



Come in and
Examine the
TIRE
With a thousand
claws.
All sizes
SOLD BY THE
**Overland
Millner
Co.**

**LESLIE
SALT**
flavors all
the food evenly
it's a wonderful
aid to cooks

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."

**FOREIGNERS BECOMING
RAPIDLY AMERICANIZED**

Since America has been drawn into the world conflict, the Americanization of foreign employees of the B. F. Goodrich Rubber company, at Akron, Ohio, has made rapid strides. A special educational department has been installed in the Goodrich plant for the sole purpose of teaching English and the principles of Americanism to their employees who represent over 20 different nationalities and races.

More than 1500 foreign employees enrolled in the Goodrich Americanization classes during the past year. Of this number about 1000 were taught a working knowledge of our tongue.

Uncle Sam is asking you to help him by getting your fuel now. Early ordering makes it possible to relieve freight congestion during the winter.

THE TRUTH ABOUT CANDY

**Candy Taking the
Place of Alcohol**

There was a time when the army and navy supplied their men with rum and whisky.

But today, while recognizing the need of supplying heat for the system, it is known that alcohol is not the thing—that, on the contrary, sugar supplies the system with carbohydrates.

So candy is supplied liberally to soldiers.

Leading American officers endorse chocolate candy as an essential food for soldiers.

The various quartermasters' departments draw large supplies of candy for the soldiers to eat. These requirements run into the hundreds of thousands of pounds.

On a recent cruise, for example, the Atlantic squadron, carrying NO LIQUOR aboard, had on its various ships 40,000 pounds of candy—because it recognized candy as a nutritious food for the sailors.

The acid test of war is putting candy down as a FOOD—a food which supplies the body with fuel.

Many physicians and scientists claim that candy will supplant the taste for alcoholic beverages. This is probably one reason why, as candy is becoming more and more firmly established and recognized alcoholic drinks are declining. Right along with the increase in whisky drinking, one notes the tremendous increase in the recognition of candy as a food.

Men who once thought that whisky would bolster them up, now find that in candy they get a real source of bodily fuel and energy. Many people used to wonder what would be the substitute for drinking to supply heat for the system. People have found that sugar is the real source of bodily fuel, supplying carbohydrates—sugar is most enjoyed by many people when made up into a food product, mixed with fruit, nuts etc.—all high in food value.

We recognize sugar as a food product—and milk as a food product—and cocoa as a food product—and nuts and fruits and raisins as food products—these are the chief ingredients of candy—then, logically, is not the combination of all these products bound to be a wholesome, nutritious food?

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

**GENERAL NEWS ISSUED
TO ORDER FUEL SUPPLIES**

Within the next 60 days a tightening up of transportation and with it necessarily a curtailment of fuel shipments is anticipated by Fuel Administrator Holmes of Oregon. For this reason he is again issuing a general call upon all stockholders and manufacturers to order supplies now, while the weather is good and transportation lines open.

Although more than 60 per cent of the householders in Oregon have already stored their fuel, many for various reasons are delaying the matter. They will, as a result, find themselves without fuel in numerous cases when cold weather sets in.

A survey of the industrial plants of the state show that Oregon's coal needs have increased 25,000 tons over last year. The added quota must be supplied because the industries, for the most part, are engaged in war work.

Dealers throughout the state are behind somewhat in deliveries, but are rapidly catching up, particularly those who handle coal. Wood dealers in some cases are five weeks behind in deliveries.

**USE TARTAR EMETIC TO
DESTROY YELLOWJACKETS**

When yellowjackets build their nests about dwelling houses they can be destroyed in two or three days by setting near the nest a poison bait made by dissolving four grains of tartar emetic in a tablespoonful of hot water, and adding 2-3 cup of strained honey. Put a teaspoonful of this mixture near the entrance of the nest, and replenish as often as it is used up. The poison attracts bees, and should be used with care where bees are present.

Have you got your winter fuel? The storms begin in less than sixty days.

**SUGAR EXPORTS SMALL
TO NEUTRAL NATIONS**

Only 797 tons of refined sugar were shipped from America to neutral nations during the first five months of this year. This amounted to only 3.2 per cent of the total exports to all countries. Mexico received more than half the amount we exported to neutrals.

SAVE SUGAR.
Sugar means Ships—
Ships mean Soldiers—
Soldiers mean Victory.

MORE FRUIT and LESS SUGAR

How?	More	Less
Canned Fruit	Jam	
Dried Fruit	Jelly	
Fruit Butter	Preserves	
Fresh Fruit	Sweet Pickles	

**MUST USE LESS SUGAR;
ALLIED NEEDS GROW**

**Americans Asked to Use No More Than
Two Pounds Per Person
Per Month.**

**Shortage May Last Until Beginning of 1919,
When New Sugar Crop Arrives.**

After making a careful survey of the world sugar situation the U. S. Food Administration has asked the American public to USE NO MORE THAN TWO POUNDS OF SUGAR PER PERSON A MONTH until January 1, 1919.

Increased sugar demands from the Allied nations—where the present sugar ration is already reduced to the lowest possible level—and the need of keeping our army and navy supplied are two of the leading causes of the curtailment of America's sugar ration.

Americans are requested to make two pounds of sugar per person (half a pound a week) serve for all sugar uses in the household—including cooking and all sugar served at the table.

Public eating places, as well as housewives, will be required to limit their use of sugar to two pounds for every ninety meals served. In the U. S. Food Administration's cafeteria at Washington, where employees of the Food Administration take their noon meal, one pound of sugar is used for every 120 meals served.

The U. S. Food Administration is confident that the American public will heartily agree to reduce household use of sugar here to a level more nearly equal to the present restrictions among the Allied nations.

The situation which the United States faces in its efforts to maintain a fair distribution of sugar to the Allied world is as follows:

**FOOD ADMINISTRATION
SUPPORTS CANDY INDUSTRY**

With the amount of sugar allowed to each person per month out of two pounds for household use, not only the state food administration, but the federal food administration in Washington, D. C., are being flooded with inquiries, as to why the individual should be cut down on sugar and the candy industry still be permitted to operate.

In reply to these questions, the U. S. food administration in a recent telegram points out that the problem before the food administration is to see that the amount of sugar available is so divided and distributed that every one who has need for sugar will get as much as possible but that the distribution will be on an equitable basis.

The food administration realizes, of course, that everyone feels his individual sacrifice meat and the housewife who is giving up part of her sugar requirements feels it keenly just as the big factories with hundreds of thousands of dollars invested in machinery and plant feel it. And when a big factory is tied up for want of sugar, then the people who are employed in the factory and who have spent many years in learning that particular trade are out of work and so the hardship is passed to them. In addition to that, there are the hundreds of people in the retail store throughout the country who have all their savings invested in their stores and if they are unable to secure reasonable supplies then their business is hurt to the point where they have a hard time making their business pay. For that reason, it is felt by many people that a personal sacrifice in the household is probably not so vital as the too-great a restriction placed upon an industry which affords a living to many people.

Then there is another reason why the food administration is giving the candy industry some sugar. At present the sugar allowed the candy industry is only half of the old time normal requirements and the restriction is making the candy factories "scratch gravel" to keep going. If the fifty per cent now being given to the candy factories were taken away and given to individuals for household use, the food administration finds, through figures, that the total elimination of the industry, which is the 23rd largest in the United States, would mean that there would be less than five ounces a month, which is less than a teaspoonful a day for the individual. Patriotic, reasonable minded people with these figures before them are quick to appreciate the fact that it would be selfish to demand the destruction of a great industry, employing hundreds of thousands of people in return for a spoonful of sugar a day. The U. S. food administration does not believe that the slight gain in sugar for the individual would compensate for the injury done an established industry. The first restrictions on the use of sugar were placed on the confectioner and the

The sugar supplies throughout the country, in homes, stores, factories and bakeries, are at low ebb; the production from the American beet and Louisiana cane crops have been disappointing; the yield in Porto Rico has likewise been smaller than anticipated, and the inability of the United States and the Allies to secure sugar from Java and other distant sources on account of the imperative call for ships for the movement of troops and their supplies has materially reduced the supply from such quarters. Added to this already difficult situation, the quantity needed by the Army and Navy greatly exceeds earlier estimates; we must send a large amount to France and Italy to take the place of the great volume lost through the German and Austrian invasions, during which much beet land was overrun and many factories destroyed; we have to supply certain quantities to neutral nations under agreements; and finally over fifty million pounds were lost recently through submarine sinkings off our Atlantic coast.

The Food Administration is confident that the American people, with the record of wheat savings behind it, having by voluntary savings sent 100,000,000 bushels of wheat to the Allies after practically every bushel had been exhausted from our normal surplus, will with the same spirit save the sugar situation of the world.

additional restrictions now placed upon the use of sugar has put the candy industry on a basis below that of any other manufacturing industry in the country. In point of hardship the manufacturer has already suffered greater privation than individual householders.

As the war progresses and the economic situation is coming more and more home to the people of this country, unselfish patriotism and a recognition of the vital importance of keeping factories going and everybody at the work at which he can produce the most is leading people to realize these conditions just as individuals must be helped over them and the thoughtless outcry against sugar restrictions in the home is becoming more and more rare.

**AMERICAN "TIN HAT"
IS OF GREAT VALUE**

Paris.—The case of one American marine who went through a hail of shrapnel and machine gun fire at Cantigny and is now convalescing from a wound in the great American military hospital at Neuilly, in the Paris suburbs, seems to have demonstrated that the American field helmet, commonly called by soldiers, the "tin hat," is a thoroughly reliable article when put to the supreme test.

The marine owed his life to his "tin hat," and the peculiar qualities of its steel in giving slightly without shattering. In the midst of the action he went down with a ball striking the top of his helmet and pressing down to the skull. He was brought back, along with the helmet which showed a deep indentation about the size of half a base-ball. It was this indentation which had pressed down to the scalp; making a wound which required trepanning, but there it stopped, and the metal of the tin hat after giving to the missile until its force was spent, had stopped it in its deadly flight straight toward the brain. The trepanning operation was only slight and the marine was well on his way to recovery.

The indented helmet was preserved, not as a souvenir, but to be forwarded to the ordinance experts at Washington to show them the good qualities of their helmets. It is said that a hard and brittle steel, which would have resisted without giving, would have been shattered to bits by the impact and the ball would have gone straight through the brain.

In the adjoining ward a stalwart young marine who had been in the same Cantigny first stood at attention with no apparent sign of wound. But the surgeon feeling the boy's throat, nodded approvingly and then remarked that this was one of the most remarkable cases that had ever come under his observation, and probably the only case of the kind on record. A bullet had struck the soldier in the left side of the neck and had gone through to the gullet, where it stopped, and had then de-

UNIVERSITY of OREGON Training for Efficiency in Peace or in War
Fully equipped liberal culture and scientific departments. Special training in Commerce, Journalism, Architecture, Law, Medicine, Teaching, Library Work, Music, Household Arts, Physical Training and Fine Arts. Military Science in charge of American and British officers. Drill, lectures and field work all up-to-date, based on experience in present war. Complete system of teachers, bridges, etc. Students recommended for Commissions. Official Government R. O. T. C. Tuition FREE. Library of 30,000 volumes. Dormitories for men and women. Expense lowest, much opportunity for working one's way. Write Registrar, Eugene, Oregon, for illustrated booklet.

scended or been swallowed into the stomach.

An X-ray examination clearly showed the ball in the intestines. But instead of removing it by an operation the surgeons decided to await the course of nature and see if the soldier would digest the rifle ball. And this he did. One of the surgeons remarked that the chances of such a thing happening were less than one in a million, but a colleague added that the chances were far less than that as he could not recall any like case in the whole range of military surgery.

Many of the French poilus under American care were in the wards of the Daughters of the American Confederacy, with the beds marked with the names of the well-known southern figures, such as Stonewall Jackson, General Zebulon Vance, General Joseph Wheeler of Alabama.

When the big dietary kitchen was inspected later there was a savory smell of American dishes and dainties being prepared for the wounded men, and one of the surgeons cheered the cooks with the remark, "Your dishes do more good than all our medicines." And this is literally true, for these American wounded do not want foreign food but long for the simple old-fashioned dishes of home, like boiled custard, malted milk, egg-nog and bread and milk. So that even in the food American cooks are doing their share, and down to the last detail the Americanism of the big military hospital is proving a blessing to the American maimed and wounded who have come back from the front.

**HIGHT SEED SELECTION
WILL HELP CORN CROP**

The best way to get good seed is to grow it at home, says B. F. Shehan, of the O. A. C. experiment station. The best time to collect it is before danger of killing frost, and the best way by going through the field with a sack selecting the choicest and best matured ears.

It is within the power of the grower to select corn that will mature year after year before frost. The two greatest causes of immature corn are too large varieties and varieties not adapted to the climate and soil.

Every well formed, well matured ear is considered valuable for seed purposes when grown upon a strong stalk. It is well to note whether the stalks about it are strong. Ears that grow very high or very low upon the stalk should be discarded for their undesirable position. Those about hip-high with a tendency to bend tip downward are preferred.

Well selected ears are nearly cylindrical and of medium size. Rows are straight and close together, well carried out over tip and butt. Kernels are uniform in size and shape—slightly wedged or keystone—have a good depth and medium rough indentation, fitting close together. A large clear germ indicates strong vitality.

About twice as many ears should be selected in the field as will be needed to plant next season's crop.

**U. S. NEEDS PEACH
SEEDS FOR CARBON**

The need of conserving peach seeds or pits, apricot pits, plum pits, prune pits, hickory nuts, walnuts and tatternates for use in making carbon for gas masks is urged in a statement issued by the gas defense division of the United States army.

Some idea of the magnitude of these needs is afforded in the announcement that 300 tons a day of this raw material is being used and that the demand is increasing.

The gas defense division advocates that schools, libraries, department stores and banks be used for the collection of pits. Final instructions will be issued to Red Cross leaders as to bagging and shipping.

Phone job orders to the Tidings.

**After Measles
Whooping Cough
Scarlet Fever**

the extreme weakness often results in impaired hearing, weakened eyesight, bronchitis and other troubles, but if Scott's Emulsion is given promptly, it carries strength to the organs and creates rich blood to build up the depleted forces.

It is Pure from Alcohol.

Children thrive on Scott's Emulsion.

**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**