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 In order to allay a misunderstanding among some as to what constitutes news and what advertising, we print this very simple rule which is used by newspapers to differentiate between them: "ALL future events, where an admission charge is made or a collection is taken IS ADVERTISING." This applies to organizations and societies of every kind as well as to individuals.
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We make all quotations on **JOB WORK** from **THE FRANKLIN PRICE LIST.** Same prices—Reasonable Price—to all.
 Entered at the Ashland, Oregon, Postoffice as Second Class Mail Matter.

There's not a day, but, to the man of thought,
 Betrays some secret, that throws new reproach
 On life and makes him sick of seeing more.—Young.

The inexpressibly regrettable feature about those mining disorders in West Virginia is that there are so many willing to raise violent hands against law and order and constituted authority. Against this un-American spirit every goodly influence should be exerted. Every effort should be made to Americanize thoroughly these trouble-makers and to impel them to seek their ends through peaceful means, not through bloody violence.

Marconi believes he has intercepted wireless messages from Mars and he finds something resembling the code for the letter "V." May be some financially embarrassed Martian trying to negotiate a small loan down here on earth.

Judge Landis might retaliate by calling on the umpire to put the American Bar association out of the game for "crabbing."

If those of homicidal bent did not have such ready access to deadly weapons, there would not be so many tragedies.

Forest Fire Air Patrol to Stop Sat., No Funds

The airplane patrol of the national forests of Oregon and Washington will be discontinued Saturday. The patrol will be discontinued this week, because there is not now so much danger from forest fires. The patrol was suspended for a time in August due to shortage of gasoline, but has been in daily operation since August 21. The record of observers this season has been very good, it is said, and fires have been promptly reported.

The force of armen will remain at Barbour Field, Medford, however, until about October 10, considerable time being necessary to get the equipment ready for shipment and all details arranged.

Distribution of State Bonus To Veterans of World War

EDITOR'S NOTE The Tidings is in receipt of complete data relative to the Oregon bonus act from the World War Veterans State Aid commission. Owing to the lengthy nature of the articles they must by necessity be run in installments which will be found every day in the Tidings until a complete explanation is made.

(Continued from yesterday)

Section 12. Commission to Administer Act.—That there be, and hereby is, created a commission to be known as the "world war veterans' state aid commission," hereinafter referred to as the commission. The commission shall consist of the governor, secretary of state, adjutant general of the state and two other members to be appointed by the governor. One of the two members appointed by the governor shall be a veteran of the world war and a person qualified to receive a loan hereunder. All members shall serve without pay, but may receive actual expenses incurred in the performance of duties as commissioners.

Section 13. The Commission to Administer Act.—The commission is authorized, empowered and directed to administer the provisions of this act, and shall have the power to adopt all necessary rules and regulations not inconsistent herewith to carry into effect such provisions and to employ a secretary. The commission shall adopt such forms for applications for bonus or a loan and all other forms as it may deem necessary.

Section 14. Commission to Sell Bonds.—The commission is hereby authorized, empowered and directed to sell the bonds of the state of Oregon which may be authorized by the constitution of the state to raise money to meet the requirements of this act, as hereinafter provided.

Section 15. Forms of Bonds; Interest; Maturity; Execution of Bonds; Coupons; Interest, How Paid.—The attorney general shall, under the direction of the commission, prepare a form of interest-bearing gold bond of the state of Oregon, to be sold in order to provide funds for the carrying out of the purposes of this act. Said bonds shall be numbered serially beginning at No. 1 and shall be payable in the order of their issuance. The bonds issued in any year, under the provisions of this act shall be payable one-twentieth each year, commencing with the tenth year after the issuance thereof. One-half of the bonds payable each year shall be payable, on the

first day of April and the other half on the first day of October. Principal and interest on said bonds shall be payable at the office of the state treasurer at Salem, Oregon, and if the commission shall so direct said bonds may also provide for payment at some other place. Said bonds shall be issued in denominations to be determined by the commission. Said bonds shall be in a form embodying an absolute promise of the state of Oregon to pay the amount thereof in gold coin of the United States of America of the value of weight and fineness of the date of such bonds. They shall be signed by the governor, secretary of state and state treasurer. Said bonds shall bear coupons evidencing the interest to become due thereon for each instalment of such interest, upon which shall be printed the facsimile of the signature of said officers. The commission may at its option cause a part or all of said bonds to be payable to the purchaser thereof and register the name of such purchaser in the office of the state treasurer and provide an appropriate indorsement upon each of such bonds to the effect that the same will be paid only to the owner appearing on the register thereof, and providing a method for registering the same as the title may be passed, and it may also provide that a part or all of said bonds shall be payable to the bearer and not subject to registration. Not less than ten days before the payment of the principal or interest falls due on any of the bonds provided for in this act, the commission shall certify to the state treasurer the amount necessary to meet the payment thereof. Upon receipt of such certificate by the state treasurer he shall prepare and verify a claim for the amount mentioned therein, attaching thereto said certificate, and present the same to the secretary of state, who shall audit such claim in like manner as other claims against the state are audited and pay the same out of any moneys provided by law for the payment thereof. The state treasurer is authorized and directed to make such payments of principal or interest on such bonds at such places, other than Salem, Oregon, as the commission may provide. All bonds and interest coupons upon payment shall be deposited by the state treasurer with the secretary of state to be attached to the original claim of the state treasurer for the payment thereof. Such bonds shall bear interest at such rate as the commission may deem advisable, not to exceed six per cent per annum.

(To be continued.)

Wintering Calves and Yearlings

By E. L. POTTER
 (Professor of Animal Husbandry, Oregon Agricultural College)

The Eastern Oregon branch experiment station, located at Union, in Union county, has been conducting an extensive series of tests in various methods of wintering and growing steers. These cattle have been wintered on alfalfa, silage, fall grain, and various other feeds common to the cattlemen of Oregon, and turned out on the range during the summer; so that the tests have been conducted under quite typical range conditions. The results of these tests are just now being published as Bulletin No. 184, and what I have to say today is based upon these experiments rather than upon personal opinion or guess.

In the wintering of calves and yearlings three fundamental principles must be observed. First, it must be remembered that all methods of wintering are expensive, and that the feed put on during the winter months with hay, silage or grain will not be sufficient in amount to pay for the feed bill, and that, therefore the gains made the following summer must not only pay a profit in themselves, but must also make up for the financial loss of the preceding winter. Second, the calves or yearlings, which have been wintered very heavily, will not make as good gains in the following summer on grass as the cattle that were wintered on a medium ration, but on the other hand, cattle that are weak and stunted in the spring make poor gains and develop into rough steers. Third, calves may lose fat during the winter and be thinner in the spring than in the fall before, and yet they have actually gained in weight, sometimes as much as fifty to one hundred pounds. Calves must be made to gain more than one pound a day before they will gain any in

fat. The same is true to a less extent with yearlings.

Alfalfa hay is the standard ration for wintering cattle. If given all the good alfalfa hay they will eat, a calf will consume about twenty pounds a day, and a yearling, twenty-five or twenty-six pounds. The daily gains will be about the same with the calves and yearlings and will range from one to one and a quarter pounds a day. On half this amount of hay, the cattle will barely live through the winter and will be very thin and weak when spring comes.

There is a very definite relation

between the value of hay and the cost of beef production. If a good steer sells for six cents a pound on the farm, he will return to the owner about six dollars a ton in the stack for hay consumed during the winter, and from nothing up to fifty cents a month for the grass during the summer, depending upon the quality of the grass. The farm price of 100 pounds of beef and of one ton of hay in the stack should be the same figure.

One ton of silage made from peas and bald barley, vetch and oats, or corn, is worth about two-thirds as much as one ton of hay for wintering calves and yearlings. Sunflower silage is worth slightly less, but the exact difference has not yet been determined. A combination of alfalfa hay and silage gives more gain and a cheaper gain than either alfalfa hay or silage fed separately. Silage alone is decidedly inferior to hay alone. The use of silage for wintering cattle does not have any effect upon the gains which the cattle make the following summer on grass.

The use of grain in connection with wintering calves or yearlings that are to be turned out on grass the following summer is not recommended. It is possible to make a much greater gain during the winter by the use of grain, but cattle which have been grain fed and have made heavy gains during the winter, do not make nearly so good gains the following summer; consequently, a good deal of the advantage of feeding grain is lost. If grain is to be used, it should be used for fattening steers that are to go to market, direct from the feed lot, rather than to be turned out on grass.

The production of baby beef in Oregon is not generally profitable. Steers raised for baby beef use very little grass but require large amounts of cheap grain. They also need a market which will pay a premium for that class of cattle. Oregon farmers do not have either the cheap grain or the market which demands the baby beef.

In an average of twenty tests conducted at Union, the heavy-fed lots were ninety-six pounds heavier at the end of the winter than the light-fed lot; but at the end of the following summer they were only forty-four pounds ahead; hence it will be seen that the excessively heavy feed, cattle that are thin and weak in the spring make poor gains and finally

grow into rough steers. In regions where either oats or barley straw is available, it should be used for wintering cattle rather than wasted. Straw alone will not winter cattle satisfactorily, but if it is supplemented with two pounds per head per day of either oil meal or cottonseed cake, the cattle will come through in very fair shape—about the same as they would on poor hay or on a light feed of good hay. Since the straw usually has but little commercial value, the cattle so produced, are generally quite economical.

In view of the fact that while the cattle are on grass is the only time they will pay for their feed bill and make a profit, the cattleman must endeavor to give his cattle all the grass they will eat and for the longest possible season of the year. Any attempt to make up for poor gains on grass by extra heavy feeding in the winter is sure to result in financial loss.

The ideal steer and the one toward which we should all aim, is a steer which would be marketed fat off the grass at about two and one-half years old and weight about 1100 pounds and dress out 57 or 58 per cent. While two and one-half years is the ideal age at which to sell cattle, it will not always be possible to turn them off at this age. Steers which reach the beginning of their third winter, weighing 950 to 1050, but not quite fat enough to kill, should be fattened out during that winter on a ration of alfalfa hay and silage and sold at the end of about a four months feed. On the other hand, steers which weigh under 950 at the beginning of the third winter, should be fed lightly during the winter and turned out on grass the following summer, when they should be ready for market early as grass-fattened three years olds.

TRUCK LOAD OF ORE BRINGS \$1200 NET

George B. Laidley has returned from San Francisco, where he went with a Chevrolet truck loaded with ore from the Bull Moose mine, and reports that the cargo of ore netted approximately \$1200 with the assay for platinum still unknown. The Bull Moose mine is located five miles from Jacksonville on the Forest creek slope, and assays show it paid almost from the grass roots. The platinum signs in the ore are high. Tunnels are being driven and development work pushed on the property.

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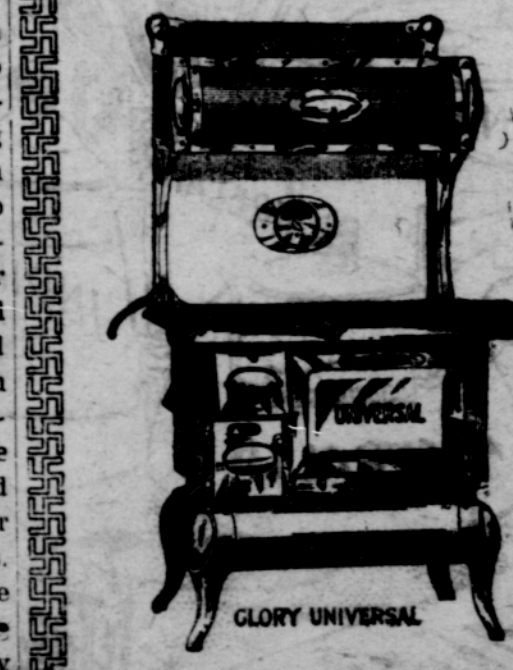
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