

A TRUCELESS WAR

The Unending Struggle Between the Sea and the Shore.

VICTORIES ON BOTH SIDES.

Sometimes the Ocean Lashes Its Way Through Rocky Cliffs, and Sometimes the Wind and Land Combine to Beat the Billows Back to Defeat.

It is a truceless war that the waters of the world are waging against its lands. John Oliver LaGorce, associate editor of the National Geographic society, has prepared for that institution a study of this striking struggle between the earth and the sea with the shores lines of the world as the far flung theater of war.

After calling attention to the fact that the processes which have transformed the polar regions from dense jungles of tropical growth into lands of perpetual ice and snow, which have brought the tops of mountains to the bottom of the sea and the bottom of the sea to the tops of mountains, are still going on, although the hands upon the face of the clock of geology move so slowly that we cannot perceive their movement, Mr. LaGorce continues:

"Along every coast line on the face of the earth there is perpetual warfare between the land and the sea, with the wind as the shifting line, now throwing its weight into the balance on the one side and now on the other. Here the land is taking the offensive, driving the sea back foot by foot, always with the aid of the wind; there the sea marshals a great drive and eats its way landward slowly and laboriously, but none the less successfully.

"The varying fortunes of this relentless and age long war which neither truce nor treaty will ever bring to an end can be read in the shifting sands of the seashore. At many points along the coast of the northeastern states are found bold cliffs, and the charging sea attacks them with the shot and shell of loose shingle. Some of them, however, are adamant and impregnable in their frontal fortifications and hold out against the sorest siege, but between them have occurred stretches of softer rock which have been literally pounded to dust by the ocean's heavy artillery, thus permitting tank attacks on the hitherto unconquered defenses.

"Along the southeastern coast, however, the rock bound cliff is the exception and the long stretches of glittering sand the rule. Here the sandy beach reaches out farther and farther into the sea, and the water is thus enabled to penetrate farther and farther into the land because the attack of the sea is usually a frontal movement and that of the land frequently a wedge attack. Thus we can account for the long straight shore on the one hand and the split on the other.

"The formation of the beach immediately guarded by the Cape Henry light is not changing so rapidly as is the case only a few miles on either side, because of its somewhat protected position, due to the many sand bars or reefs far out from shore which, acting as the first trenches, serve to break the charge of the white horses of Father Neptune as they dash in from the ocean, and, because of this knowledge of defense, it is plain to be seen that a good quarter of a mile of beach has been added by the defender since the old light was erected.

"Rockaway beach, Long Island, grows westward at the rate of nearly a mile every twenty years. At Nag Head, N. C., the land has extended into the sea at the rate of thirty-five feet a year. In 1804 Dr. Nathaniel Bowditch prepared a chart of Salem and Marblehead harbors, giving the soundings over various ledges of rock. Ninety years later similar soundings were taken, and in all cases the water was found to be considerably deeper, once again telling the tale of endless warrings.

"On the shore of Cape Cod, near Chatham, the land is retreating at the rate of a foot a year, and on the southern shore of Martha's Vineyard it is giving up the fight to the enemy at the rate of three feet every twelve months, while on the southern face of Nantucket the retreat has been as much as six feet a year, the records tell us.

"In its incessant warfare against the land the sea literally takes its captured hosts and makes them do battle under its command. The bowlers that are shattered from the face of a cliff are dashed up against it again and again, hammering others loose, the while being worn round and smooth as the projectile of big guns must be. As the process goes on these huge shells are worn down and crumbled until there remains nothing to tell the story of forced fighting against their own stronghold save grains of sand on some distant beach or the soft carpet spread upon the floor of the sea many fathoms deep.

"How rapidly this process goes on is sometimes strikingly shown. A schooner laden with bricks is beached on some bare shore in a storm. These bricks are rolled and tumbled a distance of five miles or so in the course of a year, and by that time attrition has usually completed its work. Authorities say that on the shores of Cape Ann a fragment of stone as big as a nail keg has been worn completely round by its constant turning during the course of but five years."

A propensity to hope and joy is real riches, one to fear and sorrow real poverty.—Hume.

Chickens Come Home to Roost



So Do the Dollars That Are Spent In Town

When you spend your dollars in this town you profit immediately by the general prosperity.

Prosperous Merchants Mean a Prosperous Community.

A prosperous community means prosperous individuals.

The home merchant spends his dollars here in wages, rent and taxes.

Spend Your Dollars With Him

Pass Along the Home Dollar



When you pay a dollar for something in this town, that dollar, nine times out of ten, comes back to you. The butcher, the baker, the dry goods man, the grocer, the druggist, all employ help. They pay rent and taxes. In turn, the home merchants pay out their dollars. Some of them are sure to come your way. When you send a dollar out of town it takes that dollar out of circulation here

Trade With the Home Merchant

TELEGRAPH WITH LIGHTS.

Battleships Can Send Signals Twelve Miles In Daylight.

Although searchlight signaling between battleships was a means of communication at sea long before the introduction of wireless telegraphy, it is still utilized.

The latest battleships of our navy are equipped with projectors designed especially for this purpose, while the older vessels use their regular searchlights, for which auxiliary shutters are supplied. Levers operate these latter members, flashing the lights on and off quickly so that messages may be spelled out in dots and dashes, either at day or night.

For day signaling the light shaft is directed squarely at the observer, and for enabling this a telescope is mounted with the projector. When atmospheric conditions are good the radius of communication is about twelve miles in any direction. At night this is obviously much increased, for light may be played on some prominent cloud and seen for a distance of forty or fifty miles.

When there are no clouds the searchlights may be directed skyward and their shafts of light seen at closer range. The feasibility of launching captive balloons as substitutes for cloud banks has been suggested.—Popular Mechanics.

EARLY TRADEMARKS.

When First Used They Were Without Any Protection In Law.

The recognition of trademarks by English law may be said to date only from the beginning of the nineteenth century, but the use of trademarks was, of course, of far earlier date.

So far back as the reign of James I. a certain clothier applied the mark of another clothier to his own inferior goods, but the reports of the lawsuit which ensued leave it doubtful whether the action was brought by the owner of the mark or by an indignant customer. In which latter case it would simply be an ordinary action for fraud.

In 1742 Lord Hardwicke declared that "every particular trader has some particular mark or stamp." At the same time his lordship refused to grant the protection of the law to the "Great Mogul" stamp on cards. He was apparently under the impression that the legal recognition of trademarks meant the creation of a new kind of monopoly, and he made up his mind to obviate such possibility.

Lord Eldon, on the other hand, repeatedly granted injunctions to restrain one trader from fraudulently "passing off" his goods as those of another and thus helped to lay a foundation on which the present trademark law has been built up in successive stages.—London Standard.

Shakespeare Plus Cervantes.

There is an old tradition which links Cervantes with Shakespeare in connection with the lost play "Cardenio," or "Cardenna," which was twice acted at court by Shakespeare's company in 1613 and was announced for publication some forty years later as "The History of Cardenio, by Fletcher and Shakespeare." The publication never took place, and nothing is otherwise known of the piece with certainty, but Sir Sidney Lee believes it to have been a dramatic version of the adventures of the lovelorn Cardenio, related in the first part of "Don Quixote." Shelton's translation of which appeared in 1612

Why Salt Causes Thirst.

Salt has been described as a natural element of the blood in about the same proportion as in the water of the ocean. Under general conditions we do not feel the existence of salt in our bodies because its effect is counteracted by a due proportion of water.

When we eat an excessive amount of salt thirst is created by the demand of nature that we also take a proportionate amount of water and dilute the salt to its proper relative amount. Any food that tends to absorb the moisture of the body will cause thirst for the same reason—that our physical welfare requires a balanced quantity of water.

Scared by the Elephant.

Tradition has it that Caesar brought elephants with him to Britain and that they contributed to his conquest of the island. Having unsuccessfully attempted to cross the Thames, Caesar built a large turret on an elephant and, loading it with bowmen and slingers, ordered them to pass the stream, whereupon the Britons, terrified at the sight of the unknown monster, fled in confusion.—London Chronicle.

Tabby.

"Tabby" cat ought to be really "atabe," being derived from "atab," the name of a famous street in Bagdad which used to be the great market for silks. A tabby cat's coat was thought to be like the wavy markings of watered silk.

Questions and Answers.

The time elapsing between a question and an answer is almost as important as the answer itself. It may be wisely long or short, but the longer it is the wiser must be the answer.

Manipulating Bones.

"Pop, what's osteopathy?"
"The art of manipulating bones, my son."
"Then is an osteopath a minstrel and man?"—Baltimore American.

The Disappointing Movie.

"I've seen it—'tain't no good."
"E gets 'ung, don't e?"
"Yus, but they don't show yer that."
—London Punch.

Be a whole man to one thing at a time.—Carlyle.

Letter Will Help Get State's Share

Portland, August 3.—The pioneers of Oregon were forced to undergo many hardships in carving out homes in the wilderness. To help those pioneers, the federal government granted to the Oregon-California railroad company a large grant of land to assist in building that road and to give Oregon more settlers and more taxable property.

The government received its pay, all it ever expected, in the building of the road and the concessions received. Had the land grant been disposed of according to the terms of the grant, Oregon would be profiting today by many more acres of taxable lands and many more settlers.

Oregon alone is the sufferer, yet when these lands are disposed of according to the bill recently passed, she gets but 50 per cent of the proceeds.

Thousands of acres of arid lands thirsting for water, yet 40 per cent of the land grant fund go to the general reclamation fund, instead of to these lands!

Representative Sinnott is making a last fight for the 40 per cent and has introduced a bill amending the original bill, asking that the proceeds from sale of land and timber apportioned to the general reclamation fund be expended on projects in the state of Oregon.

Is there any injustice in this request? Is this state asking anything unreasonable? Did the federal government or any of the reclamation states expect to get anything from these lands under the original grant act? Oregon did expect something from the original grant, so why should she not expect it now?

It seems that there is little room for argument as to the real merits of the issue, but it is necessary to present the facts to those who should know.

If the members of congress are given the facts with regard to this, there is some hope that they will see the justice of it and vote to give to our state that to which she is entitled. Personal letters to members of congress or to persons who may have influence will prove an effective means. Write such a letter and by so doing contribute your part in securing this fund for Oregon's arid lands.

Sixty-five-pound sack rolled barley and oats \$1.25. Ashland Mills. Phone 49. 19-1f

State officials have inspected drainage plans to reclaim 50,000 acres of Malheur lake.

A Big, Roomy Tool Box

With Yale lock and suit case clasps. Size 22x9x7 \$2.50

We Pay Express Anywhere

C. E. Gates

MEDFORD,

OREGON

SISKIYOU HEADLIGHTS.

Mrs. N. A. Richards and children left this week for a visit of several weeks at Bandon, with Mrs. Richards' daughter, Mrs. Phillips.

While many autos daily hum or chug their winding way over the Pacific Highway and through Siskiyou on their course to north, south or east, it seems that our region is attracting more of campers than ever before. Camp Wa-hu-da was created weeks ago, and now the Beebe-Kinney camp is established, while Mrs. James Ferguson and family have settled near the Hendricks-Spencer-Stinson camp, and several solitary tents dot the woods near at hand. Just beyond Siskiyou is Engineer Davis' settlement, and the Rose camp, leading toward the lively larger camp at the rock crusher. No getting lonely up here.

Haying is in full swing on the Dollarhide ranch.

Antone Bonderson returned Saturday from a brief trip up Portland way.

Mrs. Charles Brown's camping party of girls scouted the woods all the way from Hendricks' springs to the summit last week, incidentally visited Siskiyou school, and seemed in general inspired by our cool, fresh days to all sorts of vigorous deeds.

Mrs. U. S. Ragland and Miss Ruth returned last week from a six weeks' trip to Ontario, Canada.

Cupid and Mt. Pitt flour in five-barrel lots \$5.50. Every sack guaranteed. Ashland Mills. Phone 49. 16-1f

Phone news items to the Tidings

FROM GOLD HILL.

Gold Hill News: A great many people seem averse to any move which looks like an inducement to increase taxes. This is particularly true in the matter of a municipal bond issue. It is true that many such cases have not been well considered, and have resulted in a burden without any corresponding benefit. Such cases must, therefore, be avoided. There are, however, many instances where the interests of the community call loudly for funds to meet greatly needed improvements which, when made, more than offset the expense and induce a condition which results in large profits, and lays a foundation for increased growth and progress. We all realize that there are things which, if we could accomplish, would give to our town increased growth and progress, enabling us to do greater things without apparent difficulty. We have an instance at our doors: Ashland voted \$175,000 for its mineral springs and park enterprise. Many people could see nothing but great burden and no profit by it, yet its recent celebration, induced wholly by this great enterprise, is conservatively estimated left in that city not less than \$150,000, and this before the money of the bond issue had been fully expended. Many other advantages have appeared that have already reimbursed the city, and this in less than two years after the fund was made available.

Mrs. Libbie G. Black of Portland is in Ashland on business and is considering trading Portland property for a home in "Oregon's Famous Spa."

The Call To Breakfast

Has a new appeal for those who awake to a breakfast of

New Post Toasties



These new corn flakes bear a unique deliciousness because of their self-developed flavor and improved form. The flavor is the true essence of choice, ripe Indian corn. Unlike ordinary "corn flakes," the New Toasties do not depend upon cream and sugar for their palatability.

Try some dry—they're good that way and the test will demonstrate their flavor. Then try some with cream or rich milk. Note that New Post Toasties are not "chaffy" in the package; and that they don't mush down when cream is added.

New Post Toasties are known by the tiny "bubbles" on each flake, produced by the quick, intense heat of the new process of making. They come in a wax-sealed package that preserves their oven crispness and delightful flavor—the most perfect corn flakes ever produced.

For Tomorrow's Breakfast--New Post Toasties

Sold by Grocers everywhere.