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What Constitutes Advertising
 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.)

All reports of such activities after they have occurred is news.
 All coming social or organization meetings of societies where no money contribution is solicited, initiation charged, or collection taken IS NEWS.

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.

Yes, this is love—the steadfast and the true,
 The immortal glory which hath never set;
 The best, the brightest boon the heart e'er knew—
 Of all life's sweets, the very sweetest yet!
 —Charles Swain.

Of course, Santa Claus is the jolliest and most lovable of saints to the kiddies, because the heavier the load he brings them, the happier he is.

It does no man credit to adopt righteousness in this world as a fire-escape in the next world.

China has as much right to lead an unperturbed existence as any other country.

All moving pictures should go before the people free from moral taint.

NO TIME TO DISRUPT BANKING SYSTEM

New legislation increasing the rates on savings in postal savings banks has been proposed.

Primarily, the postal savings banks were established by our government to furnish an unquestionably safe place for immigrants and foreigners, more or less unfamiliar with our customs, to make deposits. A small interest rate of 2 per cent was made to encourage deposits. This did not injure the average bank, which paid interest on savings accounts of from 3 to 4 per cent. If, however, the government increases its postal savings rate to 3 per cent, it launches some 50,000 postmasters in direct competition with local bankers, and as no bank could have the standing of the government, it would mean that other banks would be forced to raise interest rates or possibly lose the bulk of their savings business to the government banks.

The private bank is the one which must be relied upon for the average daily business transactions. By forcing it to raise interest rates to meet government competition on one hand, it would be forced, on the other hand, to raise interest rates charged to borrowers in order to increase its earnings to meet its own increased interest payments on sav-

ings. This would be particularly hard on country banks.
 There is no occasion for a move such as that proposed, which would place the government in direct competition with our whole banking system. The present postal savings bank should remain unchanged, and the government should aid and cooperate with the banks of the country to take, if possible, better care of the depositor and to surround our banking system with greater safeguards and enable banks to render the fullest service to their customers and the community at the lowest possible cost.

Let us not disrupt our banking system at a time when it is vital as a stabilizing influence in this nation.

THE PEOPLE'S FORUM.

Ashland, Or., Nov. 1.

To the editor:
 I want to heartily endorse "The One Thing Thou Lackest" by M. C. Reid. It is surely the thing Ashland does need in order to make a city like Colorado Springs or a resort equal to Estes Park, Colorado. We have the climate, we have the waters and can have the amusements. If we will all get behind them and boost, (I have absolutely no use for a knocker.) This hotel proposition is now launched, and if we perpetually keep pushing it, we can put it across. It will take a lot of hard work and UNITED effort. You can count on me. But just now what we need; it seems to me what we are almost compelled to have, is a place for our winter fair. And, by the way, why not make this a regular annual event and encourage the development of our natural industries. Such boys as Brown Brothers with their Herefords; MacCracken with his Jerseys; Fred Herrin with his sheep, and lots of other good ones I could name, to keep on with their good work. But we have got to have some place to hold these events. The Armory won't do on account of its size; the Chautauqua won't do because of the odor we will leave. Let's build a place. Of course we can't do it right away this fall, but we can make a start. We can build a small pavilion and shed for the stock. I want to see this thing go and am ready to deliver on the ground any day that the Commercial club presidents says the word, \$50 worth of lumber ready to go into such a building. Let's fix up something temporary now, as time is short, and next year put up a good fair building. I am here to make my home the rest of my life and am ready at any time to help in my humble way any good thing for Ashland and Ashland's people, and I want to knock no one but the knocker.
 H. P. MOORE.

To the editor:

During the past week, the undersigned has had many inquiries from voters in the city, as to the advisability of voting the \$18,000 bonds at the coming election; and my answer in each case was that I thought it was good business to do it.
 The present adjustment of the previous bond issues brings back to memory the estimate that the late J. G. Hurt and I made years ago, when the bonds were first issued, when both of us were on the city board. Our estimate at that time was \$2000 more than the refunding bonds that have been ordered by the city council.
 I think that the call for the \$18,000 issue, with a general house cleaning shows good business acumen, and should be voted, but I would also give the officials warning to keep the house clear in the future, or not to expect any favors from the city public.
 G. S. BUTLER.

Ashland, Oregon, Nov. 1.

Mr. Taxpayer:
 Just remember when you vote tomorrow that there is a mighty good business reason why the banks of the city are for the bond issue. In the first place, the money that is obtained from the proceeds of this mortgage that you are asked to give on your homes, will be handled by them for the next nine years. This money that goes back into the water and light funds, as the next payment on our water plant, is not due until 1929, and two per cent is a mighty little income on the city's daily balance, for money that is obtained from the sale of bonds that were sold in advance and below par, with the other big expenses in pulling off the deal. When you realize that this same money will be loaned back to you at eight per cent you will catch some of the reason for their support of the issue. Another reason why they can afford it, and you can not, is that when the tax assessor comes around and finds your home to be worth \$1000 and assesses it at the same, you have to pay on the \$1000. Not so with the banks. Take a bank with say \$100,000 and \$20,000 surplus. You would think that this same assessor would say that the bank's business should be assessed at \$120,000, but he don't; he cuts it in half, and makes it \$60,000 instead of \$120,000. That is the reason that it is claimed that real estate, directly and indirectly, pays 85 per cent of the expenses of running our state government. Do you get that much more protection than the banks? Now, if I were a director in one of these banks and did not care anything about the interest of the class that is paying 85 per cent of the taxes, I would say to Mr. Smith and Mr. McCoy, "Go to it, boys. This proposition is a humdinger money getter!" Remember another thing, that these bonds were sold at a discount; that is, below par, and sold in advance, without giving you a chance to invest your money in these high grade six per cent interest bear-

ing bonds. One man told me on the street that he would have liked to have had \$5000 of the bonds at par should he have had a chance to have gotten them, instead of the Portland bond house, he being a taxpayer.
 JOHN H. DILL.

Editor Forum:

As a taxpayer of the city of Ashland I would like to advance a few suggestions and remarks regarding the election to be held in Ashland tomorrow.

It seems to me that in reality the credit of Ashland is at stake in this election. Anyone who truly has the interests of his family to the polls tomorrow to vote 100 YES. A vote of 100 YES is a vote of understanding.

Mr. Dill's article in the Forum of yesterday revealed the fact that Mr. Dill has not spent as much time investigating the proposed bond issue as he has in trying to do away with the measurement of the water which he is using. I suppose had Mr. Dill been managing the city's affairs, he would have had a city election every time the city had to foreclose on and take in a piece of property worth \$10 to \$100 against which the city had delinquent paving assessments. Over \$4000 of the proposed bond issue is for this purpose alone. I sup-

pose had Mr. Dill been running the city he would have refused to put the connecting link of pavement in the Pacific highway on Walker avenue, or held up the work until a special election could have been held. I suppose Mr. Dill would have let the streets of Ashland become impassable and had a special election to buy a \$1000 tractor to improve the streets with. I suppose Mr. Dill would have let North Main street between the plaza and Water street remain in the unsightly and alley-like condition it was a year ago instead of widening the same or had a special election to decide the proposition while in the meantime the paving company removed its plant from the vicinity of Ashland. And so on with all the rest of the items composing the bond issue.

I think it is well to invite the attention of the people to the fact that they have chosen well in electing men who have made successes of their own business and affairs for members of the common council, and that it is likely these same men have been managing the city's affairs, he would have had a city election every time the city had to foreclose on and take in a piece of property worth \$10 to \$100 against which the city had delinquent paving assessments. Over \$4000 of the proposed bond issue is for this purpose alone. I sup-

Be a BOOSTER instead of a KNOCKER and vote 100 YES tomorrow.
 WM. M. BRIGGS.

WOLGAMOTT IS CONVICTED; NEW EDWARDS JURY

MEDFORD, Or., Nov. 1.—The jury in the case of Ernest S. (Dud) Wolgamott, returned a verdict of guilty at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, after one hour thirty minutes deliberation.

The jury took four ballots, the first three standing ten for conviction and two for acquittal. On the fourth ballot an agreement was reached.

The jury, after an hour's deliberation, returned to the box and requested that the testimony of Ernest Caples, principal witness for the state, be read to them. Caples testified to the sale of a bottle of whiskey to a man named Lewis on the

Jackson street bridge on the night of August 4. The state contended that Wolgamott made the sale.

There are two more indictments hanging over Wolgamott, one being scheduled for trial this week, and the other near the close of the calendar.

Shine Edwards Up Again
 James (Shine) Edwards, who was tried on a charge of selling intoxicating liquor last week, in which the jury disagreed after fourteen hours deliberation, will face a jury again this week for the same offense. It has not been definitely settled whether he will be tried on a new count or given a re-trial.

The trial of the above cases will probably occupy the attention of the court all this week, and bring the trial of Raleigh Matthews, charged with second degree murder for the fatal shooting of Wilbur Jacks at Eagle Point last September, up the first thing next week.

The only pleasing thing about a tax is a receipt showing that it has been paid.

BIG BEND MILLING COMPANY IS SUED ON BROWNLEE SALE

MEDFORD, Or., Nov. 1.—The civil suit of George Finley against the Big Bend Milling company, was moved up a case on the docket and was called in circuit court yesterday afternoon.

The action is for \$3000 and costs of action and involves the sale of timber in the Butte Falls district belonging to the Big Bend Milling company.

The complaint alleges that on February 3, 1919, Finley secured an option from Vernon H. Vawter of Medford, for ninety days from January 15, 1919, for the sale of the Big Bend timber, consisting of 7200 acres, at \$28.80 per acre net, with the right to "add such additional price as they may find necessary to affect a sale of the property."

China wants to lead its own career, without outside interference or domination. Why should it not be permitted to do so?

More About Peppermint Lands

A WINNING INVESTMENT

Fourth. It continues to produce from 7 to 15 years with little or no expense of cultivation, except removal of surplus roots.

Fifth. The oil always has a ready market and commands a price which affords the grower a good margin of profit where the land is suitable for peppermint.

Figure for yourself a little: 40 acres of mint at 60 pounds per acre sold at \$3.00 per pound, and remember that the cost of production of mint per acre is not much if any more than alfalfa.

If you can be assured annual net returns of \$50 per acre, would you buy at \$150 per acre, and would you sell at \$250?

If your returns per annum are \$100 per acre, would your land be worth \$500 per acre?

I AM now offering several thousand acres of land located in lower reclaimed district of Klamath County, Oregon, especially suitable to the growing of peppermint according to the investigations of the most careful and successful peppermint growers of the United States, and the actual cultivation of these lands in peppermint. The most reliable peppermint growers of the State of Oregon have recently bought land in this tract and are now preparing for the growing of mint. The President of the Peppermint Growers' Association of the Willamette Valley, Mr. E. B. Wallace, has purchased a large tract of this land and has moved onto it preparatory to raising mint. A representative of Mr. A. M. Todd, of Kalamazoo, Michigan, one of the oldest growers of peppermint in the United States, stated, after a personal inspection and examination of this property, that it was the best soil and the climatic conditions were the most ideal for the production of peppermint he had ever seen, and predicted that this land would soon be the center of the peppermint industry in the United States.

The growing of peppermint on this character of soil has passed the experimental stage and is now a proven success as it has been grown in Klamath County for the past 15 years and for the past two years has been produced for commercial uses very profitably.

Water for the irrigation of this land has been secured from the United States at an annual fee of 25 cents an acre for a period of ten years, and after this period is free. Proper drainage has been constructed and further additional drainage is being constructed so as to assure the purchaser that this land will always be in a good productive state. The annual drainage cost per acre is 26 cents at this time, and is under government supervision with only 16 years yet to run, when it ceases.

There is in actual cultivation surrounding these farms about 3200 acres producing profitable crops. This land lies adjoining, or very near, the Southern Pacific Railroad, and has three stations on it with excellent shipping facilities. Good schools, stores, churches and fraternal orders near at hand. It is located about eight miles south of Klamath Falls, Oregon, one of the most prosperous cities in the State of Oregon.

The title to this property is guaranteed by a policy of insurance in a reliable company, and the purchaser is further protected by the owner entering into a contract with him to place the land in a productive crop of peppermint and agreeing to pay the purchaser one-third of the oil produced on his land each year for a period of five years, in case the purchaser so desires.

A limited acreage of this tract is being offered on payments: One-third cash, the balance payable in installments to suit the purchaser, not exceeding five years, with interest at 5 per cent on the deferred payments.

For further information write or call on
E. T. STAPLES, General Sales Agent
 Telephone 26
 Ashland, Oregon

THE cultivation of peppermint is a new industry in the Klamath region. Owing to the peculiar climatic and soil conditions required, it is cultivated in comparatively few localities. The drained lands have proved particularly well adapted to peppermint culture and is yielding the growers large returns.

SOIL REQUIRED

Peppermint requires, for the production of a profitable crop, a rich, moist, free working soil, a soil that holds its moisture well up into the summer, and does not bake. Low bottom lands, muck, beaver-dam and sub-irrigated lands are best adapted to it.

ROOTS

Peppermint is propagated from roots, and increases very rapidly, an acre planted in any season will supply enough roots to plant from 20 to 25 acres the following season. The roots removed in the fall are immediately transplanted and become a live, growing plant in the spring, or may be transplanted in the spring

PLANTING

The ground should be marked out one way only, in drills three feet apart and about six inches deep. The roots then planted in a continuous string, should be covered about one and a half to two inches deep. Planting should be done in March and April, or it may be done in the fall.

CULTIVATION

Cultivation is practically unnecessary, as peppermint is almost free from weeds. Peppermint can be cut from 7 to 15 years from one planting. IT YIELDS A PROFITABLE CROP THE FIRST YEAR. After the first year, the roots will cover the entire ground, and it is frequently cut the second and following years without any cultivation whatever.

HARVESTING

The crop will mature the first year about August 10th, and after the first year two or three weeks earlier. The first year it grows in rows only. After the first year it grows up over the entire ground and is cut with an ordinary mower. It is immediately hauled direct to the distillery, where the oil is extracted by a very simple process of distillation, a still being constructed in the fields to take care of the distilling.

YIELD

The yield on this land will run from 65 to 85 pounds of oil to the acre. Analysis shows the Oregon Oil of Peppermint to be much higher in menthol content than the oil produced in Michigan and Indiana, the latter ordinarily testing from 42 to 45 per cent, while the Oregon oil tests 55 per cent menthol.

USES AND MARKET

Peppermint oil is a staple commodity, many hundred thousand pounds being consumed annually in this country alone. It is used largely in flavoring confectionery and chewing gum, as well as for medicinal purposes. The market has already been established and the market price will be paid at station nearest the land. The f. o. b. shipping average pre-war market price varied all the way from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per pound to the grower. The European demand is constantly increasing, which should materially increase the price. Peppermint "HAY," after the oil has been extracted, makes a very fair quality of feed for cattle and horses and is fed quite extensively where peppermint is grown owing to its high per cent of protein.

WHY RAISE PEPPERMINT?

- Because—
- First. It is of hardy growth and has fewer natural enemies than almost any other crop.
 - Second. The crop (OIL) is not perishable, but may be held for several years if desired. \$10,000 worth can be hauled to market in your Ford car.
 - Third. It produces a profitable crop the first year with a small investment.