

**Fruit and Farm**

**Control of Wild Oats.**

Wild oats, the worst weed pest in the hard spring wheat area, can be controlled by rotating crops and by efficient tillage methods. As the eradication methods differ according to the soil and climatic conditions, a specialist of the United States Department of Agriculture, in a new publication, describing the control of this pest, Farmers' Bulletin 833, divides the hard spring wheat area of North Dakota, South Dakota and Minnesota into three general divisions and suggests methods for each.

These divisions are the Red River valley division, which includes western Minnesota and eastern North Dakota; the western division, which consists primarily of western North Dakota; and the southern division, composed largely of eastern South Dakota and southwestern Minnesota.

The principle of eradication in all the methods suggested by the government specialist is to cause the seeds of the wild oat to germinate and then to destroy the seedlings before they mature. The methods advocated for each section described in detail in the bulletin may be stated

dense growth, which has a tendency to smother weeds. After the barley is harvested the land should be plowed and pastured in order to eradicate any surviving oat plants.

Method No. 6.—Barley and rye—Plow the land shallow (three inches) in the fall. Early the following spring disk or harrow and seed to barley or oats. Harvest this crop for hay while the wild oat plants are still green. Then plow the land five or six inches deep, and in August seed to winter rye. The following summer, after the rye is harvested, plow the land shallow. Late the next spring after the volunteer rye and wild oats have come up, plow again five or six inches deep and seed to barley. The barley may be harvested for grain before the wild oat seeds are sufficiently matured to germinate.

**Which Methods to Apply.**

In the Red River valley division, where the soil is a heavy clay and moisture is plentiful, it is probable that the most desirable method to use is No. 3. In the southern division, where the growing season and climatic conditions are more favorable for the production of corn, it is likely that method No. 4 will be found most practicable. In this area the seasons are not so severe as in the areas farther north and winter rye is a more profitable crop. Method No. 2 also may be found effective. In the western division, where the soil is more sandy and the rainfall lighter, methods Nos. 1 and 5 will be most effective, though methods Nos. 2 and 3 may prove to be valuable.

The bulletin, now ready for distribution, also describes the damage done by the wild oat, tells how to identify the plant, and gives suggestions as to how to avoid infestation of fields.

**GERMAN CULTURE NOT A RECENT PRACTICE**

"Every village they have passed through has been the victim of what is only organized pillage. Every city has been practically sacked, ransacked on system; its citizens plundered, its civil officials terrorized, imprisoned, outraged, or killed. The civil populations have been, contrary to the usage of modern warfare, forced to serve the invading armies, brutally put to death, reduced to wholesale starvation and desolation. Vast tracts of the richest and most industrious districts of Europe have been deliberately stripped and plunged into famine, solely in order that the invaders might make war cheaply. Irregular troops, contrary to all the practice of war, have been systematically murdered, and civil populations indiscriminately massacred, solely to spread terror. A regular system of ingenious terrorism has been directed against civilians, as horrible as anything in the history of civil or religious wars. Large and populous cities have been, not once, but twenty, thirty, forty times, bombarded and burnt, and the women and children in them wantonly slaughtered, with the sole object of inflicting suffering. All this has been done not in license or passion, but by the calculating ferocity of scientific soldiers."

The above was not written, though it might have been, yesterday, last week, last month, or last year. It appeared in the English Fortnightly Review February, 1871, shortly before the surrender of Paris. Frederick Harrison, the writer, is still alive. His statements were true then, are true now. Julius Caesar in his Commentaries narrates events which show that even before the time of Christ the Germans demonstrated the possession of "kultur." It is no new thing; and hundreds of thousands of men will have died in vain in this war if this sinister thing is not absolutely and utterly exterminated forever by the forces of civilization arrayed against it.

**WE WISH TO EXPLAIN UNFAIR COMPETITION**

Our statement in our circular, where we say we believe it to the workman's interest not to patronize any business that is not American enough to close at 6 p. m., in accord with other stores. There are just exceptions to this—drug stores, for instance, where we must get medicines for the sick; places of amusement, confectionery and cigar stores, restaurants, etc. But why should any shoe shop in Ashland be so unjust to labor as to work from 6 in the morning till 10 or 11 at night? He ought to give someone a job if he has so much work. No shoe repair shop or shoemaker would dare to do such an unjust act against labor organization in a union town.

We want our competitor to close at 6 p. m. as we and the other stores do. We want you to help us by taking your shoes to a shop that closes at 6 p. m. If you don't like our work, for goodness sake take your shoes to the shop in the Allen block. Let's work together and have shorter working days. If you are a friend of the Overland shoe shop, just insist that he close the day's business at 6 p. m. as other stores do and make garden. That is all we are asking in justice to America's workmen.

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**Here and There**

Last week during the warmest night a hobo, seeking some warm place to spend the night, found one of the doors to the refrigerator cars being loaded with broccoli slightly open, and he proceeded to make his headquarters there for the night. The next morning as Guy Black was preparing to finish loading the car, he was startled by hearing a voice from within say, "Don't lock me in," when he made an investigation and found that the "hob" had spent the night in the car. It was fully loaded for shipment, having about six tons of ice on board. The veteran of the road could have found more pleasant quarters on any river bank.—Roseburg Review.

The Indians of Klamath reservation are willing and eager to help Food Administrator Hoover win the war, but are in need of instruction in regard to using the wheat substitutes, according to Miss Ada Rice, field worker at the reservation. Miss Rice says that the Indians are very good cooks, for the most part, but that they are very wasteful and throw away food which could be used. As yet they do not observe the meatless and wheatless days, although they save meat by using a great deal of fish. The Indians are also ready to help in a financial way to bring victory, says Miss Rice, and are willing purchasers of Thrift stamps and Liberty bonds.—Klamath Falls Herald.

Siskiyou county's first contingent of the second draft started for American Lake Tuesday, thirteen enlisting at Yreka and eight from outside points. The call was for sixteen, but five alternates were sent also to insure the full number if some should fail to pass the examination at the camp. The boys were entertained Monday evening at a minstrel show which was given at Peters' theatre, and during the evening patriotic addresses were made by Senator W. B. Smeader and Attorney H. R. Raynes. The bunch got off in good shape on the noon train the next day.—Yreka News.

Mr. Miller, a homesteader on the west fork of the Illinois river, was brought to this city Wednesday by A. C. Lichen, charged with killing stock. A search of the premises revealed a barrel of pickled beef. Mr. Miller states that he found an animal which had just been shot and he completed butchering and made use of the meat.—Grants Pass Courier.

Douglas county's contribution to the Thrift stamp and war savings stamp sales in Oregon is reported at \$55,961.87. County Chairman I. B. Riddle was officially notified of these figures by State Distributor Jesse A. Currey of Portland. This is probably far short of the sales in Douglas county, as the Portland headquarters have no way of knowing what the postoffice sales amount to. In fact, the figures of sales at the various postoffices will not be available for probably a week, according to a statement made by Postmaster Reizenstein this morning, as reports from the rural offices come in slowly. As soon as these sales are reported and tabulated the actual amount of sales to April 1 can be given out.—Roseburg Review.

The Copper Eagle mine, about four miles from Galice, will be the scene of much activity in a short time. P. B. Wickham, with men and supplies, went to Galice Saturday and for the next 20 days they will be busy preparing for the season's work.—Grants Pass Observer.

**ROMANCE IN WRITING ENDS DISASTROUSLY**

Another romance conducted after the correspondence method was punctured at Cottage Grove last week when Annie Cruson, who formerly came from Nebraska, was divorced from her husband, Albert H. Cruson. According to the story told by Mrs. Cruson on the stand at court, she had never seen Cruson until a few hours previous to their marriage in Vancouver, Wash., February 25 of this year. They had been corresponding

for some time, relatives of Cruson in Nebraska having told her of him and vice versa.

Mrs. Cruson testified that her husband, before their marriage and before she made the trip to the coast, told her that he had considerable money and that he was ready to build a new house for her in Cottage Grove immediately after the wedding. After the ceremony in Vancouver they proceeded to Cottage Grove, she said, and she found that he lived in an old shack which was extremely filthy throughout. She said that some of the old clothes of his first wife, who had died two years previous, were still under a bed where they had been thrown before or after her death, and that the house was in a deplorable state, appearing as if it had not been cleaned for years. She testified that Cruson had borrowed \$50 to go to Vancouver to get married on and stated that many of his representations as to his condition and financial standing were absolutely false.

Mrs. Cruson was allowed to resume her former name, Annie Sherman.

**ZONE SYSTEM TRIED IN EASTERN OREGON**

The new zone system for rural school supervision, after being tried out one year in Polk and Marion counties and certain sections of eastern Oregon, formally is declared an efficient and successful plan. Prof. M. S. Pittman, head of the department of rural education, recently said the teachers, pupils and school supervisors had speeded up their work and each had learned much from the other.

Under the plan each county is divided into six zones. The county supervisor spends an entire week in each zone. He studies its characteristics and observes how it is progressing with classroom work. The teacher draws up outlines and follows well-established pedagogical principles in presenting the lesson. After the supervisor has seen how each teacher prefers to teach, a "critique" is held, all teachers of the zone being present.

The principles of the system, it is explained, are very similar to those used in practice school teaching, as recommended by the United States Department of Education. The chief purpose of the system is self-instruction and an exchange of ideas.

**W. S. S. "PRIMER" ISSUED TO PUBLIC**

The Liberty Loan Bonds and War Savings Stamps are in no wise rivals. No effort should be made to make them such. Any effort to do so is a blow at the government's war-winning preparations.

The Liberty Loans and the War Savings Stamps are two forms of the same financial operation of the government. They are both authorized by vote of congress and are intended to supplement each other.

War Savings Stamps, particularly, however, should be bought with savings—savings accumulated by the purchase and accumulation of Thrift Stamps. They furnish one means by which non-essentials can be transformed into essentials.

As to the status of the Liberty Bond and the War Stamp the government, in its W. S. S. "primer," asks itself questions and answers them itself as follows:

Q. What security is behind the War Savings Stamp?

A. The United States government promises to pay \$5 for each stamp on January 1, 1923. This promise is backed by the faith and honor of the United States and by the taxing power of this country, which is the richest nation in the world.

Q. Why does the United States borrow this money?

A. To pay the expenses of the war. Q. When I lend my money to the government would it be safer to buy a government bond rather than these War Savings Stamps?

A. When a War Savings Stamp is attached to a War Savings Certificate it becomes a government obligation with the same security as the Liberty Bonds now held by more than 10,000,000 Americans.

Q. Is the 4 per cent interest compounded quarterly on War Savings Certificates paid in the same way as the interest on Liberty Bonds?

A. No. The Liberty Bond interest is paid every six months, but the in-

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here only briefly. For convenience the methods are numbered and in some sections a combination of several methods sometimes may be desirable, the specialist says.

**Methods of Eradication.**

Method No. 1.—Summer fallow or pasture—This method consists in allowing infested land to lie fallow during the summer and by plowing and pasturing to destroy the successive growths of wild oats as they germinate from seeds brought near the surface.

Method No. 2.—Winter Rye—The land should be plowed in the fall and seeded to winter rye, using an early maturing variety. The rye will mature and can be harvested the following spring before the wild oat seeds are sufficiently mature to germinate. The field then should be plowed or the stubble pastured during the rest of the season.

Method No. 3.—Meadow—Throughout the Red River valley where heavy soils predominate wild oat seed will not live in the ground more than two years. The common practice, therefore, for destroying the weed there is to seed the land to some crop for hay such as alfalfa, or timothy and clover, and after two or three years the wild oats will be entirely eradicated.

Method No. 4.—Intertilled crops—Wherever rotations which include intertilled crops can be practiced it is a comparatively simple matter to keep this weed under control. The intertillage hastens the germination of the seeds which are left in the soil, and additional tillage kills the young seedlings.

Method No. 5.—Early barley—Plow in the autumn to a depth of three inches and prepare a good seed bed for harrowing. Harrow again in the early spring in order to promote the germination of the wild oats. After they have germinated they should be plowed under five or six inches deep and a good seed bed prepared. Plant immediately an early maturing variety of barley. This crop not only matures early but produces a very

interest on the War Savings Certificates accumulates and is paid to you in one sum on January 1, 1923.

Q. Why isn't the interest paid in the same manner on both War Savings Certificates and Liberty Bonds?

A. It would be very complicated and expensive to pay interest every six months on \$5 stamps, and for that reason the United States government retains the interest until January 1, 1923, at which time it pays you the compound interest and the principal, amounting to \$5, the face value of the War Savings Stamp.

Q. Shall I sell Liberty Bonds to buy War Savings Stamps?

A. No. The security behind Liberty Bonds and War Savings Certificates is the same. Keep your Liberty Bonds and buy War Savings Stamps also.

Q. Is the money received from War Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps used for the same purpose as the money received from Liberty Bonds?

A. Yes.

Q. Should I take money out of the savings bank to buy War Savings Stamps?

A. No. You should save as much as you can every day and buy Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps with these savings.

Q. How did congress authorize these War Savings Certificates?

A. By act approved September 24, 1917.

Q. How large an amount of War Savings Certificates can be issued under the present law?

A. \$2,000,000,000.

**SIGNAL BATTALION READY FOR FRANCE**

Oregon boys in the signal battalion of the U. S. Marine Corps are now at an eastern port anxiously awaiting orders to sail for "over there" and get a crack at the kaiser. This battalion is formed of men who have signaled under fire at Vera Cruz.

Hayti and Santo Domingo, and recruits from Mare Island, California, and Paris Island, South Carolina. The non-commissioned staff are all veterans of campaigns with the marines all over the world. Eleven of the commissioned officers are men who have earned promotion from the ranks. The enlisted personnel represents graduates from over twenty of the leading colleges and universities, such as Harvard, Cornell, Utica, Tufts, Oberlin, Lehigh, Iowa State, Nebraska, Minnesota, University of Oregon and Oregon Agricultural College.

More interesting than the diversity of colleges are the numerous trades, businesses and professions represented. There are farmers, miners, druggists, civil engineers, students of medicine, electricians, musicians, carpenters and so on through the complete gamut of American industries.

The battalion is divided into three classes of signaling. They are visual, consisting of wigwag, semaphore, heliograph, blinking and searchlight. The other branches are telephony and radio or wireless.

Little Finland asked for a son of the kaiser as her ruler, and the kaiser sent his armies ahead to be sure of the right kind of a reception for the kid. The kaiser is wise—the kid might get lost.

When Billy Sunday finishes in Chicago he will go to France. Billy needs rest and quiet.

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