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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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EVERYMAN'S PLEDGE

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

BEN SHELDON FOR SPEAKER

(The Dalles Chronicle)

Ben C. Sheldon, of Medford, who was in The Dalles yesterday and today in the interests of the state normal school bill, recently decided to become a candidate for speaker of the house during the next term of the legislature.

Sheldon is an all-around "live-wire," and because of his record as a progressive, constructive citizen of Oregon and due to his work in the legislature, it is predicted he will be placed in the chair when the lawmakers gather at Salem. The Medford man is an orchardist and former newspaper man, having been editor of the Grants Pass Courier and the Medford Sun. He was a member of the last house, making a strong record as champion of educational and good roads measures. He fathered the measure removing property qualifications as a requirement in school elections and helped to enact it into law after the proposal had failed in three previous legislative sessions. The proposal for two additional state normal schools, to appear on the ballot this fall, was also largely his work.

During the last session of the legislature, Mr. Sheldon was called upon to take the speaker's chair more than any member of the house, and proved to be a most capable presiding officer. His election to the house from Jackson county is assured, having no opposition.

AN IMPERATIVE CALL

"If I were a young woman and wanted to do my country the greatest service in my power, I should go at once to the nearest recruiting station of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense and enroll in the United States student nurse reserve," says Surgeon General Gorgas of the United States army.

"This enrollment would make me a candidate for the army nursing school or for one of the civilian training schools for nurses. I cannot conceive of a more valuable service, a more womanly service. I can give every girl who enrolls in the reserve my personal assurance that she is

making herself count and I should be ashamed of any woman who did not long with all her heart and soul to make herself count in the defeat of Germany."

"The army and the country face a shortage of nurses. The army alone will require something like 25,000 nurses by the first of next January."

"We have secured about 13,000 of this number; we need 12,000 more. We have got to have them or the army will run short, and this would be an outcome incredible and irreparable to the American people. Only graduate nurses who have been through the full course of training are available for this high service. These nurses have to be taken out of the hospitals and from care of the sick at home. This means that when we recruit our full quota for the army, their places in the civil communities must be filled. Hence this call for student nurses, to fill the vacancies, prepare for professional service, and meanwhile to make it possible for our hospitals, both civil and military, to carry on, and for the American people to hold the health standards of the country as they have ever been in times of peace."

Every Piece of Meat From the

East Side Market

Is a Good Piece.

That's the only kind we handle.

Wholesale and Retail.

FISH ON FRIDAYS.

OYSTERS AND CRABS IN SEASON.

James Barrett, Prop. Phone 188.

LIMITED SERVICE MEN MAY HOLD POSITIONS

The University of California military bureau wants special and limited service men at once for assignment to staff and special duty in the United States. Limited service men or draft registrants in class 1-A who have some slight physical defect which disqualifies them from general military duty, but who cannot enlist in other branches of the service due to the recent ruling of the provost marshal general's office in Washington, stopping releases by local exemption boards.

Practically every trade and occupation is represented in the call by the military bureau. The war department has asked for accountants, auto mechanics, clerks, cooks, hospital mechanics, letterers, litho pen artists, photographers, lithographers pressmen, statisticians, stenographers, surveyors. Technicians of every kind are also wanted, and are practically assured of early assignment by the university.

Applicants should write without delay to the University of California Military Bureau, Alumni secretary's office, 114 California hall, Berkeley, stating as concisely and fully as possible in their first letter their qualifications and experience.

War is scraping our sugar bins and our granaries. The less we eat the longer it will take to empty them. Its up to us.

People's Forum

Barnhill in the Cattle Country

Lakeview, Ore., Aug. 9, 1918.

Editor Tidings:

Lakeview is a village about two-thirds the size of Jacksonville, tucked under the western edge of the Warner Range, a forbidden, barren ridge beyond which the mysterious desert stretches for 150 miles eastward to the Idaho line. Goose lake, three miles south is said to be drying up and its receding shores are being filled on by enterprising homesteaders. Hay is selling at \$25.00 a ton and one rancher is buying range horses at \$8.00 each and feeding them to his hogs. Crops were very light this year. Some fields of grain were destroyed by grasshoppers. In the Examiner office I was shown the grasshopper egg masses infested by a grub which it is hoped will materially decimate the next crop of hoppers.

This is the old stamping ground of Lawyer Moore, Electrician Russell and some other Ashlanders. Rev. Van Fossen and Mrs. F. E. Russell are here now, but I haven't had time to look them up and see how they are behaving. Rev. Howell Isaac is pastor of the Presbyterian church. But at present is visiting his folks in Los Angeles.

The nearest postoffice to the west is Bly, 50 miles distant. Klamath Falls is 60 miles farther. Coming over from the later city today we passed through many miles of open yellow pine forests, also a great deal of sage brush plains, some level, some rolling and rocky, with scattering juniper trees. The valley of Drew's Creek, Lost and Sprague rivers have narrow strips of green marsh grass land. At Bonanza they are pumping water 25 to 50 feet onto 7,000 acres at a cost of \$1.25 per acre per year.

For many miles we passed through marsh grass land. At Botte house where the Heavers used to live when they were missionaries, was pointed out. Also the house of a half breed, whose mother saved the whites by giving timely information during the Modoc war.

Stock raising is the chief industry of this part of Oregon. One of our passengers was a sheep herder, a red-headed Irishman, who spoke bitterly of England's oppression of the Emerald Isle. If given home rule, he said, the Irish would gladly fight for Great Britain. He was asked if the sheep and cattle men ever had any fatal encounters:

"Oh, they kill one every once in a while," he replied. "Last spring the biggest sheep man in these parts McKenzie, who had 20,000 head, with a quarter of a million dollars, met up with a chunk of lead. There's a pile of rocks over him now, with an iron pin in the top, over in Dry Prairie, where the argument ended."

Overtaking a road hog caused our driver to grind his teeth in impotent rage.

"The T-T outfit used to be just like that," he muttered. "When they were driving a bunch of cattle along the road they wouldn't divide 'em up for no auto. 'Work yer way through,' they would say, settin' back on their hosses, and laffin'. Finally I got one of them there big sirens fixed onto my machine, the kind that makes a helluva racket, and the next bunch of T-T cattle I met I waited until I had worked into the middle of them and then I cut loose with that siren. You'd orter seen them critters scatter in every which way! The punchers got hot as hell and one feller swore he would lick me. I climbed out of the car and said I didn't believe he could do it. He didn't try."

O. H. BARNHILL.

MILK DECREASES WHEN COWS MUST FIGHT FLIES

Decrease in milk production, losses of live weight, discontent and unrest are promoted among herds during the summer months as the consequence of the activities of the common stable fly and horn fly. An average decrease in milk flow of from 25 to 40 per cent is not uncommon as the direct result of flies and the extreme heat of summer. Under existing conditions with a keen demand for dairy products and with prices at a high mark, it is highly desirable that every dairy farmer exercise a maximum of care and caution to eliminate the fly evil, according to dairy specialists of the United States department of agriculture. Remedies are darkened barns, stable sanitation, and spraying of manure, its daily removal from the barn to a distance, the use of hanging hurlap or other devices in the barn doors to brush flies from the animals, baited fly traps placed outside the barn, and closed milk pails are among the necessary requirements for keeping the flies away.

The stable fly, armed with biting mouth parts, punctures the hide of

cows and sucks their blood, while the horn fly locates at the base of the horn, where it irritates the skin and causes the formation of congestions which resemble mosquito bites. Both species of these flies propagate rapidly and require only from 10 to 16 days in which to hatch their eggs and produce new hordes of flies which operate for cow discomfort.

The stabling of cows during the heat of the day in cool, darkened barns is recommended as one of the best means of eliminating the fly evil, provided adequate labor is available to keep the stable clean and sanitary. As manure provides an ideal breeding material for flies, it is imperative that none of it be allowed to accumulate in or around the stable. Spraying the animals with some fly repellent, such as kerosene emulsion, is an effective remedy, but requires repeated applications. Repellents should be used with great care, as no good one has yet been devised which is not likely to slightly taint the milk. It is best to spray the cows just before milking each evening, using a hand spray pump or applying it with a brush or sponge. There are some anti-fly solutions on the market which are more or less effective. Most of them consist of some coal-tar product combined with either fish oil, oil of tar, or rosin. Lime sprinkled about the barn on manure is also useful in destroying flies.

To prepare kerosene emulsion—one of the cheapest and best home-made fly repellents—dissolve one-half pound of yellow soap in a gallon of soft water heated to the boiling point, and with this combine 2 gallons of kerosene in a barrel where the solution can be churned vigorously. Dilute this mixture with six gallons of water. This amount of emulsion is sufficient for spraying 100 cows and should be prepared only as needed. When smaller amounts are required they should be prepared in the proportions given.

PEARS SHOULD ALL BE PICKED AT ONE TIME

That there is a correlation between the time of picking pears and the quality of fruit is pointed out by C. I. Lewis, J. R. Magness and C. C. Cate of the Oregon Agricultural college experiment station. In bulletin No. 154 just off the press, a "Preliminary Report of Pear Harvesting and Storage Investigations in Rogue River Valley."

"Fruit from the earliest pickings," say these authorities, "tends to be astringent and puckery, but that from the third or fourth pickings is of excellent quality and nearly uniform in flavor and texture. These results were even more pronounced in the later keeping varieties than with the Bartlett. Early pickings of Clabreque, Anjou and Bosc were practically worthless because of flat insipid taste."

"From the first year's investigation it would seem best to leave all the crop on the trees until the best time to pick, and then to remove the entire crop at once, or at least as much as is going to be marketed fresh. Letting the fruit hang longer will mean deterioration in keeping quality."

DRYING SHOULD BE A RESTORED HOUSEHOLD ART

We have made our war gardens veritable munition plants. We must now make every pantry and household store room an arsenal for the storage of these munitions of war, urges the United States food administration.

Home drying is by no means a new art. It was used by our grandmothers in saving apples, peaches, pears and kindred fruits for winter use. Until recently, however, the practice of this form of household conservation has been given little application by the present generation. The ease with which the housekeeper could procure canned goods from the grocer served to discourage the use of this fine old custom, and dried products found little favor. Perhaps something less than a world war might have caused its revival and

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J. W. COY, CASHIER
CLARK BUSHNUTT, CLERK

expansion, but the fact remains that it was not given serious consideration until civilization was plunged into the whirlpool of strife. With the outbreak of the war and the attendant food shortage, fruit drying was revived throughout America and with it came the stimulus for vegetable drying as well. Today vegetables are being dried in the homes of this country on a scale never before approached, and it is constantly increasing.

As in the matter of home canning, the people of the U. S. are giving practical application to the urgent plea of the U. S. food administration. For home canners the watchword is "back up the cannon by the use of the canners." For home driers

it finds expression in the constant plea to "fight the foe with the dreadnaught and drier." The national benefit of this progress in enhancing the staying powers of the home-grown food supply is very great.

As a means of providing for winter food needs the importance of fruit drying is given special emphasis this year by the scarcity of sugar. Hoover states that the sugar shortage is a real problem at this time. To save by drying prevents tying up sugar which is needed to meet immediate demands. This gives added impetus to the need for drying of fruits as well as vegetables.

Phone news items to the Tidings office.

WHITE TRUCKS

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THE WHITE COMPANY

Market Street at Van Ness Avenue
San Francisco, Cal.

G. A. URQUHART, Pacific Coast Manager

Candy Uses Only a Small Amount of Sugar

It is the duty of the Food Administration to conserve food to win the war.

The Food Administration has a big problem to solve. Its duty is two-fold—to save foods and also to preserve industries.

One of the hardest problems of the Food Administration is the candy industry as it relates to sugar.

We all know that we must save sugar to supply our allies.

The Food Administration realizes, too, that the candy industry is the 38th largest industry in the country, and that it is a highly respectable industry, producing an article of great food value and giving employment to thousands of people, about 75 per cent of whom are women.

It realizes, too, that the candy industry really uses only a very small part of the national consumption of sugar.

In fact, less than seven pounds out of the 84 pounds (only about 8 per cent) of sugar used annually by everyone in this country goes into the making of candy.

While out of that 84 pounds less than seven pounds go into the making of candy; 60 pounds are used up on the table in the home.

It is plain to see that the chief place to conserve sugar effectively and easily is right in the home—in the sugar bowl.

Many people who have felt that the way to handle the sugar situation was to put the candy men out of business, now realize that only a very small saving in the home will do much more than could possibly be gained by throwing the candy industry out of business.

Already the candy industry has been cut squarely in two and it is now time for fair-minded people to know the truth so that a great industry may not be completely suspended.

The candy industry uses comparatively little sugar and that which it does use is not wasted but turned into a highly nutritious food product which goes to supply the natural need of carbohydrates (bodily fuel) of all our soldiers in France and in the camps, by the men, women and children at home.

In normal times the candy industry uses only 8 per cent of the sugar used per capita in this country. Right now this amount has been cut squarely in two.

The Candy Manufacturers of Oregon

SUMMER COLDS

rapidly reduce human strength and illness is easily contracted, but Scott's Emulsion will promptly relieve the cold and rebuild your strength to prevent sickness.

SCOTT & BOWNE
BLOOMFIELD, N. J.