

DAILY ROGUE RIVER COURIER

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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1918.

OREGON WEATHER

Fair and colder tonight; gentle, northeasterly winds.

PAYING WAR BILLS

Anyone who thinks that this war is going to leave us saddled with heavy debt for a generation has not looked into the matter carefully, says an authority. A little study of the war bills shows that, heavy as they are, they are not so large as most persons suppose, and that they are being taken care of with surprising speed and comparative ease.

Official estimates from Washington make our total war expenditure up to June 30, 1919, about \$30,000,000,000. We paid off \$4,000,000,000 of that in federal taxes last spring. We shall pay off \$6,000,000,000 more—assessed for the calendar year of 1918—next spring and summer. That leaves only \$20,000,000,000. Half of that sum may legitimately be deducted because it consists of loans made to our allies, which will be repaid. If the war should be declared officially ended by the middle of next summer, we should then find ourselves with only \$10,000,000,000 war debt.

The treasury department estimates that the government's expenses, mostly for war purposes, for the following fiscal year, ending June 30, 1920, will be \$5,000,000,000. That is evidently expected to take care of winding up the war—the garrisoning of enemy countries, the last considerable transportation of war material and demobilization of troops, etc. Subsequent war expenditures should be almost negligible.

That makes, then, a total of \$15,000,000,000 to pay after next June. It is what we shall owe to ourselves, as holders of American war bonds. If we chose to continue paying taxes at the average rate of these two active war years, we could pay off that entire balance in less than three years after the end of the war.

THE SHORTAGE OF TEACHERS

The appeal of the federal commissioner of education for more school teachers to meet the growing needs of the schools points to another field which will help in the "absorption" of labor in the period of demobilization, says the Oregonian. For the dearth of teachers is due in measure directly to the war. Men teachers have enlisted in considerable numbers in the army; others with technical training have taken employment in munitions plants, the chemical warfare branch of the service, and so on. Women, particularly those relied upon to carry on the rural schools, have been attracted by

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The gravity of the situation is indicated by the commissioner's estimate that 50,000 teachers' places are vacant, and that 120,000 persons are teaching this year who never before taught a class. "Several thousand" schools have been closed because it was impossible for local trustees to find teachers for them. Total absence of school facilities at some points, combined with widespread relaxation of standards, creates a condition which the American people, with their traditional reverence for the little red schoolhouse, will not long tolerate.

We sense a note of real alarm in the appeal to professional men, as a public duty, to "take classes in nearby schools for part of each day." The shortage of teachers of chemistry and physics and in various departments of manual training is particularly acute.

It is officially estimated that the shortage will continue until the soldiers and other war workers have been demobilized. In fact, it seems highly probable that it will continue longer than that. Duty to the nation did not cease with the signing of the armistice, and it is as desirable as it ever was that the schools should be maintained upon a high plane of efficiency.

Good Lunga.

Alice, age eight, who was in the second grade of school, was describing the wonderful chorus of the school which she attended, and also told of the songs that were sung each morning in her room. "And who is the best singer in your room?" inquired Alice's mother. Alice was quick to reply: "Why, mother, I can sing as loud as any of them."

Self-Denial.

You must practice self-denial if you would get well and keep well. There is no other way—no short cut or royal road to health. Do not permit yourself to be deluded on this subject.

Our classified ads bring results

MAJ. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS



The heavy increase of our army that is now being worked out has created such a demand for engineer officers that the army engineer examining board started on a tour of all the large cities of the country to examine young engineers for commissions. Maj. Edward H. Williams of the engineer corps is president of the board. Young men who pass preliminary examinations are commissioned and sent to Camp Humphries, Va., for a three months' course of training before going to France.

LIMING SOILS

(By C. D. Thompson)

(Continued from Friday)

How to Test

The litmus paper has been used in the past. This test is made by placing a piece of blue litmus paper in close contact with the soil and leaving it there for five or ten minutes. If the paper turns red the soil is acid. This simply indicates an acid condition but gives no indication as to how much lime is required to correct the acidity. Carbonic acid which is always present in the soil and is beneficial rather than harmful may also affect the test.

A test known as the Troug test, has been devised which indicates definitely whether or not a soil is acid and also if acid how much acid the soil is and how much lime should be applied.

The county agent has this apparatus and is prepared to make the test for any one who desires it. It is a simple test and requires but a short time to make it.

In taking a sample for test select an average spot of a few square rods and take from this area a little sur-

face soil from half a dozen places so they will make altogether a half a cupful. If a field varies considerably it is better to take several different samples. Samples from different fields should not be mixed. Test your soil before spending money for lime. It may not need it. It is very profitable to lime a soil that needs it, but a decided waste of time and money to put it on soils that are not acid.

How Much Lime Should Be Applied

The agricultural use of lime must be considered as an investment on which the farmer is justified in expecting a profitable return, and hence the rate of application should be such that the highest return may be secured for the money available for the investment. The rate of application which will give the most desirable net return will depend upon the quality and total cost of the material applied, the degree of acidity of the soil, the crop to be grown and the general fertility and value of the land.

Amount

For red clover soils of poor fertility and slightly to medium acid requires from one to two tons per acre of ground limestone. Soils of medium fertility cropped for 10 years about the same amount while new soils and soils of high fertility may produce good crops even if somewhat acid.

For alfalfa soils of poor quality and slightly to medium acid require from one to three tons per acre, while rich soils may do with half that amount. Soils that are very acid require a much larger amount.

Form

The pulverized limestone is the only form available for use with us in this county. Air slacked and burned lime are more soluble than the ground limestone and hence act quicker, but when the limestone is ground very fine some of it is available very quickly.

How and When

It can be spread with a shovel from the wagon, the amount being regulated by measuring a certain area and then applying the required amount of lime.

It can also be applied with the ma-

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County Clerk's fees	\$4,000.00
Interest on Treasurer's Deposits	1,000.00
Refund on Scalp Bounty	250.00
Penalties and Interest on Delinquent Taxes	2,500.00
County Fair	450.00
5 per cent sale of timber	75.00

\$8,275.00

The levy will be made Thursday, December 5, 1918, at 10 o'clock a. m. If any person desires to discuss the same they must be present at that time.
B. L. COBURN, County Clerk
Josephine County, Oregon.