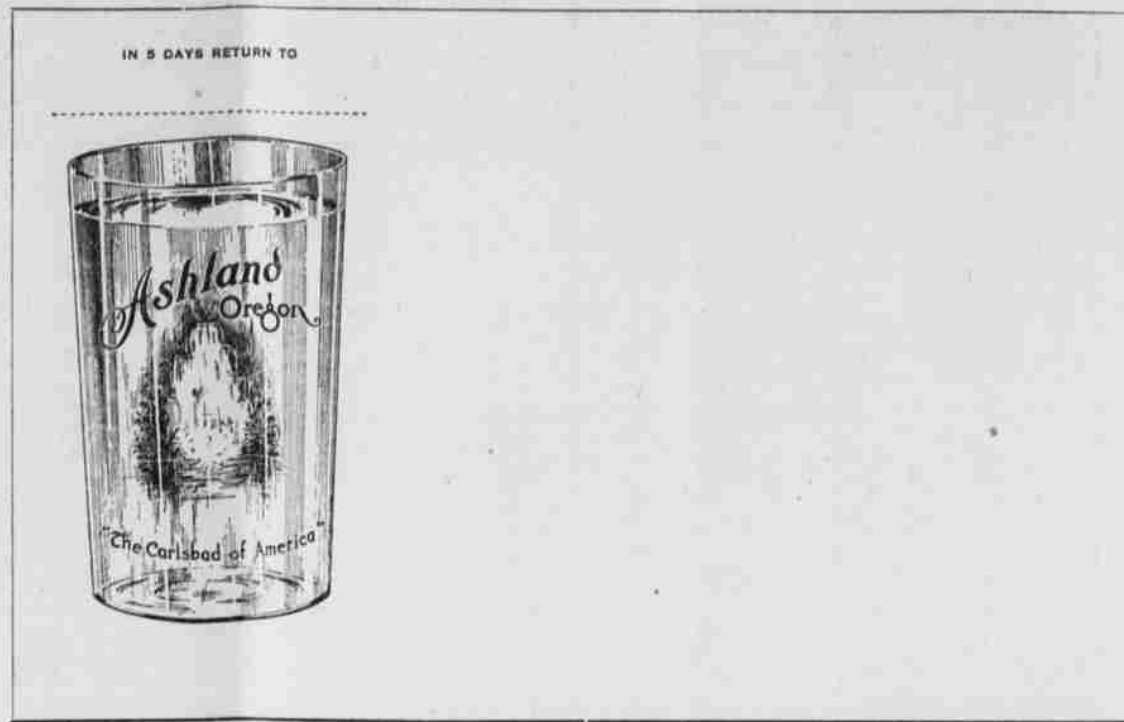


**FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF SPRINGS WATER COMMISSION,
For Week Ending October 22, 1915.**

Date.	Vr. No.	Name of Party Issued to and Items.	Amount.
10-15	1217	Provost Bros., plumbing for two comfort stations..	\$ 175.00
	1218	C. B. Lamkin, reimbursement for money paid for right of way on Main street.....	5.00
10-16	1219	L. M. Eagon, 40 hrs. labor at \$2 day.....	9.95
	1220	B. L. Powell, painter, 16 hrs. labor at \$3 day.....	5.98
	1221	J. Galbraith, 48 hrs. labor at \$2.50 day.....	14.94
	1222	C. A. Shutts, 48 hrs. labor at \$2 day.....	11.94
	1223	R. J. Shaw, 53 hrs. labor at \$2 day.....	13.18
	1224	F. Babcock, 48 hrs. labor at \$2 day.....	11.94
	1225	O. F. Glick, 48 hrs. labor at \$2 day.....	11.94
	1226	I. Bailey, 48 hrs. labor at \$2 day.....	11.94
	1227	R. Bailey, 24 hrs. labor at \$2 day.....	5.97
10-16	1228	F. Hendrix, 48 hrs. labor at \$2 day.....	11.94
	1229	J. Kerr, 48 hrs. labor at \$2 day.....	11.94
	1230	O. C. Tiffany, 4 hrs. labor at \$2 day.....	1.00
	1231	C. C. Weisenburger, carpenter, 40 hrs. labor at \$3 day.....	14.95
	1232	F. Penniston, 40 hrs. labor at \$2 day.....	9.95
	1233	H. N. Stratton, 48 hrs. labor at \$2 day.....	11.94
	1234	R. W. Leonard, foreman, 12 hrs. labor at \$3.50 day.....	5.23
	1235	A. L. Lamb, on account contract for bandstand.....	200.00
10-18	1236	T. Hill, 8 hrs. labor at \$2 day.....	2.00
	1237	H. R. Ling, inspector, 48 hrs. labor at \$3 day.....	18.00
	1238	Southern Pacific Co., freight on plate glass.....	9.35
	1239	W. O. Dickerson.....	65.20
		22 gals. linseed oil.....	\$19.80
		116 lbs. chrome green.....	17.40
		1 gal. white paint.....	2.25
		5 gals. oil.....	4.50
		20 1/4 gals. oil.....	18.25
		20 lbs. green.....	3.00
			\$65.20
1240		Jordan Electric Co., motorcycle supplies.....	4.10
1241		Crane Co.....	13.34
		9 ft. 5 in. 6 in. Matheson pipe.....	\$ 4.11
		37 ft. 6 in. 6 in. Matheson pipe.....	9.52
		69 ft. 3 in. Matheson pipe.....	12.08
		15 ft. 1 in. black pipe.....	.87
			\$26.68
		Less 50 per cent.....	13.34
			\$13.34
1242		A. L. Lamb, blacksmith work.....	1.25
10-19	1243	Ashland Printing Co., publishing financial statement, 10-18-15, 117 lines at 5 cents.....	23.94
	1244	W. A. Bibby and team, 48 hrs. labor at \$4 day.....	23.94
	1245	T. H. Simpson, 600 ft. of 1 in. hose.....	111.00
	1246	Medford Sash & Door Co., 40 pcs, 3-16 Pullman plate glass.....	151.25
10-20	1247	E. O. Hurst, carpenter, 8 hrs. labor at \$3 day.....	3.00
	1248	Floyd Dickey, auto hire for delegation from Portland Chamber of Commerce.....	1.75
	1249	C. H. Metcalf, on account October salary as auditor.....	20.00
	1250	P. H. Graves, salary for month ending October 20 as park supervisor.....	100.00
10-21	1251	C. F. Clary and team, 8 hrs. labor at \$4 day.....	4.00
	1252	C. C. Weisenburger, carpenter, 28 hrs. labor at \$3 day.....	10.47
	1253	W. S. Stennett, painting roof, base and floor of bandstand.....	10.00
	1254	City Transfer & Storage Co., freight and cartage on two sacks grass seed.....	2.27
10-22	1255	Chester Stevenson, 4 photos.....	.80
		Total	\$1,192.30
		Park Improve- ment Fund.....	3,215.58
		Fountain Fund.....	4,328.09
		Water Sys- tem Fund.....	367.06
		Publicity Fund.....	2,757.46
Balance last report.....			\$2,757.46
To reconcile with bank acct.....			.06
Disbursements as above.....			\$3,215.64
			920.58
Balance this date.....			\$2,295.06
All other funds same as last reported.			
J. P. DODGE, Secretary.		BERT R. GREER, Chairman.	



FAC-SIMILE OF THE GLASS OF WATER ENVELOPE THE TIDINGS OFFERS AT 10c: A PACKAGE (25)

Sugar Beets for Western Oregon

Some of the principal advantages, difficulties and conditions of sugar-beet growing in western Oregon are explained for the benefit of Oregon agricultural and consuming interests, by G. R. Hyslop, associate professor of soils and crops at the Agricultural College, somewhat as follows:

One of the chief advantages of establishing a successful sugar beet industry in Oregon is that the use of another made-in-Oregon product would be achieved. Sugar is an article that is used by everyone and not produced in the state. On the basis of the per capita consumption of 82 pounds annually by Oregonians, the total yearly consumption is 55,166,750 pounds, for which money is sent out of Oregon. Keeping this money at home would be a big advantage to the entire state as well as to the locality in which factories were located. This fund would be redistributed among farmers and other producers and again used in the various industries and professions.

Another advantage of sugar beet production would be the addition of another cultivated crop for western Oregon farms, which need an inter-tillage crop when long farmed to grain, as many have been. Successful sugar beet culture means tillage and that the crops must be rotated, because sugar beets grown alone rapidly decline in yield, while on the other hand, various crops grown in rotation with sugar beets are usually greatly benefited by the careful culture which must be given a paying crop of beets. The fact that the land is carefully hoed and cultivated throughout the summer, that it is occupied by a very deep rooted plant, and that the soil is deeply stirred in the fall in harvesting the beets, makes the crop a particularly desirable one to include in a rotation.

Sugar beets fit into rotations very well. Systems may be used, usually consisting of sugar beets one year, followed by a fall-sown cereal, such as wheat, oats or barley, on which clover is seeded in February. The clover may be left one or, in some cases, two years and then plowed up

and the field again put into sugar beets. We need, in the Willamette valley, cultivated crops for our rotations; yet there are but few cultivated crops that can be grown on an extensive basis that will yield cash and give desirable results. We have a few crops which are ordinarily cultivated, and these include corn, kale, mangels and potatoes. There is only a limited use for each of these products, with the possible exception of the potato. It is, therefore, desirable to introduce some deep root crop capable of improving the physical condition of the soil and at the same time giving a valuable cash return. About the best crop that presents itself under these circumstances is the sugar beet.

As a plant, it is adapted to rather warm, sunny sections that are well supplied with moisture. It has long been known that the success of sugar beet culture depends to a considerable extent upon the sunlight of the locality and it is therefore usually a good plan to grow sugar beets in sections where there is a large amount of summer sunshine.

It is true that considerable amounts of nitrogen and potash are taken away by sugar beets, but with the sugar beet pulp brought back from the factory and fed to the stock there is little if any of this fertility lost. If sugar beets are grown in a good rotation with clover, it is very likely that the fertility conditions of the soil will improve rather than run down as a result of the culture of this crop.

The other and most desirable feature of the sugar beet crop, aside from its being a cultivated one, is that it means a considerable cash return for each acre of beets is that acre is properly handled. The yield of beets varies from 10 tons per acre up to, in some cases, as much as 16 to 20 or more tons, when grown under very favorable conditions, and if yields of 12 tons or better are secured there is money in the culture of sugar beets.

On the other hand, there are certain obstacles to overcome and certain factors which may appear to be disadvantageous to this industry. In the first place, it requires a considerable amount of capital to build and to operate the factory and to provide

working capital for growers of the sugar beets. This large amount of capital is in active use only for a relatively short season as the sugar-making campaign does not normally extend over from 90 to 120 days. However, numerous factories at places where beets are produced successfully have amply demonstrated that the investment is a paying one, so the principal obstacle to be overcome is that of securing a sufficient acreage of beets for a long enough period of time that the plant may be assured of raw material on which to work. The difficulty is to secure enough farmers interested in the culture of beets on a small scale who will bring up the total acreage to about 5,000 or more acres for the factory. It is not advisable to have a few with extremely large acreage for the reason that the crop is one with which most farmers are not familiar, and one who has had no experience with the crop is in great danger of failure if a large acreage is undertaken. Five to 10 acres the first year are enough while one is gaining experience. After having learned the ins and outs of sugar beet culture the larger acreages may be safely tried.

The crop is an intensive one, requiring a considerable amount of careful hand labor, and this is a type of work which many grain and hay growers are not accustomed to. It will mean the securing of a considerable amount of transient labor for such periods as the thinning and hoeing and the digging and topping of the beets. In order to grow the crop successfully and without friction and labor troubles, it is necessary to have a considerable amount of working capital so that help may be paid off promptly. It costs usually from \$35 up to, in some cases, \$45 per acre to produce the beets and about \$6 to \$12 of this must be paid out for thinning and hoeing some time before the harvest time for the crop.

Our climatic conditions in general are very favorable for the culture of sugar beets in that we may get them seeded rather early, and we have excellent growing conditions for them during the summer. It is true that our long, dry periods on the unirrigated soils will limit to some extent the yield of beets unless very good cultural methods are practiced. However, in the fall it will be necessary to get the beets dug moderately early in order to avoid serious second growth. The fall rains which come on are likely to start the second growth of the beets, which will lower

their sugar content, and if this is carried on to too great an extent it will make them less valuable for manufacturing purposes. However, it will be distinctly to the advantage of the farmer as well as the manufacturer to have the beets dug reasonably early. Our season by the middle of September is cool enough that the beets will keep very satisfactorily, and if we leave them in the ground until it gets muddy, it will add materially to the cost of harvest. Under ordinary conditions, the beets should be harvested by the first to the middle of October not only from the standpoint of avoiding serious second growth but also to avoid the expensive digging in the mud. As far as climatic and soil conditions are concerned, I believe various parts of the Willamette valley and the southern Oregon section will successfully produce them, provided proper cultural methods are used.

The People's Forum

From an Enthusiast Over Sugar Beet Growing.

To Prospective Sugar Beet Growers, Rogue River Valley:
The Oregon-Utah Sugar Company is offering you a proposition that you can not afford to let pass. Their statements are very conservative, considering results I have seen obtained from sugar beet growing in Colorado. It brings a high degree of prosperity quicker than any other one agricultural product possibly can. I have grown 15 tons to the acre in a seven-year-old orchard, and you have here a much better growing season. From experience and observations I am convinced that the Rogue River valley needs this sugar beet factory very much.
R. T. STINNETT.

Present conditions indicate that North Bend mills will operate all winter.

The Warren Construction Company is rushing its bitulithic paving contracts at North Bend.

Grantz Pass—Reports say Green-back mine may be operated in near future.

The largest grain crop the north-west has ever grown is now harvested.

High School Notes

The cast of the anniversary play has been working hard for the last two weeks. The play which was chosen is "A Rose of Plymouth Town." It is a little story of life at the time of Miles Standish. The characters are Dorothy Edwards, Leith Abbott, Priscilla Carnahan, Gertrude Barber, Earnest Abbott, Louise Gillette, Elbert Farlow and Ralph Harris. Miss Merz is the director.

The monotony of the spelling class was broken Friday before last by a spelling match. Miles Humpton and Dick Campbell chose up sides and at the end of the class there were three left standing on the side of the for-

mer and two on that of the latter. Miles Humpton's team finished in the lead on Monday, when the match was completed. There is another match scheduled for next Friday.

Misses Ruth Schuler and Marie Hammond of Medford visited the Ashland high school last Friday as guests of Miss Alice Becroft.

Mr. Hodge has given warning that there will be a trial in commercial law this week if a subject can be found on which they can agree to disagree.

Messrs. Duryea, Norris, Colvig and Robinson visited the high school last Monday. They were boosting for the Oregon Land Products Show to be held in Portland.

Voters' Lists Must Be Furnished

County clerks must supply voters' lists to the election boards, says an opinion that was made public Monday by Attorney General Brown in response to a request by District Attorney Walter Evans of Multnomah county. The opinion is the attorney general's interpretation of chapter 209 of the session laws of 1915.

The act is an amendment to the old law, although the old law relating to voters' lists was re-enacted by the last legislature in passing a bill cutting down the number of election judges. Attorney General Brown

says that the intention of the legislature was to eliminate only one of the judges and that the re-enacted provisions are superfluous.

Chapter 225 of the session laws makes provision for the permanent registration of voters and it also makes provision that the election boards be furnished with a list of voters, but the attorney general holds that chapter 209 governs because the primary intent of chapter 225 is to provide for permanent registration and the list provided for in chapter 209 contains more columns and is more complete in every respect.

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Hotel Brayton
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San Francisco
ROOMS \$1 PER DAY AND UP
PRIVATE LAVATORY TO EVERY ROOM
ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATHS AND SHOWERS SINGLE AND EN SUITE
Free Bus On arrival in the city take UNIVERSAL BUS direct to Hotel Brayton at our expense.

Honesty is the best fire insurance policy, but FIRE
Insurance means more than honest INTENTIONS. Six out of every seven fire insurance companies organized in this country have failed or abandoned the business. To live and furnish real indemnity a company must have abundant RESOURCES to back up its honest intentions.
An agent is known by the Companies he keeps; a man who has a wide acquaintance in fire insurance companies said recently regarding the Billings Agency: "You have the finest bunch of companies I have ever seen in one office."
For insurance that insures, see
BILLINGS AGENCY
Established 1883