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LET'S FIGHT THE WAR AND POLITICS LATER.

Conservative citizens everywhere will deplore the attempt on the part of some of our misguided statesmen to reopen the party fights that have been our custom in years past. Nothing at this time could be worse for the country than a bitter political fight throughout the land. Every interest of the country demands unity of sentiment and action. Republican politicians could not hope for advantage except at the expense of great harm to their country, and such action on the part of democrats could be nothing but suicidal.

Doubtless there have been mistakes made and blunders committed—what administration has been free from them? But these mistakes have not been such as to call for a political upheaval. We are not ready to admit to our enemy that our leaders have been unequal to the task required of them. If the malcontents will lay aside personal ambitions and put their shoulders to the wheel in an honest endeavor to achieve the great task before us, they will find their ambitions much surer of attainment than by instigating a fight that could have no other effect than to embarrass the administration.

If republican leaders will take ex-Secretary Root's advice and forget that they have any political bias, and if the administration will remember that the patriotism of republicans is just as deep and fervid as their own, we will win through to a glorious victory.

Nothing could give our enemy more comfort at this time than for Americans to revive old political contests and reopen old political sores.

HOW ABOUT THE FARM?

In the working out of the farm problems the coming season the country is up against some stubborn facts. It is useless to blind our eyes to the situation—we are short of farm workers, and that at a time when even more are needed than at any time heretofore. The working of the selective draft may give some relief, but can not entirely remedy matters. Even without the loss of the thousands of young men recently called, the farms have been short-handed for several years.

In this connection we would call attention to some facts that should interest us. It has been noted for some time that many farmers, after years of effective work on their farms, have left them—and moved to the towns, leaving their lands in the care of tenants. This has been bad for the farms in many ways, particularly in that it deprived the lands of the care of men of experience and superior judgment, both so vitally necessary at this time.

These men are still in the towns, hundreds of them, thousands of them. While they may be a substantial factor of the town force, their presence is at this time most urgently demanded on the farms. Every farm in the land is crying out for the guiding hand and brain of its owner—the one person who should have the deepest interest in its success.

In this crisis of the nation's life every owner of a farm who has left

it—wherever possible without too great a sacrifice—should return to the soil and give to it his best labor and thought. It is not merely the matter of his daily labors, though these would count largely in results. There is the more important fact of his experience and broader knowledge of farm problems. His hand at the helm would be an inspiration to the entire farm force and would count powerfully in the final results.

There could be no finer exhibition of patriotism than for the ex-farmers of the country, wherever and however situated, to return to the soil at least through the period of the war, when they could be of such untold aid to their country.

ROSEBURG SOLDIER TELLS OF FRANCE

The following interesting letter published in the Roseburg Evening News from Lenoir Ragsdale, who is with the United States expeditionary forces in France, to his mother, Mrs. J. A. Buchanan of Roseburg, gives an amusing description of the life of the soldiers in France:

Somewhere in France,
January 13, 1918.

My Dear Mother: This is Sunday according to the calendar, but had I not happened to notice it is Sunday I would not have known it, for, at present, one day is the same as another here.

Not being able to tell you just when we left the U. S. or how (except to state we did not swim), or when or where we arrived, or where we are now, I must confine my remarks to personal and private matters.

There are so many wonderful and interesting things to be seen here, and so many postcards I would love to send if I only could, but I'll have to take chances on getting them when we start home.

We think some of the trains in the U. S. A. travel like the "slow train through Arkansas," but you should travel here. We came here in a mixed train, consisting of first, second and third class passage, and side-door Pullmans with straw on the floor.

Up to the time of arriving at this place, after disembarking we had very little opportunity to sleep or rest, as nearly all our moves were in the dark and during very cold weather, and so far as I am able to observe there are no provisions made for heating the coaches, at least the trains used for the transportation of troops.

Aside from colds, we are all doing fine and getting acclimated. There are no closed sewers, so, as for sanitary conditions—well, there are none here. The street cars are about like the old-fashioned horse car, except they are run by trolleys and women. The fare is 10 centimes or about 2 cents. We have not received any pay since October, so have had very little opportunity to test the buying qualities of French money. A franc is the base price, plus or minus so many centimes, 50 centimes equalling a little less than 10 cents.

The houses are made of stone or brick, carved or plain, are quaint, and some are very beautiful. There is a magnificent cathedral here, the

stonework and carvings in stone forming the trimmings being simply marvelous and beautiful in proportion.

Yesterday we received our first mail from the United States, and I was blessed with twenty letters and eight postals. The first postmark I notice is December 4 and the last December 21.

On the boat over I shared a stateroom with four other first sergeants and we ate with the second lieutenants.

The United States has many novel and clever ways of deceiving the enemy, of which I will tell you—when I see you.

To look through the leaded windows of the cafes and there see people of all nations, dressed in the style and flashy colors of their country, all wining, dining and flirting, gives one a very intelligent insight into the Bohemian life and customs at least in this section. It matters not whether you can understand each other, so long as you can smile or have your shekels handy—you are a comrade.

We can see Belgian refugees every day, some working, others being taken care of by the French in buildings provided especially for them.

I received a fruit cake by mail yesterday, and it is delicious. Cakes and dainties are out of sight here. Candy is worth its weight in gold—that is when you have to buy it.

I had a French haircut and shave the other day. Shaves are 25 centimes, or 5 cents. I sat in a straight-back chair, then my face was lathered about a foot thick for five minutes, then the operation commenced.

After using one razor on one side of the face they pick up another one and finish that side before shaving the other. Then you wash your own face in COLD water, then they bring out a spray pump or atomizer and spray you with a tonic, followed by a rub with camphor, or fire, I don't know which. Then they powder you, and after leaving part of your face and 2 1/2 iron boys the operation is called successfully finished, and your burning face attests to the fact, for you certainly feel finished.

With best wishes to all inquiring friends and wishing you all a happy New Year, as ever,

Your devoted son,
LENOIR RAGSDALE.

WOMEN TO RECEIVE SPECIAL WAR COURSE

The surgeon general of the United States has selected Reed College as one of six certified institutions for the training of reconstruction aides. All applicants for such training from the western part of the United States will be referred by the war department to Reed College.

Reconstruction aides are women employed by the surgeon general to give remedial exercises prescribed for the care of patients in hospitals and other sanitary formations of the army.

Women graduates of Reed College, with physical education as their major subject, are qualified for appointment as reconstruction aides without further training. A special course of three months will be given at Reed College beginning March 1, 1918.

The course comprises instruction in anatomy, physiology, personal hygiene, posture, theory of bandaging, corrective gymnastics and other remedial exercises.

The course has been arranged by Dr. Bertha Stuart, professor of physical education, now on temporary leave of absence from Reed College for service in France. Instruction will be given by Dr. Harry B. Torrey, Charles S. Botsford, Miss Frieda Goldsmith and Miss Dorothy Elliott, of the faculty of Reed College, and by Dr. Norman C. Peace, medical examiner of Reed College, and Dr. Otis Akin, orthopedic surgeon.

Women wishing to take the course must make application to the secretary of Reed College on blanks provided for the purpose. Applicants must be between the ages of 22 and 40 years.

The surgeon general announces that "the aides must be women with powers of personal subordination, able to co-operate generally, and capable of demonstrating 'team play,' as it is essential that this new force have a standard and morale of the highest order. On this spirit, more than any other thing, will the physical re-education of returned soldiers depend."

UNIVERSITY REGENTS CRUSH DISLOYALTY

Any disloyal acts or expressions of opinion on the part of any member of the faculty of the University of Oregon will cause the immediate expulsion of such member if the charges against him are found to be true by the board of regents of the university, under a resolution passed at the annual meeting of the board of regents held in the administration building Saturday.

The resolution stated that the regents had heard reports and rumors questioning the loyalty of some of the instructors, and while they recognized the right of the industrial force or other employees of the university to have their private opinions, they deprecated any expression of opinion, act or conduct on the part of such instructors or employees indicating disloyalty to the United States or tending to embarrass the nation in enforcing any of its laws or policies to win the war.

The president of the university was directed to promptly report to the executive committee the name of any instructor or employee accused by any responsible citizen.

NEW INDUSTRY IN SIGHT FOR OREGON

Growing castor beans may soon become an important industry in Oregon, if investigations now being made by the University of Oregon school of commerce lead to successful conclusions.

Castor beans now have a tremendous commercial value because the oil which is extracted from them is used for lubricating airplane motors. The oil is hard to obtain and the beans can be grown only in the warmer climates in a damp atmosphere.

Government officials and representatives of the school of commerce believe that certain parts of western and southern Oregon are well adapted to this purpose.

On account of the certainty that airplanes will play an important part in the commercial development of the country after the war, the demand for castor oil and hence for castor beans will be permanent.

\$1,000,000 GOAL SET FOR MARCH 1

Portland, Ore., Feb. 21.—With thrift stamp and war savings stamp sales in the state for February to date well over the \$100,000 mark, and with total Oregon sales over \$851,000, the war savings campaign executive committee has set \$1,000,000 as the goal for March 1.

The state at large, following the complete organization of county organizations, is responding vigorously to the thrift appeal.

Especially good work is being done by the school children, who are entering into the campaign with all the enthusiasm and effort of patriotic young Americans.

BEST WAR-TIME RECIPES.

Maple Layer Cake.

Two and one-half tablespoons shortening, 3/4 cup sugar, 1 egg, 1 egg yolk, 1/2 cup milk, 1 1/2 cups corn flour, 3/4 cup flour, 3 teaspoons Royal Baking Powder, 1/4 teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon vanilla. Cream shortening, add sugar, add beaten eggs and one-half the corn flour and flour which have been sifted with the baking powder and salt; mix well. Add milk and the remainder of flour; add flavoring. Beat well and bake in greased layer tins in hot oven 10 to 12 minutes. Cover layers and top with the following maple icing: Two cups maple or corn



"The Bank with the Chime Clock"

Patriotic Principles

THE elimination of needless spending and heedless using for the duration of the War will contribute toward the PROTECTION of your country and add to your own PROSPERITY.

Practice Household Thrift by the aid of one of our LOOSELEAF EXPENSE DIARIES. Call for one.

Keep on Buying Thrift and War Savings Stamps—and Building Up that Bank Account.

The First National Bank
ASHLAND, OREGON

E. V. CARTER, PRES.
CH. VAUPEL, VICE-PRES.
J. W. MC COY, CASHIER.
CLARK BUSH, ASST. CASH.

French reign of terror look like a Sunday school picnic.—James W. Ceard, former ambassador to Germany.

Judge F. L. Tou Velle, who is supporting one of the war orphans in France, received a nice letter from the mother of the orphan, Monday. The letter was written in the French language and showed a deep spirit of thankfulness for the aid rendered by the genial judge.—Jacksonville Post.

The hog is the most patriotic citizen among us. No matter how much or how little he is worth, he keeps right on rooting for us.

Every disloyal word sinks a screw in an American soldier's coffin. Are you driving screws?

KLAMATH BOY FIRST TO ASK FOR BONDS

Martin Adams, the 13-year-old son of J. Frank Adams of Klamath Falls, who is now recovering from an operation at the Klamath hospital, is believed to be the first person in the state of Oregon to apply for the third Liberty Loan bonds. His check for \$500 accompanies the application to Campaign Manager Charles J. Ferguson.

Remarkable Remarks.

Man is like wax in woman's hands.—Mary Garden.

The needle is mightier than the sword.—Cardinal Gibbons.

Every man will be taxed until it hurts.—Congressman Claude Kitchin.

Germany can be beaten! Germany must be beaten!—General Pershing.

I am a pacifist, but I have suspended my pacifism until we whip the kaiser.—Bishop Charles B. Mitchell, St. Paul.

Our present and immediate task is to win the war, and nothing shall turn us aside from it until it is accomplished.—President Wilson.

Only a miracle can bring peace. Either Germany must be crushed or our enemies defeated. There is no alternative.—Maximilian Harden, German Socialist leader.

The United States is honeycombed with a Bolshevik composed of I. W. W. leaders, German spies, stealthy Lenines in diplomacy and weak Trotskyes of American pacifism.—Governor Brough, Arkansas.

If the kaiser is beaten and the Germans revolt, they will, because of their greater brutality, make the



WASH THE KIDNEYS!

All the blood in the body passes thru the kidneys every few minutes. This is why the kidneys play such an important role in health or disease. By some mysterious process the kidney selects what ought to come out of the blood and takes it out. If the kidneys are not good-workmen and become congested—poisons accumulate and we suffer from backache, headache, limbo, rheumatism or gout. The urine is often cloudy, full of sediment; channels often get sore and sleep is disturbed at night. So it is that Dr. Pierce, of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute in Buffalo, N. Y., advises "Washing the Kidneys," by drinking six to eight glasses of water between meals and then if you want to take a harmless medicine that will clear the channels and cure the annoying symptoms, go to your nearest drugist and obtain Anuric (double strength). This "Anuric," which is so many times more potent than lithia—will drive out the uric acid poisons and bathe the kidneys and channels in a soothing liquid. If you desire, write for free medical advice and send sample of water for free examination. Experience has taught Dr. Pierce that "Anuric" is a most powerful agent in dissolving uric acid, as hot water melts sugar. "Anuric" is a regular insurance and life-saver for all.

Bell Telephone Volunteers

More than 7,000 employes of the Bell System are now enrolled or in actual military service, including fourteen battalions of Signal Corps reserves. Many Bell employes are members of the Federalized National Guard or of the Naval Coast Defense Reserve.

Over ten per cent. of the male employes of the company are now or soon will be engaged in active military service. A large proportion of these Bell System volunteers are telephone engineers and technically trained men. They leave gaps in the Bell ranks not easily filled. There is not a man of them who has not proved his loyalty in the service of the public, and not a man who will not give unreservedly the same large measure of devotion wherever the path of duty leads.

One of our great problems, incident to the war, has been to readjust our organization and meet this heavy loss to our working forces, and at the same time to take care of the tremendous increase in telephone traffic with as little impairment to the service as possible.

The Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company

Plaza Barber Shop
"On the Plaza"
Guaranteed shaves or whiskers refunded
J. A. Yeo, Prop.