

ASHLAND TIDINGS

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TELEPHONE 39

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The Tidings has a greater circulation in Ashland and its trade territory than all other local papers combined.

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CITIES HELPING THE FARMERS.

Some eastern cities are setting a good example of organizing bureaus to send men out to help farmers in their labor shortage.

Railroads and manufacturers are also helping the campaign to save the crops by giving some of their men vacations to work on farms.

Counties and cities establish their labor bureaus to enroll men and women who have had experience at farm labor and then direct them where needed.

A census is taken through the mails to develop labor shortage, and with this information laborers are placed to advantage.

To avert a farm labor famine one railroad has placed 25 per cent of its section hands at the disposal of farmers.

Another railroad has granted free transportation to a city bureau of business men organized to supply laborers on the land.

All this co-operation will help meet the situation resulting from the European war that shuts off labor supply from abroad.

But at best this system, which should be adopted in every state, will only partially solve the problem.

Many million dollars of crops will be lost if we do not get an additional labor supply.

A SCHOOL FOR LEGISLATION.

It is a question which is the greater menace to the public welfare, the professional law-smith or the law-smith.

It is stated from the records that in five years the statute hatcheries have incubated 47,000 new laws.

This is largely the result of sending a certain variety of legal luminaries to the legislatures and to congress who amend, enact and tinker with the codes.

Now it is proposed to add a chair of legislation to our colleges and universities and graduate legislation formers as one of the learned professions.

The theoretic highbrows of professions are now largely responsible for much of the uplift legislation under which taxpayers stagger and business and prosperity languish.

A chair to electrocute about two-thirds of what is enacted in the name of legislation would be more appreciated by the people.

But more laws create public jobs, pile up taxes, require more courts, and multiply judgeships and other court officials.

Incidentally, the enforcement of, or efforts to comply with, the thousand and one laws makes business for one class—more lawyers.

A majority of the editors of the state are expected to be in Pendleton July 13, 14 and 15 for the meeting of the State Editorial Association. It is the annual convention of the organization and the writers are finding it more of benefit to them in their work. Many of them will be accompanied by their wives and families.

TELEPHONE PLAYS AN IMPORTANT PART IN WAR.

This is the war of science as no other war ever was. The aircraft has annexed the heavens to the terrestrial field of battle. The submarine has made the depths of the sea another sphere of maritime warfare. The telephone and the electric light, perhaps the most useful of scientific inventions for the practice of the arts of peace, also serve war with pitiless and impartial efficiency.

Is an order for the mobilization of armies to be spread over the land? The telegraph transmits the order to the principal points, but the telephone speaks thence to the minor centers and dictates the details of mobilization. Are troops in battle to move forward? The telephone corps lays or strings the wires to the front and the transmitter and receiver are used on the firing line.

Throughout the United States the officials in charge of recruiting keep in constant touch with their subordinates by means of the telephone. As recruits are enlisted the supplies required are recorded over the telephone. Is the recruit summoned suddenly? He telephones to whomever he needs to consult, losing no time in writing for leave of absence or in running around. The telephone puts wings upon the feet of the military messenger, and is used to an extent of which the public in general has no idea.

The American Telephone Company promptly offered its immeasurably valuable services to the national government. President Vail voluntarily declared that his great corporation would spare neither effort nor expense to meet the demand for military preparation. It will supply men and material for the telephone service of the army. It is in touch with thousands of linemen and electrical engineers. The staff at the headquarters of the company keeps in constant touch with armories, fortifications, storehouses and training camps all over the country. Military necessities have imposed additional labor upon the company, and this service has the right of way over all else.

Our armies will draw heavily upon the telephone companies. The training camps will pay particular attention to using the telephone in the field. All officers will be required to understand what can be done with the telephone in military emergencies.

THE HOUSEKEEPERS' TRADE JOURNAL.

Every man who is in business needs some kind of a means for finding out the needs of his trade. If he is in the shoe line, he needs to read the news of the shoe and leather market as printed in the daily papers.

Very likely he also subscribes to one or more trade journals giving the news of the shoe trade. It is impossible to make wise purchases in any line without getting information from experts about market prospects.

The man who saves a dollar by dropping a subscription to a trade journal may lose a thousand dollars by failing to know in advance of some prospective rise or fall in the market.

The home newspaper is the housekeeper's trade journal. She gets just the same kind of information from it that the merchant gets from his specialty paper. The local paper gives first a directory of merchants who have the enterprise and ambition to build up their trade by soliciting business through advertising. This list in itself is a good safe guide to know where to buy.

In addition to that, the home newspaper always prints reports of special bargains advertised by the local merchants. The housekeeper who fails to look over these announcements of bargains each week is much like the shoe dealer who gets stuck on an advancing market and failed to stock up ahead because he did not read his trade paper.

For every dollar that the home newspaper costs, the housekeeper should be able to save ten by taking advantage of the bargains that the merchants advertise. Before complaining too much of the cost of living, the housekeeper should watch carefully to see if there are not some dealers who, as the result of enterprise, desire to build up new trade, or overstocks, will advertise standard goods at low rates. Almost always there are such offers, and no homemaker can afford to be ignorant of them.

WATERPOWER IN CONNECTION WITH IRRIGATION OF ARID LANDS.

It is estimated that there are at least 10,000,000 acres of arid lands located in the far western states, lying above the reach of gravity water, that can only be reclaimed through water raised by pumps operated by the cheap hydro-electric power now latent and wasting in the various streams from which the water would be pumped. Thus the land, and at a lower level the water to irrigate it, and the power to raise the water to the land, are often all assembled at one point. Given water, these lands will produce every fruit, vegetable and grain that is native to the temperate zone, and are capable of supporting a population of 2,000,000 people. If capital can be safeguarded, it is safe to say that hundreds of thousands of water horsepower will be utilized within the next ten years in connection with the reclamation of arid lands, and that in addition to what the government service will accomplish, hundreds of millions of dollars of private capital will be used for establishment of reclamation projects in connection with pumping plants. Lands are being irrigated in twenty seven states and as far east as New Jersey and Florida, and two western states have now nearly 5,000,000 acres of land under irrigation.

SMALL LOT BUYING.

In the east a recent purchaser of a bag of potatoes for which he paid \$6.75 found inside a note from the man who grew the same, saying that he received only \$2.25 for them. Incidents like this set the helpless consumer to thinking.

The public is ground in between a set of adverse conditions, many of which can not be helped save possibly by government interference. Meanwhile part of the trouble is the outgrowth of popular habits, and might be remedied.

For one thing, the consuming public has got into the habit of buying foods like potatoes in very small lots. It costs about as much to cart a peck of potatoes to a man's door as to take several barrels. Consequently the cost of all these little separate deliveries is added together.

As a consequence of hand to mouth purchasing the grocer must do hand to mouth ordering. He must be able to get on any day a sufficient supply to meet the little demands of a hundred different families. This makes necessary an elaborate system of delivery by some wholesaler.

Other middlemen make a specialty of storing, holding and trading these potatoes, and still others make a specialty of buying them from the producer. For each pair of hands of this devious journey to the consumer, a profit and costly charges are added.

Formerly more people used to store potatoes and other vegetables in their basements, and they had cellars in which these foods would keep. Now in the cities millions of people live in flats without storage facilities. All through the north houses are heated with furnaces that spoil the basements for storage. If in some way consumers could buy a season's supply and have some place for storage where vegetables would keep, they would save many charges and be independent of speculators as their fathers were before them.

WHY IS IT?

A dispatch from London says:

"In coroner's court today, at the inquest of the cases of victims of Wednesday's German air raid, the story of the destruction of a school with the death of a score of children was told by the teacher. A bomb dropped directly on the building and pierced the roof and the two upper floors without claiming victims there, but burst in a room on the ground floor in which thirteen children hardly more than infants were killed. Some literally were blown to pieces. Arrangements are being made for a public funeral for the children, whose bodies will be buried in one grave. A monument will be erected over it."

What manner of so-called human is this German kaiser, anyway, who orders bombs dropped on unarmed towns and murders little children? To our mind it isn't so much that the kaiser does it as that the German people stand for it.

The kaiser is a half-Englishman, raised from the cradle to having everyone toady to him, so it is not to be wondered at that he is an insufferable egotist and believes that any nation that would dare to cross him should be blotted out root and branch. But what of the kindly German people who seem to be supporting him in his ruthless warfare? Are they, too, hypnotized by his ego? If that is true, then there will be a sad and awful awakening on the part of the German people.

The psychology of this war is the hardest thing for the average man to grasp.

Cy Vroman, former resident of Ashland, came to the city last week from Portland for an indeterminate stay hereabouts, throughout the roundup and Chautauqua periods. He is a civil war veteran and is fraternizing with the old soldier element. The trip to southern Oregon was made in the family car.

Charley McWilliams of Klamath Falls was in Ashland Wednesday on automobile business. He also visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. McWilliams, his sister, Miss Frances, and his new sister-in-law, Mrs. J. K. McWilliams.

The People's Forum

Studying Southern Oregon Copper Ore.

By A. E. Kellogg.
A vital of vital importance to the development of the copper mines in Josephine and Jackson counties is under way, with considerable progress already made and a fair chance of success. The state and federal bureaus of mines are working in co-operation in securing a practical and efficient concentration of the copper ores in southern Oregon.

Acting Director Swartley of the state bureau of mines and geology and Consulting Metallurgist Coghill of the United States bureau of mines spent several days last week in the Waldo district, where they were ob-



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serving the milling operation at the Waldo and Queen of Bronze copper mines. They were accompanied by Dr. J. F. Reddy, one of the commissioners of the Oregon bureau, and A. H. Gunneil, a mining engineer of Grants Pass. They expressed themselves very freely on their return to Grants Pass as being pleased with the activity in the Waldo district, the tonnage of ore in sight, and the possibilities for increased production in the future.

There are many copper properties in this region which contain, besides the quartz material and copper sulphides, much iron sulphide, usually in the form of pyrrhotite. This iron sulphide has practically the same specific gravity as the copper sulphide, and therefore in any system of gravity concentration using jigs and tables or vanners will be included in the concentrates. Metallurgist Coghill and three others of the bureau have been working at the Oregon bureau's laboratories on the ores which are too low grade to ship crude, and are much pleased with the results so far obtained.

Two processes have been under investigation: magnetic separation and oil flotation. The magnetic separation process was soon discarded as impractical; on the other hand, the oil flotation has so far given flattering results. The advantage of this process is that specific gravity of the minerals plays no part in the separation, and therefore eliminates the iron readily. For example, in ore containing 3.2 per cent copper or about 19 per cent chalcocite, 39 per cent insoluble and nearly 60 per cent pyrrhotite, more than three-fourths of pyrrhotite was eliminated, giving a concentrate assaying 15 per cent copper with an extraction of 90 per cent. In a quartz sulphide containing 1.8 per cent copper a concentration of 11 tons to one was obtained. Concentrate assayed 16.1 and the extraction amounted to 91.8 per cent. The tailings contained only .14 of 1 per cent copper.

The object of the trip west was to make a further study of the ore and

to confer with the mine operators to plan for tests on a larger scale. There is a united movement on the part of the operators in this district to perform these tests locally. The operators are intensely interested in the results of this investigation, and state that if such a process can be put in operation at their copper properties, it will solve the problem that is now impeding the development of the copper mines in southern Oregon. Gold Hill, Ore., June 19, 1917.

Heard and Overheard

(By Lynn D. Mowat.)

Ring Out, Glad Bells.

The Portland Humane Society is backing a movement to have bells put on cats to prevent them from killing songbirds. We would also suggest having bells put on songbirds so that they would scare away the worms, and bells on the worms so that the would scare away the plants on which they feed, and bells on dogs so that they would scare away the cats and save their lives, and bells on dog catchers so they would scare away the dogs and save their lives. and, and, and—why not put bells on all envelopes containing bills mailed to you, so that the bells would scare you away and keep you from paying bills?

Fair Enough.

Boggs had managed to ditch his car, and after hailing a passing farmer tried to arrange a dicker for help. "Why, ya-as, brother," said the farmer, bringing his team to a standstill. "I'll help ye out. Let's see what it'll come to—one day's use of the team, five dollars—" "One day?" retorted Boggs. "It isn't going to take you a day to haul that machine out, is it?" "Why, no," returned the farmer, "but arter I git the five dollars I don't callate to do no more work on till tomorrer."

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