

ASHLAND TIDINGS

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Bert R. Greer Editor

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Advertising for fraternal orders or societies charging a regular initiation fee and dues, no discount. Religious and benevolent orders will be charged for all advertising when an admission or other charge is made, at the regular rates. When no admission is charged, space to the amount of fifty lines reading will be allowed without charge. All additional at regular rates.

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

Entered at the Ashland, Oregon, Postoffice as second-class mail matter.



EVERYMAN'S PLEDGE

"America shall win this war! Therefore, I will work, I will save, I will sacrifice, I will endure, I will fight—cheerfully and to my utmost—as if the outcome of the struggle depends upon me alone."

A KNIGHT ERRANT OF LIBERTY

To Theodore Roosevelt, that finely American American, the citizen soldier and soldierly citizen who wanted to go to France in the American uniform and under the stars and stripes when his country entered the war, the sympathy of every American goes out impulsively and sincerely upon receipt of the news that his youngest son, Quentin, has been killed in France.

It is a singular coincidence that the Scottish archer, Quentin Durward, of Sir Walter Scott's romance, sought his fortune in France in the reign of Louis XI, and that the young Roosevelt who bore his name lost his life in France in an age far more heroic than that in which the most sinister Louis in the list occupied the French throne, in a cause far nobler than Quentin Durward ever fought, in a branch of military service infinitely more inspiring to mettlesome youth and chivalric courage than archery could have been when sons of Merrie England drew the cloth yard shaft and bent the good yew bow in war.

Our twentieth century American Quentin Durward's mission in France was more romantic than that of Scott's adventurous Scot. He did not seek his fortune, but went unselfishly as one among many knights errant of liberty bound from the greatest republic in the world to defend the greatest republic in Europe against the greatest outrage in the history of the world. His was a gallant undertaking, undertaken gallantly. It ended gallantly. He fell but he fell within the enemy's lines. The body of an intrepid American youth lies upon invaded soil held temporarily by a German horde. His soul "goes marching on." By such acts of heroism as his, and by such young Americans as he, the invaded soil which their blood sanctifies will be reclaimed. Their service is idealistic, unselfish, unmixedly fine. Its result is certain and will be glorious.

Europe will bear in mind that after four years of war the six stalwart sons of the Kaiser lie snug, and that at the end of a year of war one

WHAT CATARRH IS

Science has shown that nasal catarrh often indicates a general weakness of the body and local treatments in the form of snuffs and vapors only irritate and do little if any good.

To correct catarrh you should treat its cause by enriching your blood with the oil-food in Scott's Emulsion which is a medicinal food and a building tonic, free from any harmful drugs. It is helping thousands. Try it.

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J.

son of a former president of the United States has been sacrificed upon freedom's ensanguined but shining altar, and that the other Roosevelt boys will take chances with other young men where the fight is hottest and the bullets thickest, and that none of them will, because he is his father's son, be shielded from the "rendezvous with death." Former President Taft's son also is participating in the fight at a level, as regards risk of life, with the commonest soldier from the

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That's the only kind we handle.

Wholesale and Retail.

FISH ON FRIDAYS.

OYSTERS AND CRABS IN SEASON.
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humblest American home. That is the spirit of America's fight. It is the spirit of the liberty and equality between men that has made America. It is the spirit that wins.

Sheathed in his bomb proof armor, hidden in his steel dugout back of the lines, Friederich Wilhelm is, unfortunately, not easy to kill.

Among all his five brothers there is not one who would go up in a battle plane or charge at the head of the poor, duped peasant soldiers across No Man's Land. So it may not be possible to take the life of a Prussian prince imperial for that of the gallant little lad in whose veins flowed the blood of the Eullocks and the Roosevelts. All six of their lives would little compensate America for the loss of Quentin. The death of the Kaiser himself would not assuage the grief of the noble American family on Sagamore Hill. But, perhaps, all along the front, American airmen are saying:

"The Boche is going to pay for Quentin, and pay like hell."—Louisville, Courier Journal.

TAXES INCREASED ON ALL FORMS OF AMUSEMENT

Doubling of the present special taxes on manufacturers of tobacco, cigars and cigarettes and increased taxation of brokers, theatres and all other amusements, billiard and pool parlors, bowling alleys and capitalization of corporations, were agreed on by the house ways and means committee last Thursday in framing the \$8,000,000,000 revenue bill.

A new tax of 1 per cent on retail sales of mail order houses doing more than \$100,000 annual business was adopted.

Pullman seats and berths and passenger rates will be subject to a uniform tax of 8 per cent. Stamp taxes were undisturbed.

Chairman Kitchin, after the committee adjourned, summarized the situation as follows:

"We have put a tax of 1 per cent on retail sales of mail order houses that have above \$100,000 annual business. We have increased the special taxes. Brokers now, under a special tax of \$30, will pay an annual tax of \$100, and if they are

members of a stock exchange, or board of trade, engaged in buying and selling, will pay an annual tax of \$250. We have increased the tax on pawnbrokers from \$50 to \$100; ship brokers, from \$20 to \$50; custom house brokers, from \$10 to \$50.

"Theatres, including moving picture shows, museums and concert halls, having a seating capacity of not over 250 people, will pay an annual tax increased from \$25 to \$50; seating capacity between 250 and 500, increased from \$50 to \$100; 500 to 800 seating capacity, increased from \$75 to \$150, and all over 800 capacity, increased from \$100 to \$200 annual tax. We have doubled the present special taxes on theatres, circuses, bowling alleys, billiard and pool places, and on manufacturers of tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.

"We have put a new special tax on sales of seats on stock and produce exchanges of 10 per cent on the sales price of the seats, and on annual dues of these exchanges a tax of 20 per cent on the amount of the dues. This is to put them on the same basis as clubs and other organizations already put under the tax.

"Pullman seats and berths are under the present law taxed 10 per cent and passenger rates 8 per cent of the amounts paid for tickets or coupons. We tentatively agreed to make the tax on both of these 8 per cent. This was at the request of the director general of railroads, who wanted the taxes on them made the same to simplify the mileage coupons about to be issued. We imposed a tax of 10 per cent on the sales of yachts.

"We considered the stamp taxes in the present law and they will remain as at present."

Mr. Kitchin announced that under the action of the committee so far the excise taxes would produce about \$1,000,000,000, which includes beer, whisky, automobiles, soft drinks, gasoline owners and similar taxable subjects.

This is about one-half of the amount allotted to commonly termed luxuries and non-essentials, but Mr. Kitchin said the allotted \$2,000,000,000, under this head would be levied.

The special tax on mail order houses was unofficially estimated as capable of yielding several million dollars of revenue, and was adopted with practically no opposition. Proposals that a tax of one-half of 1 per cent be imposed on gross sales of chain stores and a 5 per cent tax be laid on goods manufactured by concerns employing child labor, under certain standard ages, were rejected.

A proposal to tax cotton was rejected almost unanimously. Representative Moore, Pennsylvania, proposed a tax of \$3 per bale, which he contended would produce \$33,000,000 a year revenue, but its opponents immediately suggested tax on grain and anthracite coal and similar articles produced in the north. Only Representatives Moore and Fairchild, New York, voted for it.

Mr. Moore also proposed a tax on dogs which the committee voted down.

The building boom is looming large in North Bend. Two large apartment houses will be built there and the Simpson estate company is planning to erect 50 bungalows for workers engaged in Coos plants.

One of a Series of Informative Articles on Dental Hygiene—No. 10

Caring For The Soldier's Teeth

I M A G I N E a soldier aiming a great gun behind the trenches—piloting a swift aeroplane above the clouds—with a badly aching and decaying tooth. Uncle Sam sees to it that his men take care of their teeth. He has a staff of dentists in each camp who care for the teeth of the defenders of our country. It's the man behind the gun who must be kept in trim, otherwise the gun becomes useless.

In a short time, in the Boer war, England had to send home more than five thousand soldiers, useless, because of bad teeth. Bad and neglected teeth vitally affect the nation's health. Yet many go through life under the foolish belief that artificial teeth are "something they can always have." Dentists have proved that artificial teeth, at best, do only one-tenth of the work required of natural teeth.

Many teeth, sound in outward appearance, are being undermined by decay. Often the pulp (nerve) becomes infected and dies; pus forms, which, taken into the blood, menaces your entire health.

Published by the Board of Dental Examiners State of Oregon

"OFFICIAL TORTURERS" FORMERLY FROM U. S.

August and Frederick Niemeyer, twins, who have won an evil reputation as "official tormentors" of soldiers in German prison camps, formerly lived in Philadelphia. They conducted a wholesale coffee business at Hutchison and Silver street.

A recent cable dispatch to the Evening Public Ledger told of infamous acts charged against these Niemeyer twins, who were born 57 years ago, and it has been learned that the brothers were well known in Philadelphia.

As a "reward" for their abuse of English and American prisoners the Kaiser has decorated them with the Iron cross, second class.

The twins left this country when Count von Bernstorff, the former German ambassador to the United States was given his passports; in April, 1917. Upon their return to their fatherland they were placed in charge of the prison camps at Hanover.

Some time before their departure from America loyal Americans of German birth or descent, who had known them here, had begun to discover what manner of men the Niemeyer brothers were, and they were virtually ostracized except in a very small circle. Their conduct has caused them to be dropped from one club where it was charged they were "ordinary grafters."

The Niemeyers came to Philadelphia from Boston in 1897. They said they had been naturalized. So far as is known here neither was married.

After the outbreak of the war in Europe they often boasted that, while they were naturalized citizens of the U. S., they still retained their commissions as reserve officers of the German army. They expressed hopes that they would some day have

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Start to save NOW toward the Fourth Liberty Loan.

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ASHLAND, OREGON

EV CARTER, PRES.
CH VAUPEL, VICE-PRES.
J W MC COY, CASHIER
CLARK BUSHAST, CLERK

an opportunity to "show the Americans how to fight."

When Bernstorff was about to leave the country they eagerly grasped the opportunity to return to Germany in his party, and went as members of the former ambassador's staff. No effort was made by the American authorities to detain them.

It appears that the knowledge of the English language and of English and American manners customs and ideals made the brothers peculiarly competent to torment the English prisoners and such Americans as had been captured after joining the British army to gain early opportunity to strike a blow at kaiserism.

The Niemeyers, it appears, heaped all manner of indignities upon the prisoners—officers and enlisted men alike—who came into the two prison camps of which they had charge and

of which, so far as is known, they still have charge.

According to the cablegram, the Niemeyers displayed characters so vile that even the German soldiers under their command held them in contempt and secretly sympathized with the tortured prisoners.

As might be expected, the Niemeyers, despite their decoration with the Iron cross, were not even honored with the German government and profited richly by appropriating food sent them to feed the prisoners and selling it at exorbitant prices to hungry Germans in the neighborhood of the prison camps.

Oregon district launched 27 ships for July when the Standifer Construction corporation of Vancouver, Wash., sent their eighth ship for government account down the ways July 29.



Packers' Profits—Large or Small

Packers' profits look big—

When the Federal Trade Commission reports that four of them earned \$140,000,000 during the three war years.

Packers' profits look small—

When it is explained that this profit was earned on total sales of over *four and a half billion dollars*—or only about *three cents* on each dollar of sales.

This is the relation between profits and sales:

Profits ■

Sales ■■■■■■■■■■

If no packer profits had been earned, you could have bought your meat at only a fraction of a cent per pound cheaper!

Packers' profits on meats and animal products have been limited by the Food Administration since November 1, 1917.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

Ashland Local Branch
F. Crouch, Manager