag common to all of them. In many cases the merchant marine flag of England was used with the pine tree substituted for the union jack. Massachusetts adopted the green pine tree on a white field with the motto, "An Appeal to Heaven." Some of the southern states had the rattlesnake flag with the motto "Don't Tread on Me" on a white or yellow field. This flag had been used by South Carolina as early as 1764.

In September, 1775, there was displayed in the south what is by many believed to be the first distinctively American flag. It was blue with a white crescent and matched the dress of the troops, who wore caps inscribed "Liberty or Death."

The colonists desired to adopt a common flag, but they had not yet declared independence and were not at first seeking independence. They took the British flag as they knew it and made a new colonial flag by dividing the red field with white stripes into thirteen alternate red and white stripes. This is known as the Cambridge flag, because it was first unfurled over Washington's headquarters at Cambridge, Mass., on Jan. 1, 1776. It complied with the law of 1707 by having the union jack on it; it also represented the thirteen colonies by the thirteen stripes.

As the colonists gradually became converted to the idea that independence from the mother country was necessary they began to modify the flag, first by leaving off the union jack and using only the thirteen horizontal stripes. The modified flags were not always red and white, but regularly consisted of combinations of two colors selected from red, white, blue and yellow. The final modification was the replacement of the union jack by the white stars on a blue field.

The stars are the only distinctive feature of the American flag. The charming story which credits Betsy Ross with making the first flag of stars and stripes is still accepted by historians. When Washington suggested the six pointed star she demonstrated the ease with which a five pointed star could be made by folding a piece of paper and producing one with a single clip of the scissors.

The official adoption of our first flag was in 1777. On June 14 of that year the Continental congress passed an act providing that "the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be thirteen stars, white on a blue field, representing a new constellation." The thirteen stars were arranged in a circle to symbolize the perpetuity of the union of the states.

Vermont was admitted to the Union in 1791, and Kentucky in 1792. It was felt that these two new states ought to be recognized on the flag, so in 1794 congress passed an act making the flag fifteen stars and fifteen stripes.

This remained the flag of the United States throughout the war of 1812, until there were twenty states in the Union. In 1816 an effort was again made to modify the flag so that all the new states would be represented on it. To be continually adding stripes would make the flag very awkward in shape and appearance, so after arguing the matter for two years congress decided to return to the original thirteen stripes and one star for each state.

Authoritative Corset Styles



Warner's Rust-Proof Corset

The Warner Fall Opening

This week—everywhere—merchants are showing the authoritative Warner's Rust-Proof Corset styles for Fall and Winter.

You can make your selection tomorrow with certainty. Every fashion tendency for Fall has been considered in designing the new styles of

Warner's Rust-Proof Corsets

Be sure of your corset. Select a style that is designed to shape your figure in correct lines.

Every pair guaranteed not to rust, break or tear

\$1.00 to \$5.00

H. G. Enders & Son

"WHERE YOU DO BETTER."

Classified Advertisements

(Continued from Page Seven.)

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

WANTED—House with five or six rooms. Must be modern. Address W. N., this office. 33-2t

PIGS FOR SALE—Thrifty well-bred pigs, \$3 each. Oaks and Cedars farm, Wellborn Beeson, owner, Talent, Ore. 33-2t

FOR SALE—Strawberry plants. Varieties, Clark Seedling, Gold Dollar, 18 to 1. All pedigree plants. Address E. J. Arant, 449 Euclid avenue. 33-6t

FOR SALE—A few Bred Plymouth Rock cockerels of a number one strain of egg producers. Don't put this off too long if you wish to improve your stock. Cunningham, 319 Alta avenue. 33-4t

FOR RENT—A suite of three well-lighted and well-ventilated rooms, suitable for doctor, dentist or other professional, corner Main and Granite streets, over store of L. J. Orres. C. Cunningham, phone 343-R. 33-1t

FOR SALE—Everything necessary for housekeeping, including gas stove and sewing machine, in excellent condition. All for \$75.

Man and boy's bicycles \$15 each. W. C. Pickens, 105 Pine street. Phone 443-J. 33-3t

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION. H. G. Gilmore has vacancies for three earnest-minded advanced pupils—for piano, voice culture, organ and musical composition. Address P. O. Box 106 or phone 438-J. 33-2t-Thur.*

Miss Porter

MILLINER

36 SECOND STREET

Political Announcements

[Paid. Adv.]

For County Recorder of Jackson County, Oregon.

I hereby announce myself as the democratic candidate for the office of County Recorder, to be voted on at the general election on November 3, 1914. If elected, I will do my duty as I have in other responsible positions that I have held.

LEE L. JACOBS.

Make the Best of Your Opportunities

Buy High-Class Wall Coverings and Decorative Materials at Greatly Reduced Prices

while our present stock lasts.

Our Fall shipments are due to arrive in the near future, and we must move our present stock—in many instances regardless of cost.

Headquarters for the best workmen in town.

W. O. Dickerson