

**Ashland Tidings**  
 Established 1876  
 Published Every Evening Except Sunday  
 THE ASHLAND PRINTING CO.  
 OFFICIAL CITY AND COUNTY PAPER  
 TELEPHONE 39  
 C. K. LOGAN, Editor

Entered at the Ashland, Oregon, Postoffice as Second-class Mail Matter.

Subscription Price Delivered in City:  
 One month . . . . . \$ .65  
 Three months . . . . . 1.95  
 Six months . . . . . 3.75  
 One year . . . . . 7.50  
 Mail and Rural Routes  
 One month . . . . . \$ .65  
 Three months . . . . . 1.95  
 Six months . . . . . 3.50  
 One year . . . . . 6.50

ADVERTISING RATES  
 Display Advertising  
 Single insertion, each inch . . . . . 30c  
 Yearly Contracts  
 One time a week . . . . . 27 1/2c  
 Two times a week . . . . . 25c  
 Every other day . . . . . 20c

Local Readers  
 Each line, each time . . . . . 10c  
 To run every other day for one month, each line, each time . . . . . 7c  
 To run every issue for one month or more, each line, each time . . . . . 5c

Classified Column  
 One cent the word each time.  
 To run every issue for one month or more, 1/2c the word each time.

Legal Rate  
 First time, per 3-pm line . . . . . 10c  
 Each subsequent time, per 3-point line . . . . . 5c  
 Card of thanks . . . . . \$1.00  
 Obituaries, the line . . . . . 2 1/2c

Fraternals Orders and Societies  
 Advertising for fraternal orders or societies charging a regular initiation fee and dues, no discount. Religious and benevolent orders will be charged the regular rate for all advertising when an admission or other charge is made.

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 organizational meetings of societies where no money contribution is solicited, initiation charged, or collection taken IS NEWS.

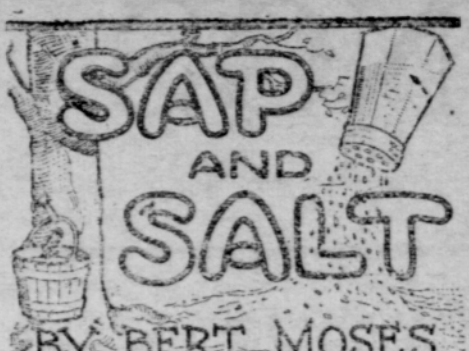
THE GUARD CRISIS  
 Progressive and representative men will speak at the Armory this evening in the interests of the 484th company, local unit of the Oregon National Guard, coast artillery corps.

Foremost in their thoughts is that, unless a great amount of interest can be stimulated at once, Ashland will lose the local company, which is standing at present at the foot of a large list of similar organizations in the state. This position has been occupied by the 484th company for some time. It used to play tag with the Independence company to see which would be last and which would be next to last. The game of tag is over, as far as Independence is concerned, for that company has been disbanded. Ashland will not be permitted to play tag any more unless steps are taken at once to increase the personnel of the unit.

Ashland has made an enviable record at the summer target practices and camps held at the coast defense forts. The quality of the personnel of the local unit is of the highest. The quantity is sadly lacking. Adjutant General White, commander of the state's martial forces, is pleased at the record of the local company—made when in the field. He is very much displeased with the attendance records. In fact, he is so much displeased that he has placed the company on probation, like some bad boy. He dislikes to be harsh with any member of his happy family, but discipline must be maintained above everything else.

Adjutant General White is not bluffing nor trying to scare the local organization. He means what he says. Unless 30 or more men are added to the unit within a short time, the unit will be disbanded, and the Armory closed. Whether this means the building will be unavailable for public functions has not yet been decided. These four squads will bring the personnel up to the minimum required by law. The men must not only join, but they must attend the drills, held one night each week. The time for moral support has passed. Action is demanded.

If the Armory is closed by order of Adjutant General White, Ashland stands to lose about \$1000 each month, this representing the amount paid into the city through checks paid for attendance at drill, when the company has its minimum quota of men, upkeep, rent, etc. One thousand dollars is a net little sum. Many merchants in the city do not make that much. Every dollar paid into the 484th company eventually finds its way into the pockets of the merchants of Ashland, one way or



Be an individual—there is so little competition!

Those who outlive their ignorance succeed; those who don't, don't.

At least 50 per cent of mortality consists in letting other folks alone.

The less supervision a man requires, the higher will be his salary.

There are two kinds of curiosity—one leads to knowledge, the other to regrets.

People with poor teeth and bad breath should make a more general use of the telephone.

HEZ HECK SAYS:  
 "You can't inject honesty into people with a legal syringe; it has to be born in 'em."

another. The money is kept at home.

Such a move, as casting the 484th company into the discard, cannot help but reflect discredit upon the city. Ashland made a fine record for itself during the war, in its support of the various Liberty loans, in the number of Ashland's young men who responded to the call to the colors, and in its sympathetic co-operation with the Red Cross.

Should Ashland now fail to rise to an emergency such as present exists, many of its good deeds would be forgotten, over-shadowed by the stigma of failure to meet a vital issue.

Keep behind the local organization; keep the Armory open, and keep clear the eschecheon of Ashland.

FLAG ETIQUETTE  
 The flag should be raised at sunrise and lowered at sunset. It may be raised at other times, but should never be left out at night, except when it is under the fire of an enemy.

On Memorial day, the flag should be displayed at half-staff from sunrise until noon, and at the peak from noon until sunset.

In raising the flag to half-staff or half-mast, it should always be run to the peak and then lowered ONE BREADTH OF THE FLAG. In retiring it, it should first be run back to the peak and then retired. It should never be allowed to touch the ground.

When the Star Spangled Banner is played or sung, stand and remain standing, in silence, until it is finished.

When the flag is passing, on parade, or in review, if you are walking, halt, if sitting, rise, stand at attention, and uncover.

The flag should never be worn as a whole or part of a costume. As a badge, it should be worn over the left breast.

In decorating, the flag should never be festooned or draped. Always hung flat.

When the national flag and another flag fly from the same pole, there should be double halyards, one for each flag.

If hung so stripes are horizontal, Union should be in upper left corner.

The flag should never be placed below a person sitting.

When carried in parade, or when crossed with other flags, the Stars and Stripes should always be at the right.

When the flag is used in unveiling a statue or monument, it should not be allowed to fall to the ground, but should be carried aloft to wave out, forming a distinctive feature during the remainder of the ceremony.

When the flag is placed over a bier or casket, the blue field should be at the head.

As an altar covering, the Union should be at the right as you face the altar, and nothing should be placed upon the flag except the Holy Bible.

The flag should never be reversed except in case of distress at sea.

THOUGHTS FROM OTHER SOURCES  
 Sunday Thoughts of a Horse  
 The automobile puts me on the same basis with the boss—one day off in seven.

I am glad I don't have to pull the

family up to church any more and stand out in the cold and mud for an hour or more listening to the music and the sermon. It must sound better inside.

Last Sunday the auto wouldn't start so the boss fell back on me. It was a mighty disagreeable forenoon. The whole family was out of humor because I couldn't go 30 miles an hour and then the hair from my back blew all over them. They didn't seem to appreciate my efforts at all.

One thing about Sunday that I don't like is that I get only two meals—one so late in the morning and the other in the afternoon. I like my meals more regular, even if I am not working.

I hope it's not storming next Sunday so I'll be put out in the pasture. It gets monotonous standing in the stable all day.

It amuses me to see the boss all dressed up on Sunday. I'd hardly know him if it wasn't for his voice, and even that fools me sometimes. He doesn't use so many cuss words as during the week.

I have my Sunday evenings to myself now, since young Oscar has the auto. He said the other day, he liked me some ways best.—Farm Life.

THE PEOPLE'S FORUM  
 Ashland, Nov. 13.

To the editor:  
 It is gloriously delightful and comforting to the men and women who serve on the local Red Cross, to have volunteer contributions come in so soon as ever the annual Roll Call is announced. But in order that all citizens may be enrolled, it is necessary to organize and make a house-to-house canvass. This will be begun Monday noon, and booths placed in the banks.

Last year, 1065 members enrolled in Ashland. It is hoped that all Ashland citizens will take out their memberships in Ashland, because 50 cents of every dollar for membership remains in Ashland for local philanthropic and charity work.

However, if one in taking out membership makes a gift of no matter how much, only 50 cents of that amount is sent to Washington.

This year, the local board is anxious that business houses of Ashland give a 100 per cent membership. Talent, Bellevue and Valleyview are included in the Ashland branch.

Nearly all towns the size of Ashland have salaried secretaries. But, notwithstanding the fact that the local workers are busy every day in the year, not one penny of the Red Cross fund has ever been used for salary or expenses of any kind. All expenses are paid out of private purses. The chairman of the home service work for a number of years has given not only her time, but the use of her car. Every cent in the local fund is used for actual relief work, and every cent is needed, too.

The local Red Cross initiated the school nurse work in Ashland, and last year paid out \$350 on the nurse's salary.

On June 23 last, Reverend P. K. Hammond received a wire that 65 disabled veterans would be through on a train that day. These boys were penniless. They were fed and cared for. Four of them, who could not leave the train because of physical infirmities, were given additional love and cheer.

Milk has been supplied to 17 babies this year. Three babies with pneumonia have been cared for. Baby layettes have been made by members and given out. Only three weeks ago, a matron from a Kansas City home stopped in Ashland with two tiny babies that she was bringing for adoption in Oregon. That day a woman from Fort Klamath was driving 110 miles over the mountains to mother one of these babies. The weather was bad, and she was delayed. So the matron and the babies were marooned in a railway station in a strange town. Local Red Cross workers took her and the babies into their homes until the Klamath woman arrived, and the matron could continue her journey to Portland where another woman was anxiously watching for the other baby. It is this kind of service for babies that goes on continuously.

A woman was sent to the tubercular home in Salem this year. Wood, clothing and groceries have been provided where otherwise suffering would have been inevitable.

The local branch assists the county officials in looking out for widows deserving of pensions.

It is impossible to detail all of the work done in Ashland. Only cases deserving of assistance are given care.

MRS. JOHN H. DILL.

Rhubarb Removes Iron Rust.  
 Rhubarb will remove iron rust from linen or cotton goods. Boil the rhubarb and dip the stained portion of the fabric into it.



**BODY CAPACITY IS CAUSE OF ANNOYANCE**

Methods by Which Its Effects May Be Avoided—Possible Reasons for Fading Signals.

Questions have been asked regarding an apparent phenomenon in tuning. The phenomenon in the case is that just as the operator tuned in his station and removed his hands from the knob, the signals faded out; or it may have been the other way around, and if the operator touches his set while listening to a concert, the signals will fade out.

This may be caused by body capacity, and while some stations run into it quite frequently, others are not bothered at all. Those living close to a broadcasting station will never be bothered with it as it only occurs with a very close tuning. It is explained by the fact that the capacity of the body coming in contact with the set, which is very finely tuned, is thrown out of adjustment by the outside inductance.

There are several ways to guard against it, and one of the best is to line the inside of the panel with tin foil or aluminum foil and ground it. In pasting the tin foil on the back of the panel, it is cut away from all binding posts, switch points or rods to prevent short circuiting the set. There is one exception to this, and that is the ground binding post. If the tin foil is pasted over this, it is, of course, automatically grounded.

Shellac will do to make the foil adhere to the panel, which will not have to be dismantled to be lined, as the foil can be placed on in small strips.

Another method of remedying the effects of body capacity is by using metal dials on the variocoupler and variometers; and in sets where the variometers are very close to one another, moving them away will help. Or in case it is not desired to change the set, placing a nonmagnetic material between the variometers which are close to each other and grounding it will remedy the ill effects. For this case, a piece of glass such as photographers use, covered with tinfoil on one side, is effective.

Fading signals have long been encountered by amateurs when receiving long-distance stations. In this case, the signals from a goodly distance away may be coming in loud and clear and then without warning fade away. In a few seconds they may return with all their force, and then when the amateur is congratulating himself, again the voices or music die out. Or fading may take the form of varying intensity of signals, one minute the operator being forced to strain his ears to catch the sound while the next voices may be loud and clear.

There have been many theories advanced for this phenomenon, and we are giving today two of the latest. The radio division of the Department of Commerce is reported to be under the impression that fading occurs when a cloud passes between the transmitting station and the receiving set. This theory has been one of the most popular among the experts, and recent tests have been made to obtain more complete data. If the passing cloud theory is a good explanation of fading there will be some new radio development very shortly. The effects of various types of clouds upon the signals is being studied, and the results of this study will be of interest to everyone interested in radio. Government officials are interested in eliminating fading, or overcoming it as much as possible, largely from the standpoint of the amateur, as the commercial stations, having much greater power than amateur sets, are able to overcome the atmospheric effects to a great extent.

The other theory, which has a close relation to the cloud theory, is that fading occurs when the signals pass through an area where rain is falling. In this theory, the idea is brought out in a different manner. It is stated in effect that clouds are a benefit to the signals, but that the rain will hurt them. The theory is that the condensation of the particles of moisture in the air which form the clouds has the property of making this medium highly conductive to radio signals. Just before a storm when there is more condensation in the clouds, the signals should be at their strongest. When the storm breaks, and the air becomes saturated, the condition is said to change and the falling rain actually grounds the signals. This sudden change in atmosphere is stated as the reason for the varying intensity in the signals.

An approximate method of measuring the antenna resistance is by means of a condenser and a calibrated 25-ohm resistance unit connected in series. This so-called phantom antenna is then connected with the antenna and ground circuit to a double pole, double throw switch, so that the output of the transmitting set can be connected either to the antenna and ground or to the phantom antenna circuit.

To find the antenna resistance at any wave length, first tune the set to the desired wave length with the transmitter connected to the antenna and ground and note the antenna current. Throw the output of the transmitter on the phantom antenna circuit

and adjust the resistance and capacity until the antenna ammeter shows the same reading. The value of the resistance in the phantom circuit is the approximate antenna resistance at that wave length. This method of measuring the antenna resistance is by no means accurate, but will serve as a value from which comparative data can be obtained. By plotting a curve representing the antenna resistance at different wave lengths it is possible to determine whether the antenna being used has its minimum resistance at the wave length on which the transmitting is done.

Perhaps by changing the physical dimensions of the antenna the minimum resistance can be shifted to the wave length on which it is desired to transmit.

If a counterpoise is not used, the effect on the antenna resistance can readily be measured, approximately, by erecting a temporary one and measuring the antenna resistance before and after the erection. Again it is well to plot a curve showing the relation between the wave length and antenna resistance.

In no case will the curve showing the relation between wave-length and antenna resistance be smooth. Don't allow bumps in the curve to lead one astray. The absorption of energy by some nearby object will cause the antenna resistance at certain wave lengths to show fictitiously high wave lengths.

cut and adjust the resistance and capacity until the antenna ammeter shows the same reading. The value of the resistance in the phantom circuit is the approximate antenna resistance at that wave length. This method of measuring the antenna resistance is by no means accurate, but will serve as a value from which comparative data can be obtained. By plotting a curve representing the antenna resistance at different wave lengths it is possible to determine whether the antenna being used has its minimum resistance at the wave length on which the transmitting is done.

Perhaps by changing the physical dimensions of the antenna the minimum resistance can be shifted to the wave length on which it is desired to transmit.

If a counterpoise is not used, the effect on the antenna resistance can readily be measured, approximately, by erecting a temporary one and measuring the antenna resistance before and after the erection. Again it is well to plot a curve showing the relation between the wave length and antenna resistance.

In no case will the curve showing the relation between wave-length and antenna resistance be smooth. Don't allow bumps in the curve to lead one astray. The absorption of energy by some nearby object will cause the antenna resistance at certain wave lengths to show fictitiously high wave lengths.

COLONEL GREEN A RADIO FAN  
 Son of Hetty Has an Elaborate Apparatus at His Home in New Bedford.

Round Hills, the country home of Col. Edward H. R. Green, son of the late Hetty Green, at New Bedford, Mass., sounds like a haunted estate since its owner has been bitten by the radio bug, says the New York World.

In the sun room of the house stock quotations, weather reports, music and speeches flow all day from the receiving station there. In the bathhouse come the booming tones of the amplifier.

That's all there is now, but Colonel Green has not done yet. Within a few days his new six-room studio, housing the most complete broadcasting station in the country, will be finished.

Colonel Green is not enjoying his radio pleasures alone. The first try-out of his truck was made a few days ago, and it went rolling about the neighborhood reeling off concerts and talk from Newark and Schenectady for the delighted farmers.

But the amplifier is the colonel's pet. This is just such a machine as was used to make President Harding's inaugural address audible to the 125,000 gathered about the capitol. At Round Hills the sound will be plainly heard over a radius of five miles.

"Anybody who has a set of two good ears has all the required receiving apparatus," the colonel says. "I'm so interested in this thing that I haven't time for anything else. I'm like a child with a new toy, who can't be induced to put it down."

TIPS TO THE RADIOIST  
 Radio concerts are being given in public parks all over the country.

An international union of radio operators has been founded in Brussels.

A boy in Plainfield, N. J., has built a radio set the size of a match box.

Radio concerts are proving of decided benefit to inmates of institutions for the insane.

In Montana radio is furnishing entertainment to the oil well drillers during their idle hours.

The most northerly wireless station on the globe is probably at the village of Noorvik, just inside the Arctic circle, with a population of 360 Eskimos.

An Oklahoma doctor who has a large number of hospital patients maintains a radio outfit on his automobile so that he can be instantly reached if needed at the hospital.

In the case of the new receiving apparatus that goes on the throat another slang phrase becomes legitimate. To say "He got it in the neck" now means receiving radio.

Mr. Edison took out a radio patent as early as 1881, but he says it is difficult to say who should be called the inventor of the wireless. He thinks it has just been "built up."

Another feature of radio has come to light. In these days of the dry dinner guests are able to remain comfortably at home and hear the after-dinner speeches, cutting them as short as may be desirable.

Cattle are now skinned by electricity. New as to cattle, perhaps, but many radio fans have been skinned by sellers of phony stock for some time past.

The United States naval observatory sends time signals to Australia by radio.

It is now said that communication with Venus would be entirely within the realm of possibility were it not for the great cost. Dr. Abbott reports that the cost of sending radio waves to Venus would be enormous. That planet reflects light as if it were surrounded by clouds and all conditions indicate intelligent life.

Try the classified columns.  
 Read the want ads.

LATEST PARIS GOWN



Paris first decreed stockingless legs, sleeveless gowns, and other such fashion extremes, and now comes the gown without a bodice, or at least with much less than usual. Our photograph shows Mile. Rhalina, the beautiful dancer who has created a sensation in Paris with her new frocks, composed mainly of voluminous skirts and bodices of pearls and lace.

Indigestion Gone and She Gains Ten Pounds

"Tanlac has relieved me of troubles from which I suffered for years, and I am feeling fine now," declared Mrs. Kate Langlands, of 7223 Second Ave., S., Seattle, Wash.

"I had rheumatism in my limbs so bad I could hardly get around. I suffered dreadfully from indigestion, too, and food fermenting in my stomach caused terrible bloating, headaches and dizzy spells. I was so nervous and miserable at nights that restful sleep was out of the question, and I got so weak and run down it was all I could do to look after my housework.

"Tanlac has so completely rid me of indigestion that I can eat anything I want now and I have gained around ten pounds. I'm entirely free from headaches and dizziness, and the rheumatism is so entirely gone I never notice it. I don't believe Tanlac has an equal anywhere."

Tanlac is sold by all good druggists.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR WEEK  
 WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The weather outlook for the period November 13 to November 18, inclusive, is given as follows:  
 Pacific Coast States—Generally fair, except rain middle and latter part of the week in Oregon and Washington. Temperature normal on coast and below normal in the interior.  
 Northern Rocky Mountain and Plateau Regions: Generally fair, with temperature below normal.

THE AMAZING RESULTS OF INTERNAL BATHS  
 From every part of the Country comes amazing news of the results of Internal Bathing. Many of over 70 years have been restored to health by it because it is the one method which always removes all the poisonous waste in the Intestine and gives Nature a chance to work without handicap—freely and surely.

We have an interesting book for you "Why Man of Today is Only 50% Efficient." It is free, and tells you interesting facts about yourself that you have probably never known. Ask for it today while it is on your mind.

McNAIR BROTHERS

THE IDEAL CHRISTMAS GIFT—YOUR PHOTOGRAPH  
 Next to seeing you in person Christmas Day, nothing will please your relatives and friends more than YOUR PHOTOGRAPH. And a dozen takes care of twelve gifts.  
 Ask us about our November Special.  
 DARLING STUDIO

BON TON BAKERY  
 now under NEW MANAGEMENT  
 QUALITY BREAD  
 Made in Ashland  
 ASK YOUR GROCER—MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFIED  
 Corner Fourth and A—Phone 199

In Stock  
 Duplicating Sales Books  
 WITH CARBON  
 Two Books . . . . . 25c  
 Per Dozen . . . . . \$1.25  
 Two Dozen . . . . . \$2.25  
 One Hundred . . . . . \$8.00  
 ASHLAND TIDINGS