WIDEMANN GOAT MILK CO.
Physician's Bldg. San Francisco Cal.

Just a Tilt of the Pail

Women don't mind filling the knee-high supply can of the new Suction-feed. Only a few inches to lift. No straining of back or arms.

THE NEW SHARPLES SUCTION-FEED

Separator *gets all the cream all the time.* Any other separator will lose cream when the speed slackens. You can't always turn at exactly the right speed. No one can. It's impossible, speed indicator or no speed indicator. The Suction-feed skims clean, fast or slow, and delivers even cream. Capacity increases with the speed. Come in and let us show you how it works.

STERLING FEED CO.

The judicious advertiser
not only takes the surest
means of directly
benefiting his own
business
but his support is a great
aid to the newspaper
in its work in
upbuilding a community, and
in its efforts to give the
city a newspaper
the quality and character of
which advertises the city
as a live one
from which the merchant
gets an indirect
return

THE WORLD'S RECORD CLOSE SKIMMING
UNITED STATES CREAM SEPARATOR

A Money-Making Machine

THE U. S. MINT is the surest money-maker in the U. S.—and next to it comes the U. S. CREAM SEPARATOR

EVERY time you put a milking through the U. S. SEPARATOR you are pinching out *additional revenue* above the cream value.

"SKIMMING the Cream" has a double meaning when you use the U. S. Separator, for you are creating extra profits by the saving of time, strength, and repair charges.

THE sooner you put one of these U. S. money-makers to work in your dairy, the quicker your "gold pile" will accumulate. Not a drop of cream gets past the U. S. SEPARATOR, and every day in the year it is ready to make your work easier and your profits greater.

DON'T waste another hour of your life fussing with an old-style type of machine. Be modern. Buy a U. S.—the World's Record close skimming separator.

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To-day it's a battle of wits—and *brains win.* Muscle and brawn don't count so much as they used to. The great question now is "What do you know?" It draws the line between failure and success, between a poor job and a good one.

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☐ Steam "	☐ Commercial Law	☐ Farming
☐ Mining "	☐ Bookkeeping	☐ Poultry
☐ Mechanical "	☐ Stenography	☐ French
☐ Mechanical Drafting	☐ Civil Service	☐ German
☐ Architectural "	☐ Ry. Mail Service	☐ Italian
☐ ARCHITECTURE	☐ AUTOMOBILES	☐ SPANISH

Name.....

Address.....

Making the Farm Pay

FEEDING DAIRY COWS.

Grain Ration Should Be Regulated by Milk Production.

Cows must be fed as individuals and not as a herd if they are to be fed economically, asserts O. E. Reed, professor of dairy husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college. The quantity of milk produced by the cow is an indication of the quantity of feed she must have.

The first use to which the animal puts its food, whether producing milk or not, is to maintain the functions of the body. The feed in excess of this amount is used for producing milk, storing fat or for growth of the foetus.

That underfeeding is perhaps more common than overfeeding is the belief of Professor Reed. The effect of underfeeding may not be noticed at once, as the cow will produce milk for a time by converting the surplus flesh of her body into milk; hence if a cow de-

DAIRY COW, GUERNSEY TYPE.

clines in weight while she is producing milk it is an indication that she is not receiving enough feed. On the other hand, the overfed cow may put fat on her body or she may get off feed.

The feeds in a ration must be such as to provide a sufficient bulk to satisfy the appetite and feeding capacity of the animal and to furnish the amount of nutrients needed by the cow. An animal may be fed enough nutrients in the form of grain to perform her work, but she may receive too little bulk to be satisfied.

The roughage should form the foundation of the dairy ration. A cow should have all the roughage she can clean up, and the grain ration should be regulated by the amount of milk produced. A cow should be fed one pound of grain to each three pounds of rich milk produced, and one pound of grain to four pounds less rich milk.

The three substances which must be considered in making up the ration of the dairy cow are protein, carbohydrates and fats. These substances are found in all feeds, but in varying proportions.

Cows must be fed intelligently if the highest and most economical returns are obtained. One of the principal reasons for the low average production of the Kansas cow is that she is not properly fed.

Economic feeding resolves itself into the study and execution of the lesson which nature teaches. The cow makes her greatest production in the early summer. The intelligent feeder therefore will strive to maintain similar conditions as nearly as possible throughout the year.

HOG CHOLERA SERUM.

Take No Chances With Ailing Swine, but Act Quickly.

"Don't take a chance with a sick hog. Act quickly. Get a veterinarian or a trained man immediately. Don't wait a single hour when you suspect disease in your herd. Use the telephone or send to town at once. Only prompt action will stop hog cholera losses. Every hog saved will help win the war." This is the message of tremendous importance which government officials are sending to farmers.

The time for argument about anti-hog cholera serum is past, declare the hog specialists. Explicit figures prove unmistakably that when administered in time by competent persons hog cholera serum will keep well hogs from taking the disease for a period of three to six weeks. Not argument, but quick action, is imperative to get serum and a trained operator to the farm to treat the hogs. Hogs will be saved and the nation's meat supply increased if every farmer will immediately upon sign of disease call in the nearest available expert to diagnose the complaint and administer treatment.

Dried Apples In Big Demand.

It is now the intention to renew the usefulness of some of the apple evaporating plants that in many cases proved unprofitable when in use several years ago on account of the small demand at that time for dried and evaporated products, says the Farm and Fireside. There is also a lively interest now being manifested in municipal and community drying undertakings in the hop kilns in those areas of New York, Oregon, Washington and California where hop growing and drying has in the past been more important than at the present time.

Keep the Layers.

Do not listen to the tempter and sell your laying hens early. They will pay for themselves in eggs before late fall sets in and will sell for just as high prices in the fall if you feel you must sell them. Never before were poultry products so high, yet they will surely be higher before the nations are at peace and adjusted.—Home and Farm.

Watch the Pasture.

If the pasture gets too short supplement with soiling crops or summer silage. For soiling crop plant corn, oats, sorghum, Sudan grass or alfalfa.

ELIHU ROOT SAYS AMERICA AT STAKE

Head of American Mission to Russia Declares Now Is No Time to Argue.

A Pacific Port.—"Don't argue about why we are in the war, but realize that the time has now come when American liberty, American justice, American independence and freedom is the stake for which we must fight."

This is the admonition brought to the American people by Elihu Root who, at the head of the American commission, returned here from Russia.

Professing a sincere admiration for the kindly character of the Russian people, "considerate of the rights and feelings of others, and with a high capacity for self-control and a noble idealism, heading always in a better way toward higher things," he pleaded for deep sympathy for the nation, "which is struggling with the problems that we have been studying for 140 years and have not yet solved."

If democracy survives in the world, the people of Russia will rule, was the declaration of Charles Edward Russell, writer and publicist, who is a member of the commission.

"If a man now says, 'my wages before my country' or 'my balance sheet before my country' or 'my class or creed or association before my country,' he is not an American," declared Russell.

James Duncan, vice president of the American federation of labor, said this is no time for the American people to be quibbling over little things. The great fight now, he asserted, is between democracy and autocracy.

COMPLETE VICTORY IS AIM OF ENGLAND

London.—David Lloyd George, the British premier, in the presence of a distinguished gathering, representative of all parties, which met to mark the third anniversary of the declaration of war, reiterated the aims for which the entente allies are fighting and indicated the only conditions under which they would consent to a suspension of hostilities with the central powers.

In the course of his speech, Premier Lloyd George said:

"Victory must be so complete that our national liberty never again shall be challenged.

"Neither the kaiser nor the chancellor," he declared, "has yet said he would be satisfied with German soil. They talk glibly about peace, but stammer over the word restoration. Before we have a peace conference they must learn to use the word restoration."

If Great Britain had not entered the war, he said, "Europe would have been at the mercy of a cruel military power. Russia would have disintegrated sooner. France would have fought bravely, but might have been overwhelmed. America's Monroe doctrine would have been treated as a scrap of paper. The fact today is that we have checked the ambitions of Germany."

NET CLOSING ABOUT LENS

Lines Are Drawn Closer to Center of the City.

London. — Another forward movement to the southwest of Lens has been made with a minimum loss. For the best part of two weeks in the Cite Du Moulin our patrols and those of the enemy have been living an uneasy life almost side by side, with only a few tumble-down walls between them. Small attacking parties set out from that part of the Cite Du Moulin already in our hands and drove in the enemy's patrols along a front of more than 1000 yards. The Germans for the most part scuttled back toward Lens, but a number were caught under our fire and killed. A new outpost line was established and prepared for a counter-attack. No counter-attack had been made up to the time of filing this dispatch.

This advance carries the Canadians well within 1000 yards of the center of Lens on the western front of the city. At Aviation and Leuvitt on the south front, our outposts are now about a mile from the center and in the northwest sector, opposite St. Laurent, our line is a scant 1500 yards from the heart of Lens. The net is fast closing.

China to Enter War.

Pekin.—Acting President Feng Kwo Chang approved the unanimous decision reached at a special meeting of the Chinese cabinet to declare war on Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Draft to Cost $8,660,480.

Washington.—The cost of drafting America's first great national army—from registration to enrollment—was placed by Secretary Baker at $8,660,480, in his estimates to congress.

They Are Causing Great Damage to Oats and Wheat.

Southern Kansas farmers in districts where green bugs have invaded the fields and the oats have been ruined are urged to starve out the pests by pasturing, and subsequently plant fields to feterita or Sudan grass.

L. E. Call, professor of agronomy in the Kansas State Agricultural college, who has investigated conditions, reports that the ravages by the insects have been severe in Sumner, Harper, to some extent in Cowley county and in north central Oklahoma. Oats practically have been destroyed in the portion of Oklahoma mentioned and in the eastern and southern parts of Sumner county.

Wheat has been damaged, but not destroyed. Even the corn has been attacked and by a sufficient number of bugs to ruin the crop. The insects were found as far north as Salina, but not in large enough numbers to cause alarm. Serious infestation is not expected to become general in Kansas unless dry weather should prevail. Heavy rains in southern Kansas would tend to destroy the bugs and benefit the crops.

"Replanting now is simply adding feed for the green bugs," says Professor Call. "Where oats have been damaged beyond recovery pasture the fields and thus reduce the available food supply for the pests. After this is done the ground either should be plowed or listed, depending upon the crop to be planted later. It is preferable to plow, as this will turn under green bugs and will leave no food for additional insects.

"The ground should be kept in good condition, but no crop should be planted until the bugs have been starved out or have been brought under control by the parasitic insects that usually hold the green bugs in check. When the bugs have disappeared it will be too late to plant corn or such late maturing sorghums as Kaffir. It probably will be advisable to depend upon early maturing crops, such as feterita for grain and Sudan grass for hay.

"Feterita could be planted safely as late as the middle of June and mature a crop of grain in a normal season. Sudan grass could be planted July 1 or even two weeks later. Plant as soon as possible after the disappearance of the green bug."

RESISTERS FACING DESERTION CHARGE

Washington.—Registered men who resist the selective draft law face military courtmartial for desertion and the possibility of execution for desertion in time of war. The whole military and civil powers of the federal government, states, cities or counties, will be employed to bring them to book.

This was announced in a formal statement by Brigadier-General Enoch Crowder, provost-marshal-general, in response to reports from North Carolina, Georgia and Oklahoma of anti-draft disturbances.

The Oklahoma rioters, "the Jones family" and other resisters of the draft, are looked upon as ignorant persons deceived by shrewd agitators. If the agitators, alleged to be I. W. W. leaders who have stirred up this trouble, fall into the toils, a charge of high treason will undoubtedly be lodged against them and prosecuted in the United States courts. Evidence is said to be in the hands of the authorities to show that these men were inspired by an intelligently sinister motive.

ONE MAN IN THREE TAKEN

Nearly Two Million Men Offer Services to Nation in Four Months.

New York.—Official recruiting figures of the United States government indicate that since April 1, last, more than 1,750,000,000 men have volunteered for the military and naval services of the country.

For every man accepted by the navy, army, marine corps, national guard, officers' training camps and the various reserves it can be stated officially that at least two who are willing and anxious to serve their country are rejected for physical or other reasons.

Officers say that the estimate of one out of every three is a conservative figure and that if the records of various recruiting offices in all parts of the country could be carefully gone over it would probably show that only one out of four men who volunteer is accepted.

I. W. W. Leader Buried at Butte.

Butte, Mont.—The body of Frank H. Little, I. W. W. executive officer, who was lynched in Butte by vigilantes last week, was buried at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon. Funeral services were in charge of I. W. W. members and Metal Mine Workers Union members.

De Saulles Killed By Former Wife.

New York.—John L. De Saulles, former United States minister to Uruguay, was shot and killed at his home in Roslyn, L. I., by his divorced wife, who was Miss Blanquitta Errazuriz, of Valparaiso, Chile. The shooting was the result of a quarrel over the custody of their 4-year-old son.

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American Automobile Co.
Tacoma
"results secured in the hundreds of Stearns-Knight sold by us have been wonderfully satisfactory."

CHEVROLET
W. S. Dulmage Motor Co.
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"we are finding Zerolene a very efficient lubricant."

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"we consider Zerolene particularly adapted for use in high-speed "V" type motors."

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"have used Zerolene in Maxwell cars for over three years with excellent results."

For tractors, Zerolene Heavy-Duty is especially recommended.

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Dealers everywhere and at our service stations.

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FOR HOME PEOPLE
Pride of Oregon, Soft Wheat Flour
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Phone 80

A want ad. will sell it for you.

NOTICE OF SCHOOL MEETING

Notice is hereby given to the legal voters of School District No. 45 of Lane County, State of Oregon, that a School Meeting of said district will be held at auditorium of High School building on the 27th day of August, 1917, at 2:00 o'clock in the afternoon to vote on the proposition of levying a special district tax.

The total amount of money needed by the district during the fiscal year beginning on June 18, 1917, and ending on June 30, 1918, is estimated in the following budget and includes the amounts to be received from the county school fund, state school fund, special district tax, and all other moneys of the district:

BUDGET

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES

General Control:		
Clerk's salary	$ 100.00	
Advertising and printing	30.00	
Election boards	10.00	
Census	35.00	
Superintendent	1,350.00	
Stationery and postage	15.00	$ 1,540.00
Instruction:		
Teachers' salaries	$10,665.00	
Text books for indigents	10.00	
Stationery and supplies	80.00	
Miscellaneous	35.00	10,790.00
Operation:		
Janitors' salaries	$ 1000.00	
Janitors' supplies	200.00	
Fuel	400.00	
Telephone	50.00	
Water	100.00	
Light and power	135.00	
Plumbing and sundry repairs	25.00	1910.00
Maintenance:		
Building repair	$ 200.00	
Upkeep of grounds, paving assessments, etc.	200.00	
Repair of equipment	100.00	
Insurance	187.00	687.00
Equipment:		
Apparatus and equipment	$ 100.00	
Library	10.00	110.00
Other Payments:		
Bonds to redeem	$ 1,000.00	
Bond interest to pay	2,800.00	
Warrant indebtedness	8,000.00	
Manual training (including teacher's salary)	1,075.00	
Home economics (including teacher's salary)	825.00	
Interest on warrants	400.00	14,100.00
Emergency fund to above items		300.00
Total estimated amount of money to be expended for all purposes during the year		$29,437.00

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS

From county school fund during the coming school year	$ 4,000.00
From the state school fund during the coming school year	1,300.00
High School attendance	2,000.00
Tuition	25.00
Manual training, home economics, sundries	100.00
Taxes due from 1916 levy	4,000.00
Cash on hand	200.00
Total estimated receipts, not including the money to be received from the tax which it is proposed to vote	$11,625.00

RECAPITULATION

Total estimated expenses for the year	$29,437.00	
Total estimated receipts, not including the tax to be voted	11,625.00	
Balance, amount to be raised by district tax		$17,812.00

The amount of money to be raised by this special tax is more than the amount raised by the special school district tax in the year immediately preceding this, plus six per cent. It is necessary to raise this additional amount by special levy for the following reasons:

1st. To meet the running expenses of the school and to pay outstanding warrants consisting of about $4,000.00.

2nd. To pay $1,000.00 of the bonded indebtedness of the school district.

3rd. To meet increased expenses of the school district, such as the salary of an additional high school teacher, made necessary by increased attendance.

4th. A twenty per cent reduction of the value of the real estate of the school district was made after the levy last year, causing a deficit.

Dated this 25th day of July, 1917.

Attest: H. J. SHINN,
WORTH HARVEY, District Clerk aug2-9-16 Chairman Board of Directors.