

ASHLAND TIDINGS

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Bert R. Greer..... Editor

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

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ILLITERACY COSTS MILLIONS

The Saturday Evening Post strikes a most vulnerable spot in our national economy when it makes the astounding declaration that this country loses over eight hundred millions of dollars yearly through the illiteracy of its people.

At first glance this would seem to be an exaggerated estimate, but when one comes to carefully consider the limitations of an illiterate the statement does not seem so overdrawn. The illiterate man or woman is at a discount in every avenue of industry. He or she is incapable of filling any but the most menial of positions, and even the work of these lines is not nearly so well executed, as a general thing, by illiterates as by those of moderate learning. Probably the most disastrous effect of illiteracy is found on the farms of the country.

An illiterate farmer as a general proposition is a back number. Progress is foreign to his nature. Unable to read and keep pace with world thought and world improvement, he clings to antiquated methods in his work, with the result that frequently a great per cent of his effort is wasted. Of course, this is not always the case, but too often it is. The Post's estimate of eight hundred millions, rightly applied, would go a long way toward ridding the country of this source of shame and mortification.

GOOD OLD "CORN PONE"

The wheat shortage is destined to make the people of the United States acquainted for the first time in their history with the great American grain—corn. When one comes to think of it, it is really surprising how few people in our land really appreciate this grain as they should. Corn bread, rightly made, has no superior as a regular article of diet. Those who have become accustomed to its use frequently prefer it to all other bread, and insist that one never loses relish for it.

Corn was the staple article of food of the American Indian, than whom a finer race physically never existed. It was also the mainstay of the African slaves of the south for two centuries, and on it they thrived and labored. It is acknowledged by leading physicians that corn bread is much more healthful than wheat bread, and when once one has acquired a taste for it he becomes a convert for life. It is the merest drivel, to say nothing of craven disloyalty, for any of our people to bewail a forced abstinence from wheat bread so long as we have untold millions



of the best grain God ever caused to grow out of the ground.

SAVE SUGAR NOW TO INSURE FOR CANNING

In order to make sure that there is sufficient sugar to meet the requirements of the 1918 canning season, the United States food administration is making a renewed appeal for greater conservation of sugar.

If you want to be sure of your canned logan berries next winter, favorite marmalade, quince jelly, or help Mr. Hoover save sugar for the housewives, who are relied upon to fill the pantry shelves with all these good things in the canning season.

Arrangements have been made whereby every housewife, by signing an official certificate, will be able to secure an ample supply of sugar for canning and preserving fruits and her family upon assuring the government over her own signature, that the sugar will be used for this purpose only and that she will limit her household in the use of sugar for all other purposes to three pounds per person per month.

Now, in order to provide this supply of sugar for the home canners, Mr. Hoover calls upon us all to do a little extra saving on sweets. By using less sugar in your tea or coffee and eliminating all frosting or sweetened fillings in cakes and by eating less candy or no candy at all everybody can help save sugar for the canners. Instead of sugar use cane, corn and maple syrups, honey or molasses in cooking.

To sweeten your cereals serve them with syrup or sweet fruits, and extra important of all, stay your hand when it reaches for the sugar bowl. That extra spoonful sprinkled over your strawberries or ladled into your coffee may seem only a little bit, but with everybody doing it, the spoonfuls soon mount up to sacks.

NOBODY SCARE-PROOF. NOT EVEN VETERANS

"Just smell of this paper I am writing on and if it does not smell of powder it is not the fault of the Boches. I am now about five minutes, walk from the German front line trenches and am writing this from a place where even a 42-centimeter would make no impression. Sounds fishy, but it is true. I got a real taste of war this afternoon while coming up. The adjutant and I were driving up in a buckboard behind a pair of fast mules. The Germans seem to take a fancy to the road we traveled and shells began to drop with their customary regularity. You can hear them on their way and tell how near they are going to land by the sound. We got along all right and arrived at our destination. Oh, yes, I forgot to say we were up for the purpose of paying the boys and I was sitting on a strong box containing \$15,000," writes Carl Standish of Battery A 101st artillery from France, in a letter published in a recent exchange. "We got out of the team and I went in with the box and had just come out of the dugout when z-z-z, along come a big Boche shell. Whang! She landed

about 25 yards off and we all ducked and then everyone had the laugh on the other fellow. No one hurt, but all scared.

"Don't care how brave a man is, I know he's scared of the big ones. Why, the other day a French major who had been on the job ever since the war started, made a 15-foot dive into a dugout to escape one. This paymaster's job sounds like one of the safest in the army, but when I tell you what I have been through the past week you may change your mind. On two different nights pieces of shrapnel came through the roof of the place where I was sleeping, and another night during an air raid, one Frenchman was killed and 16 wounded less than 750 yards away. Oh, yes, I am seeing a little bit of the war—and now that I am at the front can write more fully of it. Just then a shell landed on the roof, but don't worry, for there is 20 feet of solid stone above my head and it is the safest place I have been in a week. But if you go outside you keep your eye peeled for the nearest shell hole or dugout and make a world record run when you hear one coming over. Our regiment has not lost a man yet. So don't worry. I am all right and am going to sleep now.

"The guns are quiet tonight, occasionally you hear them bang away but it is only regular fire. Would it not be fine if you could come and live this life for a week to see what it is really like? It is a queer sensation the first time you are under fire and know that they are firing to get you. That is the part that seems to make you sore. We got pretty well used to fire during our training period, but there is an altogether different feeling when they begin to throw them at you. I honestly don't fear shells half as much as I do gas, for you can hear shells coming and even if you are unfortunate enough to bet in the way the chances are that you will not be killed unless it hits mighty close—but the gas gets you and gets you quick if you don't see it.

"Of course in the danger zones we wear our helmets or masks at the alert and anyone who is at all nimble can adjust one in four seconds. We have had much drilling in this subject, for it is darned important, and are all prepared for emergencies. I have been through the gas chamber and have experienced the effects of lachrymal (tear) gas. After staying in the chamber a few minutes you are ordered to remove your mask, and let me tell you it is a case of quick exit after that. I cried for 10 minutes, and at that it was only a mild mixture. Nice smelling stuff, too—not bad at all. The chlorine is the most deadly and I hope I never get up against it."

TIME FOR CALYX SPRAY ON APPLES

All apples should be sprayed within ten days from the time the petals fall. The object of this calyx application is to thoroughly cover the calyx end of the apple with arsenate of lead before the calyx closes. If spraying is done too early the petals will be coated and will drop off, leaving the calyx proper without a thorough covering. In large orchards where it takes several days to make the application, spraying should start when about 80 per cent of the petals are off. A few orchards in the valley are ready for this application at the present time. There will be a difference of a few days to a week or ten days in different localities. Get your spray tanks ready and start as soon as the petals are practically off.

Where it is necessary to spray for scab, use 1 gallon lime sulphur to 25 gallons water and 2 pounds of arsenate of lead paste or 1 pound of powdered arsenate to 50 gallons of water. Use plenty of pressure with a driving spray so as to penetrate into the base of the calyx. Spray directly into the calyx for the calyx cannot be coated by striking it from the side.

Green aphids is showing up in some orchards and where it is necessary to spray for this, add 1 pint nicotine sulphate to 100 gallons of the above combination. Where nicotine is to be used without lime-sulphur, add 4 pounds of soap to 100 gallons.

Pear orchards infected with scab should be sprayed at this time with lime sulphur 1 to 50 and arsenate of lead may be added where it is necessary to control leaf-eating insects such as the sawfly larvae, cankerworm, cutworm, etc. It is not necessary at this time to spray all pears with arsenate of lead because the calices do not close up so thoroughly on pears and may be filled with arsenate at the next application.

C. C. CATE,
Dated May 1. County Pathologist.

J. S. MacMurray, teacher of singing. Address Hotel Austin. 45-1f

OREGON ARTILLERY ON THEIR WAY TO FRANCE

"The Canadians were all seasick, or sick for fear of submarines. You Yanks are worried sick for fear you won't get enough to eat."

So one of the crew of the vessel that took the 65th artillery of Oregon, Washington and California overseas set forth our case, according to a letter written by an Oregon soldier, says the Portland Telegram.

The Canadians not only do not need the quantity of food that an American must have, but they actually do not want more. They'd sooner win "this man's war"—as the soldiers say.

This trip of the 65 has been rather lacking the beauty and glamour of the first voyage, through the canal. The Atlantic crossing is less picturesque and pleasant, fraught with the sadder side of leaving home and the relentless consciousness that death lurks in the very waves. The rapid changes of temperature from the cool of Oregon to the heat of Panama and back to the ice of New York in a fortnight have laid the men open to gripe and tonsillitis. Aside from these diseases there has been surprisingly little real sickness on the vessel.

The sea has been rough in comparison with the glassiness of the Pacific, but the whole trip from the time the men left the Pacific coast has been one of pleasant weather and climate.

The manifestations that the men have seen during the course of their trip have gone a long way toward convincing them of the enormous character of the undertaking upon which they have embarked. In the thousands of miles that they have traveled they have never for a minute been without some reminder of the vastness of this world war and the tremendous length of the tentacles that are supplying the allies with the means of pursuing the conflict. As they near the European coast the increasing tenseness is easily felt and the men are knowing more and more surely that they are going out on the largest task that time has ever set.

Oregon homes were far away that night the 65th left port, but the hearts of the men that lined the rails and watched the lights of America go down into the western horizon were none the less full. They have come to a realization of the "united" nature of the states and have lost much of the provincialism that youth so often carries with it. They looked back at those dimming lights and knew that ways would be long and paths hard before those wan gleams would rise out of the sea to greet the returning regiment.

Many expressions of regret were made, but no one heard a voice that would have exchanged positions with the proudest civilian youth in all the land behind those fading lights.

MEN TAUGHT USE OF RIFLES IN CAMP

The national army and many organizations of the national guard having been equipped with the United States rifle, model of 1917 (modified Enfield), it became necessary to devise some plan whereby troops could be efficiently trained in the use of this weapon in short time.

A statement authorized by the ordnance department tells how experts in shooting, many of them members of United States teams which won international shooting matches, were commissioned and sent to various camps to instruct officers and men in shooting and in the operation and care of the rifle.

In one camp officers under instruction from these men gave a demonstration in dismounting and assembling this rifle, while blindfolded, the record time being 7 minutes for dismounting and 22 minutes for assembling. There are 86 parts to the rifle. These officers in turn instruct mechanics classes, the mechanics being trained to make repairs to rifles in the field. Frequently they have to do their work at night, when they will not be allowed to use lights, and therefore they must be thoroughly trained in taking down the rifle and putting in new parts by sense of touch.

WHAT IS WHEAT BREED TO A FINAL VICTORY?

Mr. Louis Parker, the eminent English dramatist, recently penned a stirring message to the front on behalf of the British people. The last two lines read:

In God's name, what are eggs and tea Compared with final victory?
"The American people," say a food administration bulletin, "must ask themselves this question in regard to wheat. What does it matter whether we eat barley, corn meal, or oatmeal bread, as compared with the winning of this war?"

"We have suddenly come to realize that it is not an easy battle to



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ASHLAND, OREGON

EV CARTER, PRES.
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CLARK BUSH, ASST. CASH.

win; that there is even a possibility of a war to be lost. Every American should face this possibility.

"America must give and give of all that she has. France has suffered and bled for nearly four years. All this time she has been fighting our enemy, the enemy of all civilization. And now our own sacrifices have begun.

"We must make this sacrifice count for victory. We must give up our wheat to the allies. As a military weapon, wheat is as valuable as gunpowder; it is as necessary as shrapnel. The necessity for limiting ourselves now to one and one-half pounds of flour per person per week and even of going without it entirely, must not find us slacking. We have corn, oats, barley and potatoes in plenty. Is going without wheat too great a price to pay for freedom? There can be no question. What really matters is to see that the armies are fed. It is up to America, and America must meet the crisis."

50,000 VOICES.

And Many Are the Voices of Ashland People.

Fifty thousand voices—what a grand chorus! And that's the number of American men and women who are publicly praising Doan's Kidney Pills for relief from backache, kidney and bladder ills. They say it to friends. They tell it in the home papers. Ashland people are in this chorus.

Here's an Ashland case: J. R. Maxedon, newspaper agent, 977 B street, says: "I couldn't say too much in praise of Doan's Kidney Pills, for I have never found anything that has done me so much good when I have needed a kidney medicine. I use Doan's Kidney Pills whenever I have backache or I notice my kidneys are not acting properly, and it takes only one box to fix me up in fine shape."

Price 60c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Maxedon had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y.

Phone news items to the Tidings.

For Governor GUS C. MOSER

Republican



President Oregon State Senate

FOR A VIGOROUS PROSECUTION OF THE WAR TO A VICTORIOUS CONCLUSION.

FOR STRICT BUSINESS PRINCIPLES IN MANAGEMENT OF STATE AFFAIRS.

FOR RURAL CREDITS EXTENSION, IRRIGATION, DRAINAGE AND DEVELOPMENT OF ALL OUR RESOURCES.

FOR ASSISTANCE BY PORTLAND CAPITAL AND BUSINESS TO EVERY SECTION OF OUR GREAT STATE.

FOR THE RIGHTS OF BOTH LABOR AND CAPITAL UNDER A SCHEME OF MUTUAL CO-OPERATION.

For Good Roads, but Fighting the Paving Trust

We are paying about \$5000 more per 16-foot mile of Bitulithic pavement in Oregon than is being paid in Washington. Let us build good roads in every county in the state—GIVE EVERY COUNTY A SQUARE DEAL. Elect MOSER and you will forever banish the subtle influence of the Paving Trust from Oregon politics.

AGGRESSIVELY INDEPENDENT

A Patriotic American

A Native of Wisconsin, Age 47

For 27 Years A Resident of Oregon

The Man Who Put the Rogue River Fish Bill Through the Senate

(Paid Adv)