



Come in and
Examine the
TIRE
With a thousand
claws.

All sizes

SOLD BY THE

Overland
Millner
Co.

SOLDIERS' LETTERS

June 16, 1918.
Dear Parents: Well, another Sunday, so will use some of the time to write a few lines. We are now located at a camp built by the 22nd brigade which came over some time last December. Although almost everything is done on a small scale, we turn out quite a bit of lumber every day.

"Buck" Cramer is with the 22nd brigade. I saw him a few days ago. Received your letter of May 2 after reaching camp here, and got the cake the day we left Washington, D. C. It sure tasted good, at least the rest of the squad said so. Got a letter from Grandma the same day I got yours. She was pleased to hear I was in the army, but sorry she didn't get to see me before I left.

Most every day we see Boche planes flying overhead. In fact, one was brought down within three miles of our camp a few days ago. I have a souvenir of it. Would like to tell you just where we are and a few other interesting things, but as you know, I cannot.

We have a "Y" here where we can buy "tobac", candy, etc., and be entertained. You see they are located most everywhere American troops are.

I suppose Carl Rowe has enlisted by now. Hope he has. A number of the boys around here are from up in that country and know him.

Most of the boys here have one service stripe and will be due for another before long. They are entitled to one for every six months of service overseas. I hope I can get at least two.

The quartermaster is issuing tobacco now, so that helps some when a fellow is broke. Have picked up quite a few French words already, and as it is not very hard to learn, expect to be able to talk quite a bit before long.

Will stop now and write again in

KRYPTOK GLASSES
WHITED, Optician

I GET THE BEARD BUT LEAVE THE ROOTS

I'm not after the "pound of flesh"—I leave the roots to continue their growth.

"You are next."
Buckhorn Barber Shop
Clyde Costolo

INTERURBAN AUTOCAR CO.

Leave Ashland for Medford, Talent and Phoenix daily except Sunday at 9:00 a. m. and 11 a. m., and 1:00, 4:00 and 5:15 p. m. Also on Saturday night at 6:30. Sundays, leave at 9:00 a. m., 12:30, 4:30 and 6:30 p. m.

Leave Medford for Ashland daily except Sunday at 8:00 and 10 a. m., and 1:00, 4:00 and 5:15 p. m. Also on Saturday night at 10:15. On Sundays 10:30 a. m., 1:30, 5:30 and 8:30 p. m.

Fare between Medford and Ashland, 30 cents. Round trip 50 cents.

Cleanliness, Personal Attention
and Courtesy Combined to Make the
Eagle Meat Market Popular
INSPECT our market and your confidence will be behind the pleasure of eating our meats. The knowledge of cleanliness and a sanitary workshop will aid your digestion.
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E. N. NORTON, Proprietor TELEPHONE 392-J
Strictly Sanitary. Thoroughly Up-to-Date. Good Service to Any Part of Town

few days. With love from your son,

Pvt. ELMER H. KETCHUM,
Co. F, 10th Brigade, 20th Engineers, A. E. F., via New York.

June 27, 1918.

Dear Ones: Know of no other way to spend the evening, so will write you a few lines. Have had fine weather for the last few days, and hope it continues, as working in the rain never was one of my hobbies.

Had a little excitement in camp day before yesterday, and by some miracle no one was hurt. The logs from the camp on the mountains lack of the mill are loaded on cars, and then are lowered by a cable. The track has an angle of about 45 degrees, so you can imagine the scene at the bottom when the cable broke just as the car started down. Logs landed 300 yards across the valley, and they never will find all of the car.

Well, it won't be long 'till our good old Fourth of July, when people stand and sweat for an hour waiting for the parade, or stand listening to a speech by the mayor. It is funny what an American will do when the spirit of independence is aroused in him. London, England, is to observe the day with a field meet and other attractions, so the papers say. The king and queen are scheduled to be there. I am not.

After next pay day am going to buy a few souvenirs of France and send them to you. If they do not reach you do not complain to the authorities, as it may not be their fault.

Had some very nice beans this evening. Dear old friends, "beans" I've forgotten what hard tack tastes like, though. We get good old American white bread three times a day. The French people are allowed only so many ounces of bread per day, you know, and the stores will not sell to any one without an order from the mayor of the town.

Will have to be content with these few lines tonight. Will write more in a few days. I send my love and hopes for your welfare. Your loving son,
ELMER.

The above letters are written by Private Elmer H. Ketchum, of the 20th engineers, in France, to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Ketchum.

KANSAS LOOKING TO O. A. C. FOR LAST WORD

Because they failed to control the codling moth this season with their regular spray application the Yaggy plantation of Hutchinson, Kan., appealed to the Oregon station for assistance. In a communication addressed to Lester Lovett, entomologist at O. A. C., they write in part as follows:

"For the first time in our orchard experience of 18 years we are failing in the matter of codling moth control and falling after successive applications of arsenate of lead made in a workman-like manner and thorough. We would not intrude upon your time and courtesy were it not that we look to your station for the last word in such matters as this and especially since we have been advised that you are the best informed man in the United States on the subject of using spreaders in connection with arsenate of lead and other sprays."

While the work with spreaders for arsenate sprays which Prof. Lovett has under way are yet in the experiment stage, the results which he is obtaining are sufficient that he feels warranted in suggesting some possible methods of increasing the efficiency of the treatment which this company is using for codling moth control.

Your part in the war is to produce as much as possible, consume as little as necessary, and loan your savings to task as cheerfully as our fighting men face theirs?

MORE PATRIOTISM IN WEST THAN IN EAST

Taking Secretary Dodson of the Portland chamber of commerce for it, the west is more patriotic than the east.

That gentlemen spent several months in Atlantic coast cities in the interest of shipbuilding and other western industries.

His verdict is that the people of the western states are far more deeply engaged in war work, more thoroughly imbued with the spirit of supporting Uncle Sam to the limit of resources and energy than the people of the Atlantic slope.

He returned home from a tour devoted to negotiations with various industrial interests that have been attracted to the advantages that the west has to offer.

He gained the impression that New York is very extravagant, wasteful and not devoting energies of its people to the war as are the people out here.

While in the east, Mr. Dodson was in touch with the interests contemplating the establishment of a large shipyard on the Columbia river for the production of ships under private contract.

BONDS SHOULD BE HELD AS GOOD INVESTMENT

To successfully finance the war it is necessary that owners of Liberty bonds hold their bonds if possible. Where for any good reason it is necessary for them to turn their bonds into cash they should seek the advice of their bankers.

Liberty loan bonds are very desirable investments, and crafty individuals are using various means to secure them from owners not familiar with stock values and like matters. One method is to offer to exchange for Liberty bonds stocks or bonds of doubtful organizations represented as returning a much higher income than the bonds.

There are various other methods used and likely to be used, some of the gold-brick variety and others less crude and probably within the limits of the law. All offers for Liberty bonds except for money and at market value should be scrutinized carefully. The bonds are the safest of investments and have nontaxable and other valuable features.

To hold your Liberty loan bonds, if possible, is patriotic. To consult your bankers before selling them is wise.

SHOULD PRODUCE MUCH AND CONSUME LITTLE

The New York Tribune recently said editorially that "Victory is a question of means," and then it went on to list the means. These are:

First, the raw materials.
Second, the plants where raw materials are converted by industrial processes into sinews of war.

Third, the labor to act upon the raw materials.

Fourth, the fighting man power in uniform.

Fifth, transportation.
Labor and materials, in other words, are what are necessary to win the war. What, then, is the duty of all of us? Obviously what we must do is to produce all that is possible and consume as little as necessary and give the government our utmost financial support.

If we follow this creed, we shall leave for the government more labor and materials for strictly war purposes and we shall accumulate savings for investment in war savings stamps. Thus we shall help both the government and ourselves.

SAILORS SHOULD HAVE INSURANCE PROTECTION

The appearance of the German submarines in American waters has caused Secretary McAdoo to issue an order requiring all American ship-owners to have insured the lives of the officers and crews of their vessels trading in Atlantic and gulf waters. Mere fishing vessels are excepted.

Heretofore this compulsory insurance applied only to American vessels trading between the United States and various European and certain designated African ports.

The rates the treasury charges for the insurance varies from half a cent per \$100 of insurance for Atlantic coastwise trips to 15 cents per \$100 for steamers crossing the war zone.

More than 70,000 officers and sailors on American merchant vessels are already under the protection of the government marine insurance.

ALLIES HAVE BOMBING PLANES IN SQUADRON

There was no ariel bombing organization in the allied flying corps during the first year of the war. Practically all the work in the air was in the nature of observation. No pilots could be spared for anything else. Today probably 25 per

cent of the ariel arms are bombing squadrons of twelve machines per squadron.

The first bombing was done by volunteer pilots who flew over the German lines and dropped three or four bombs, made from artillery shells, on concentration camps and cantonments. Showers of small steel arrows were spilled sometime on convoys, troop trains and bodies of massed men. The Germans began day bombing of cities in 1915, and the allies bombarded Karlsruhe in reprisal later in the same year. Since the evolution in organized bombing developed rapidly and the French began night bombing, but this was not undertaken by the Germans until August, 1916.

At the present time large groups, including several squadrons of bombing machines go over the line from time to time and completely destroy their objective, be it city or camp, a column of troops, or a trench system. Unfortunately the allies' air forces have to travel for many miles over hostile territory defended by anti-aircraft guns to attack German cities, while the enemy can attack French cities by flying only a short distance beyond the allied lines.

The allies are developing large bombing planes which will carry sufficient fuel for long excursions and armament to protect them when they are attacked by fighting airplanes. Bombing squadrons are escorted usually over the lines by fast fighting squadrons of 18 planes to a squadron, and then left to their own device for the fighters seldom carry sufficient fuel to permit them to accompany the bombers on the round trip.

The dropping of the bomb is similar to shooting a rifle. First, you set your sights and wind gauge, you hold the rifle properly, and finally you pull the trigger at the proper moment. If your ammunition is standard, your sight correct, you hit the target. So with bombing, if you set your sights correctly, fly your plane correctly over the objective and drop the bomb at the proper time you hit the target. If the ammunition manufacturers have you good bombs the objective will be destroyed.

WHAT IS AN AIR RAID TO A FAIRBANKS' PICTURE

The popularity of the motion picture is equally as tremendous in the American camps in England and behind the lines in France as it is at home, says the August Motion Picture magazine. The part it plays in the lives of our soldier boys over there is graphically depicted in a letter written by a New York boy to his mother from a training camp near London.

"Our amusements here are limited," he wrote. "American movies are paramount (not a pun). I was watching Doug Fairbanks in some of his latest stunts the other night, when the show was interrupted by the boom of guns and the clang of bells, and across the screen there flashed the notice that the air raid warning had just sounded. Of course the show was off, and right in the midst of the most interesting part of it, too, I was disappointed. I can see an air raid on any star-lit night, but a movie, and a Fairbanks' one at that, is an epoch here."

UNITED EFFORTS WILL BE NEEDED TO WIN WAR

This war is to be won not by one man or one thousand men or one million men, or one million people. It is to be won by the united efforts of the individuals of many nations.

Every American citizen has an individual duty to perform, and individual share of the responsibility. The more powerful and effective the American forces are the shorter will be the war, and the shorter the war the fewer lives lost, the greater the number of American soldiers who will return home victorious.

Every American who economizes in consumption of material, who increases production, who saves and lends savings to the government, does something to help win the war.

ALLOTMENTS GIVEN TO SOLDIERS' DEPENDENTS

Allotments to dependents of United States soldiers have increased from 10,000 at the beginning of the war to 800,000. For the month of May these allotments total \$5,000,000. Thirty thousand commissioned officers are allotting \$1,000,000 a month to their families; noncommissioned officers and privates, \$4,000,000. In addition nearly \$50,000,000 of Liberty loan bonds of the second Liberty loan will have been paid for by members of the army and will be turned over to the purchasers during August, the payments having been made out of allotments made for the purpose.

If you despise what the Germans do, let your savings help fight them.

Thousands of men have chewed
Real Gravely Chewing Plug for
twenty-five years and more. And
every time they have tried some
other brand it made them think
more of Gravely than ever.

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Chewing Plug
10c a pouch—and worth it

Gravely lasts so much longer it costs
no more to chew than ordinary plug

P. B. Gravely Tobacco Company
Danville, Virginia

He is a poor sort of a patriot who can not find some way to economize in order that he may buy W. S. S., and in so doing give the government more money, labor and materials with which to fight the war.

The United States will be short of potash next year. Estimates for 1918 show an available supply of about 500,000 tons of potash salts, or only about half of the normal imports before the war. Commercial fertilizer concerns must bear the brunt of the shortage.

It is not enough to deplore what the Germans have done. That will not hurt the Germans; they don't care what you think of them. Help your government to fight them. That is the only thing that counts with a German. When you save and buy War Savings Stamps you attack a German in the place where it hurts.

Some one has said: "If one of our boys hesitated as long in going over the top as some people do in buying Liberty bonds or war savings stamps, he would be court-martialed and shot for cowardice. And if the same punishment were meted out to non-combatants for financial cowardice, an awful lot of people would be shot at dawn."

Prof. T. N. Carver, of Harvard university, says: "Anyone who, in these days of impending doom, buys anything which he does not need for his health, strength or efficiency, is hiring some one to do some one to stay out of the essential industries. He is competing with the government for materials and man power which it needs to win the war and preserve the liberties of mankind."

Your Red Cross dollars—every cent of every Red Cross dollar—actually, relieves suffering—actually goes as you give it, for war relief. Not one cent of any contribution goes into Red Cross administration expenses—the overhead of War Fund administration is more than covered by the interest accruing from the banking of the funds. All relief work not pertaining to the war is amply covered by the normal revenues of the Red Cross through membership dues.

Your answer to humanity's cry—your donation to war relief—includes not only the care and restoration of the wounded. It is a mission of mercy to the famished, the homeless and helpless, the lame, the halt, and the blind—all the victims of war that appeal to the heart of mankind.

The relief of invalided soldiers, relief of the mutilated and blind, training of crippled soldiers for useful pursuits—relief service for the care and revival of soldiers on furlough from the front—relief of children throughout devastated territory—relief of dependent families of soldiers—relief of prisoners in Germany—relief among repatriated people returning to France—children's refugees and hospitals—these are among the divisions of organized work that carries practical aid to its every object in a wide field of activity. Its scope embraces Russia, Roumania, Serbia, Italy and Armenia—besides the great field of France. Your donation makes this great mission of mercy your own.

The Red Cross carries 100 cents' worth of aid for every dollar donated.

We are not going to lose the war, but did you ever stop to think what would happen to us if we did lose it? The speed with which we win it depends upon the way you and I save and give the government our financial support. Buy W. S. S. for a quick victory.

Comply With the Law
AND USE
Printed Butter Wrappers

ACCORDING to the ruling of the Oregon Dairy and Food Commission all dairy butter sold or exposed for sale in this state must be wrapped in butter paper upon which is printed the words "Oregon Dairy Butter, 16 (or 32) ounces full weight," with the name and address of the maker.

To enable patrons of the Tidings to easily comply with this ruling this office has put in a supply of the standard sizes of butter paper and will print it in lots of 100 sheets and upward and deliver it by parcels post at the following prices:

100 Sheets, 16 or 32 ounces	\$1.75
250 Sheets, 16 or 32 ounces	\$2.50
500 Sheets, 16 or 32 ounces	\$3.75

Send your orders to us by mail accompanied by the price of the paper and it will be promptly forwarded to you by parcel post, prepaid.

We use the best butter paper obtainable, and our workmanship is of the best. Let us have your order and you will not regret it.

Ashland Tidings
Ashland, Oregon