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- Will brew 50 cups of tea.
- Will make 50 cups of coffee.
- Will toast 150 slices of bread.
- Will light eight hundred cigars.
- Will operate a flatiron 2 hours.
- Will warm 30 bottles of baby's milk.
- Will bring to boil 5 quarts of water.
- Will operate a 12 inch fan for 16 hours.
- Will light a 40 watt lamp for 25 hours.
- Will sew 300,000 stitches on a machine.
- Will operate a warming pad for 40 hours.
- Will warm shaving water for 8 mornings.
- Will cook 4 steaks on an 8-inch disc stove.
- Will run the electric broiler for 60 minutes.
- Will keep a foot warmer hot for 4 hours.
- Will run an office ventilating fan for 8 hours.
- Will operate an electric griddle for 70 minutes.
- Will heat a luminous radiator for 60 minutes.
- Will heat a curling iron once a day for 15 weeks.
- Will operate a seven-inch frying pan for 60 minutes.
- Will pump 3500 gallons of water to a height of 25 feet.
- Will make you SMILE while it does all these things.

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### STRATAGEMS OF WAR.

Clever Tricks by Which Two Chilean Warships Were Sunk.

Between the years 1879 and 1884 the republics of Peru and Chile were at war, and, although the Peruvians were eventually discomfited, they displayed great adroitness in naval matters. On one occasion they succeeded in sinking two Chilean warships, their clever strategy being thus described by Stephen Coleridge in his memoirs:

"Soon after the Chilean fleet had settled down to the blockade of Callao there appeared in the bay one morning a large barge of fruit that had obviously gone adrift from the shore. The Peruvians put out in boats and steam pinnaces to bring the barge back, and the Chileans, seeing what was happening, also sent out pinnaces and boats to intercept and capture the drifting barge. A fierce fusillade between the hostile boats followed, and several men were killed or wounded. At length the Peruvians drew off and left the barge in the hands of the triumphant Chileans, who towed it off amid the cheers of their slighted crews, who had watched the fight with keen interest.

"They brought the barge alongside one of the big men-of-war and quickly sent the cargo of luscious fresh fruit up the side in baskets. When about half the cargo had been taken on board a terrific explosion shook the bay, and an enormous hole appeared in the side of the great ship which sank instantly with all hands. By an arrangement of springs and balances a huge charge of dynamite in the bottom of the barge was ignited when a certain amount of the weight of the cargo was removed. Although the Peruvians had waged the fight for the possession of the barge with fierce persistence, they had never intended to be successful.

"A few weeks later a large man-of-war was sent up the coast to capture anything worth having at Huacho. On the appearance of the vessel the inhabitants drew their boats far inland and, taking all their valuables, fled into the interior. One boat, a new one, larger than the others, they hauled some little way up the beach and then abandoned.

"After pillaging the place the Chileans looked at the boat, which was entirely empty. The Peruvians had removed oars, sails, mast and even the rowlocks. The Chileans looked it over to be sure that there was no dynamite in it and then towed it away to their vessel. The captain had the davits run out and ropes put round the seats at the bow and the stern. Then he ordered his men to haul away.

"It was the last order he ever gave, for the moment the ropes tightened the ship was blown to pieces and disappeared in seventy fathoms of water. A false bottom had concealed a tremendous charge of dynamite that was arranged to ignite when any upward force was applied to any of the seats. "The inhabitants of the town, who had watched their stratagem destroy a great man-of-war without the smallest risk to themselves, returned hilariously to their houses with songs and dances."

#### No Use For It.

"Have you a five dollar bill that you don't know what to do with?"  
 "Yes; here is one."  
 "Oh, thank you. But I say, this is counterfeit."  
 "Well, you asked me for one; I didn't know what to do with."—Chicago Herald.

#### Cruel.

Clara—He says he thinks I'm the sweetest girl in town. Shall I ask him to call?  
 Sarah—No, dear; let him keep on thinking so.—Town Topics.

The less tenderness a man has in his nature the more he requires from others.—Rabel.

### POULTRY PICKINGS.

Don't keep fowls for which you have no use.  
 To keep up the stamina of your breeding stock the males should be changed every year.  
 For best results in breeding do not have the male too closely related to the females.  
 Continually cleaning up to keep clean is what pays in poultry keeping.  
 When the parent birds lack vitality the chicks are naturally weak, not worth raising, and it is time, patience and money thrown away.

## FOWLS NEED EXTRA CARE DURING MOLT

Molting is not a disease. It is a condition. It is a critical period, often developing whatever weakness there may be in a fowl. While it is not a disease, it may so aggravate a weakness that sickness and death very often follow.

All things being equal, hens of the same breed should molt at virtually the same time. The season usually starts in August and continues for about 100 days—that is to say, that length of time will be consumed from the first falling of feathers to the completion of the coat.

When a fowl is in good health the growth of the new feathers will be rapid. As fast as the old feathers drop the new ones can be seen coming. In such cases there will not be that nude or ragged appearance noted as in the case of a slow or hard molt.

Hens that are very fat will shed their feathers quickly enough, but they seemingly lack the power to renew the coat. On the other hand, a fowl very poor in flesh will have great difficulty in even shedding its feathers. The natural process of molting, although often accompanied by all sorts of ailments, for which generous diet, warmth and cleanliness and good air are the best remedies, is not to be included under the head of "loss of feathers and mange." This matter is analogous to mange in cattle and proceeds from similar causes (half starva-



Hens during the molting season, which usually begins in August, need good care. Clean, protected houses are important, as also is exercise. The food must be more of a nutritious order, such articles as corn, cornmeal, middlings and potatoes to be given sparingly. The amount of bran and green bones should be increased. The males should be separated from the females. An orchard is an ideal place for hens during this process. The hen shown is in the molting period.

tion and uncleanness, inducing debility. A firm, smooth plumage always indicates health in poultry, and when the feathers are ruffled and starting unless in molting the presence of some disease may be inferred.

In 1909 the Cornell university arranged a series of experiments in forced molting compared with the natural molt, and among the findings was that the oldest feathers were shed first regardless of the age of the hens. Hens have individual traits as to season of molting, but seldom as to rotation of molt. The molt is more quickly completed in young hens than in old ones. Hens molting very late molted in less time than those molting earlier. The "forced molt" in one year did not influence materially as to time and completeness the molt of the succeeding year. Furthermore, the starved hens produced fewer eggs after the molt was completed than did those that had a natural molt, and paid a much smaller profit.

Another point brought out was that there was less mortality in the two-year-olds, which were fed dry mash, than in either the one-year-olds or three-year-olds, which were fed a wet mash.

The general conclusion is that it is not profitable to "force a molt" by starvation methods and that apparently it is good policy to encourage hens, by good care and feeding, to lay during late summer and fall rather than to resort to unusual means to stop laying in order to induce an early molt with the hope of increasing productiveness during early winter, a season which is naturally unfavorable for egg production. In short, it appears wise to let hens lay when they want to lay.

### GASTRIC REBELLION.

Some of the Mistakes in Eating That Incite Poor Digestion.

Indigestion is often attributed to hasty eating, and people are reproved, and rightly so, for bolting their food, but it is interesting to observe that, while the bolting of meat is always severely censured, one never hears any blame attached to those who swallow fruit by the mouthful and devour uncooked vegetables without any attempt at mastication. Nevertheless it is the hasty swallower of vegetable fiber who is really the sufferer of gastric rebellion. Vegetables are at all times very imperfectly digested by the stomach and require their tough fibers to be thoroughly broken up by the teeth if they are to be dissolved even in the bowel.

There is a well known saying which avers that digestion waits upon appetite, and there is no doubt that of all the adjuncts to digestion a keen desire for food is the most powerful and important. But appetite itself often depends upon conditions which are independent of the body's absolute necessities. Thus the aspect of the food, its smell, taste and even the manner in which it is served all help either to stimulate a desire for it or to induce a sense of aversion, while the environment of the diner often exercises important influence, beneficial or otherwise.

Brain work of any kind interferes with the rapid digestion of food, and even the habit of reading during meal times, practiced by so many, is conclusive neither to appetite nor digestion. A well lighted room, music and frivolous conversation will often permit a chronic dyspeptic to enjoy with out remorse the pleasures of the table while a depressing atmosphere, unconvivial company and unappetizing dishes may induce a fit of indigestion in the most healthy individual.—Food and Cookery.

### CHARM OF THE BIBLE.

Its Poetic Beauty and the Marvel of Its Word Pictures.

Then some of us who cared for literature took up the Bible casually and found its poetic beauty. We read the book of Job—which, by the way, Mr. Swinburne is said to have known by heart—and as we read it even the stars themselves seemed less wonderful than this description of their marvel and mystery:

Canst thou bind the sweet influences of Pleiades or loose the bands of Orion?  
 Canst thou bring forth Mazzaroth in his season? Or canst thou guide Arcturus with his sons?

Or we read in the thirty-seventh chapter of the book of Ezekiel of that weird valley that was full of bones—"and as I prophesied there was a noise, and behold a shaking, and the bones came together, bone to bone"—surely one of the most wonderful visions of the imagination in all literature.

Or we read the marvelous denunciations of Jeremiah and Isaiah of the music of the melodious heart-strings of King David. We read the solemn adoration of the "King Ecclesiast" to remember our Creator in the days of our youth, with its haunting picture of old age, and the loveliness of "The Song of Songs" passed into our lives forever.

To this purely literary love of the Bible there has been added within the last few years a certain renewed regard for it as the profoundest book of the soul, and for some minds not conventionally religious it has regained even some of its old authority as a spiritual guide and stay. And I will confess for myself that sometimes as I fall asleep at night I wonder if even the most picturesque of modern writers has written anything to equal the Twenty-third Psalm.—Richard Le Gallienne in Phoenix.

#### When the World Is Full.

The mean decennial rate of increase in the population of the world is 8 per cent, and at this rate the 28,000,000 square miles comprising the fertile regions of the earth, which Ravenstein computed can only support 207 persons per square mile, will have their maximum population of 5,994,000,000 persons in the year 2072. This estimate allows fourteen persons per square mile in the 18,000,000 square miles of steppes and deserts.

#### Braided Rivers.

A river not confined to a single channel, but broken up into a number of channels, which in turn branch and unite in a complex and confusing manner, is called a braided stream. It is caused by the slight fall of the stream, which prevents it from carrying away all the sediment swept into it by its numerous tributaries. This material chokes the stream and forces it to spread into many shallow and shifting channels, resembling the strands of a braid. A good example of this is Jefferson river, in Montana.—New York Mail.

#### Heroic Treatment.

"The stupidest person on the face of the earth must be a Jamaica negro," said a traveler who has visited the island.

"While I was there there was some excavating going on, and a big rock fell over on one of the workmen, imprisoning his legs. The foreman, instead of doing the sensible thing, took one look at the situation and then hurried away and got a stick of dynamite. He got the rock away all right, but there wasn't anything left of the workman."

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### MANAGING A KING.

How Crafty Count Piper Got Sweden Into War With Russia.

An amusing story that illustrates how valuable a knowledge of a person's peculiarities may be is told by "Die Bibliothek der Unterhaltung und des Wissens" about Count Piper, the confidant of the Swedish king, Charles XII. Count Piper owed his position in some degree to the fact that he had minutely studied the likes and dislikes of the king and knew well how to please him. He was also very clever in making use of his knowledge to his own advantage.

After the peace of Altranstadt in 1706, when the king was making a long stay in Saxony, Austria feared that he might form an alliance with Louis XIV. and turn his arms against her. An Austrian embassy that came to inquire about his intentions was received so coldly by Charles that the authorities in Vienna became still more anxious. Finally, they turned to the Swedish monarch's confidant and promised him 100,000 florins if through his influence he would cause Charles to leave Saxony and turn against Russia. They knew that a war with Russia would make it impossible to form the hated alliance.

Count Piper was much attracted by the glitter of gold and devised a plan whereby he could earn it without betraying his master's confidence. Charles always adopted the hardest way of doing things if the end in sight appeared inviting—a characteristic that Piper well understood.

One day he casually introduced into the conversation the subject of a war with Russia and emphasized the difficulties of a campaign in that inhospitable land. The king listened attentively and apparently began to consider the possibilities of such an action, for on another occasion he began to discuss it himself. The count advised him against attempting such a foolhardy thing and pointed out how much more attractive an alliance with Louis XIV. would be. But, as he had hoped, the idea of undertaking the most difficult thing was already rooted in Charles' mind.

For several days Piper did not mention the subject again, but at last, when he thought the king had had time to consider it fully, he played his strongest card, saying, "Your majesty had better take great care to avoid a war with Russia, for your enemies have offered me 100,000 florins if I influence you to undertake it!"

"Take them, take them!" cried the king. "It is a reward for dealing honestly with your master. Tomorrow we will march against Russia!"

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## J. E. ROSS

The Barber

### Final Account

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Executrix of the estate of Robert Ashworth, deceased, has filed in the County Court for the State of Oregon, for Jackson County, her final account as such administrator; and the said Court has fixed Thursday, the 5th day of October, 1916, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the court room of said Court in Jacksonville, Oregon, as the time and place of hearing objections, if there be any, to said account and the settlement thereof.

Dated at Jacksonville, Oregon, this 21st day of August, A. D. 1916.  
 Isabelle Bernard,  
 Executrix of the estate of Robert Ashworth, deceased

### Appointment of Administrator

In the County Court of Oregon, for Jackson County.

In the matter of the Estate of Mary J. Wilkinson, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the County Court of Oregon for Jackson County administrator of the estate of Mary J. Wilkinson, deceased.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present their claims, duly verified, to the undersigned administrator at his office in Medford, Jackson County, Oregon, on or before six months from the date of this notice.

August 12th, 1916.

Gus Newbury,

Administrator of the estate of Mary J. Wilkinson, deceased