

Panama-California Exposition

Remains open at San Diego until Dec. 31st. It is well worth the time that it takes to see it. The cost of your trip will be low.

Winter Excursion Fares From Central Point

Los Angeles
\$42.75

San Diego
\$49.25

On Sale Daily, Return Limit April 30th.

Three Daily Trains, Shasta Route

Ask local agent for further information
John M. Scott, General Passenger Agent
Portland, Oregon

SOUTHERN PACIFIC

City Notice

Notice is hereby given that the following is an estimate of the budget prepared by the Common Council, of the City of Central Point, of the amount to be raised by taxation for the ensuing year:

Electric lights	\$ 144 00
Fuel	60 00
City marshal's salary	600 00
City recorder's salary	600 00
City treasurer's salary	149 00
Supplies	285 00
Cleaning streets and draying	50 00
Road work	250 00
Interest on outstanding warrants	120 00
Interest on street paving intersections bonds	390 00
Interest on street and sewer assessments	34 87
Interest on improvement bonds	1 500 00
Interest on Water bonds	750 00
Redemption of \$1,000 protested Warrants	1 600 00
One-tenth payment on street paving intersections bonds	1 300 00
Street and sewer assessments	116 33
Redemption of Warrant No. 167, held by Jacobsen-Bade Co.	680 60
Redemption of Warrant No. 24, held by Central Point State Bank	360 00
Redemption of Warrant No. 1, held by J. O. Isaacson	35 00

It will require approximately 22 mills to raise the above amounts.

Notice is hereby given that the City Council will meet at the City Hall at Central Point, Oregon, on November 29th, 1916, at 8:00 o'clock p. m., where the foregoing budget will be discussed and the tax for the ensuing year levied.

J. W. Jacobs

Recorder of the City of Central Point, Oregon

Tax-Payers Notice

Notice of Special Meeting to be held by the Tax-Payers of Road District Number 9, to Vote Upon the Question of an Additional Tax for Road Purposes in Said District.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting will be held in Road District Number 9, in Jackson County, Oregon, on the 25th day of November, 1916, at Florence Rock, Dist. 28, School House in said district, at the hour of 1:00 p. m. Said meeting is for the purpose of determining whether the resident tax payers of said road district shall vote an additional tax for road purposes therein, as provided by Section 6321, Lord's Oregon Laws, and for such other and further business as may lawfully come before said meeting.

This notice is made and signed by 10 resident tax-payers of said road district.

William R. McLeod
T. M. Peeler
Bert A. Nason
Ervin McCall
S. S. Aikin
G. E. Hollenbeah
Lizzie Hollenbeah
W. C. Mooney
Earl Ulrich
G. F. Hall

Some Observer.

"I'm very glad you never married, amble."
"Why, my dear?"
"Cos if you had a man to look after like my ma you wouldn't have half so much time to be good to me."—Detroit Free Press.

Tax Payers Notice

Notice of Special Meeting to be Held by the Tax Payers of Road District No. 14 to Vote Upon the Question of an Additional Tax for Road Purposes in said District.

Notice is Herby Given that a meeting will be held in Road District No. 14 in Jackson County, Oregon, on the 29th day of November, 1916, at Trail Hall in said district, at the hour of One o'clock P. M. Said meeting is for the purpose of determining whether the resident tax payers of said road district shall vote an additional tax for road purposes therein, as provided by Section 6321, Lord's Oregon Laws, and for such other and further business as may lawfully come before said meeting.

This notice is made and signed by ten resident tax payers of said road district.

M. E. Middlebush
C. A. Middlebush
J. S. Houston
E. E. Ash
D. M. Prince
Geo. Trusty
Edward P. Miller
J. H. Howe
Geo. F. Fry
W. T. Houston

ONE OF NATURE'S PICTURES.

A Green Heron and Something Else No Artist Could Paint.

I saw a simple picture of nature's painting once, which has returned to my memory again and again, and if it could be put on a canvas or fastened in a poem it would forever remain a masterpiece of art. And yet it was nothing but a green heron standing in the swift shallow current of a brook with the diamond bright wavelets breaking around its slender legs and a tuft of water grass trembling beside it. I was lying, idly enough, at full length on the brook's bank, so that beyond the bird, as I gazed, opened a fatry-like landscape, over which a gentle breeze was blowing with an effect wholly indescribable, shaking tall flags and tossing the dragon flies about in the sunshine. The whole effect was cooling and tranquilizing, with a subtle hint in it of a land somewhere just out of reach where one might dream the lotos dream forever.

Now, a good artist might easily have painted the little scene so far as painting usually goes, but it would have required such genius as is yet to be born to imprison in the sketch the hint of what seemed to lie just beyond the dreamy horizon. None but the most masterful genius would have been able to keep up to the sweet, quiet key of the coloring and yet be satisfied with the tender, wavering outlines and the soft, transparent shadows. The liquid tones of sound and color in the brook came so harmoniously to my senses, along with the motion of swaying flags and bubble headed waves, that the graceful bird, seen through half closed eyes, appeared to be a half fanciful embodiment of the spirit of calm delight, knee deep in some tide of enchantment or romance.—Maurice Thompson.

The Tyrolean.

You may find the artistic temperament among the peasants in the villages of Bavarian Tyrol. They talk still of the King Ludwig, who lavished money on palaces and died an insane suicide and murderer. You remind them that they are still paying off the debts of the mad king. They reply cheerfully that they are glad of it, for Ludwig loved music and gave us Wagner.—London Chronicle.

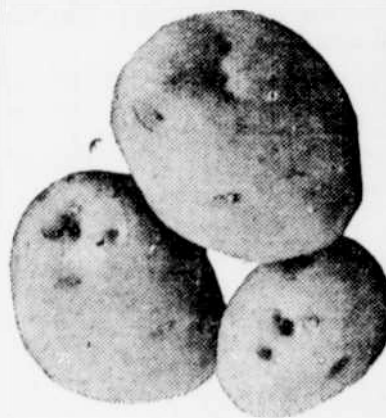
Making the Little Farm Pay

By C. C. BOWSFIELD

Potatoes as a money crop have come up to the highest expectations in the last few years. This product should have a place on every farm, and a moment's consideration will show why.

When prices are low potatoes are useful on the farm as feed for hogs, young cattle and poultry. When they are above 50 cents a bushel an average crop gives a net return of \$75 to \$100 an acre. There are many records in these days of high prices where the average profit is \$200 to \$400. As a whole, they will steadily add to a farmer's prosperity.

Potatoes work well in the usual rotation schemes. They require study and care, but are a reasonably sure



POTATOES SHOULD HAVE A PLACE ON EVERY FARM.

product. Few crops pay better. In times when grain is dear or scarce culled potatoes, or any surplus that may be on hand, should be boiled and mixed with bran or middlings. Prepared in this way they have high feeding value. Any farmer who is well supplied with potatoes is able to secure much better results with poultry, hogs and cattle than he otherwise could without feeding out higher priced material.

The soil must be in the best possible condition as regards tilth and fertility. The dirt should be made fine and mellow to a good depth before planting the seed. If the piece is of clover soil the time for plowing does not count so much, but fall plowing is usually best, and an application of a small coat of manure is good and enables us to reduce the expense of commercial fertilizer at least one-half and to further increase the yield. Use the manure only in the fall. If the soil is not satisfactory it will pay to harrow in 1,000 pounds of potash to the acre in the spring, sowing it with a planter.

Early potatoes should be planted as early in the spring as it is feasible to work the land irrespective of locality. Late potatoes are extensively grown in the north, and the planting should be done in May. The rows should be two and a half feet apart and the hills fourteen to eighteen inches apart in the row. Lay off the rows with a one horse plow or lister, and drop the seed, one or two pieces in a place, in the bottom of the furrow. Cover the seed to a depth of about four inches, using a hoe or a one horse plow for the purpose. One to three weeks will be required for the potatoes to come up, depending entirely upon the temperature of the soil. The ground may freeze slightly after the planting has been done, but so long as the frost does not reach the seed potatoes no harm will result and growth will begin as soon as the soil becomes sufficiently warm.

As soon as the potatoes appear above the ground and the rows can be followed the surface should be well stirred by means of one of the narrow toothed cultivators. Good cultivation should be maintained throughout the growing season, with occasional hand hoeing, if necessary, to keep the ground free from weeds. Toward the last the soil may be well worked up around the plants to hold them erect and protect the tubers from the sun after the vines begin to die.

A man who enters the foreign service must reconcile himself to leaving his American surroundings. He is entitled to a leave of absence, with permission to visit the United States, probably every second year. But of course the trip home means expense. He must adapt himself to the ways of a new country and show himself sympathetic, firm, alert and tolerant, and he must often learn a new language. The salaries in the consular service begin at \$2,000 and end at \$12,000.

The usual objection that the positions of neither secretaries of legation nor consuls are permanent does not hold under the law as it is now. Since the reorganization of 1906 no man has been dropped from either service for political reasons.

The foreign service of the United States offers great opportunities to the right man and also many chances for patriotic self sacrifice. As in all other vocations of life, a man ought to have a special inclination for it and a devouring desire to make himself as fit as possible for the work. There is no doubt that it will become, as the years go by, more and more worthy of the consideration of earnest, energetic and well educated Americans.—Hon. Maurice F. Egan in Youth's Companion.

Just Indorses the Check.

When you see 2td23, t634, t2eod, 34pd xylf, weel-sat, medtoc and kindred expressions hitched to the tail of a newspaper article, it is a sign that the editor's motives in running the article were entirely mercenary and he may or may not indorse the sentiments expressed therein.—Emporia Gazette.

A CONSUL'S DUTIES

They Are Highly Important From a Commercial Viewpoint.

HIS WORK IS ALL FOR TRADE.

He Must Guard Jealously the Interests of Our Land in Shipping Matters and in All Lines of Business, and Must Be Ever Alert and Tactful.

If the United States were so great that it could be entirely independent of the rest of the world it would need no diplomatic or consular service, but no country in the world is so great as that.

The diplomatic representative must concern himself very largely with political matters, must be in constant communication with the leading statesmen and with the court—if there is one—in the country to which he is accredited; he must give dinners and parties and mingle in what is called "society," but he is useless if only ornamental.

The consul is expected to occupy himself with all commercial matters, to guard jealously the shipping interests of his country and to report exhaustively to his government on conditions of trade as far as they affect the interests of his country. He does not have to spend so much money for social entertainments as his colleagues in the diplomatic service or worry so much about the irksome details of precedence and etiquette. Except on very rare occasions he does not go to court.

The consular service of the United States is growing in importance and efficiency every year. Commercial questions between nations are the causes very often of difficulties that the diplomatic representative must try to settle but the foundation of the practical side of our diplomacy rests on the consuls. On their experience and alertness depend our trade opportunities.

The consul deals in a business way with business people, and he must learn their methods of managing affairs. There are young men who look on experience in American consulates as the best possible preparation for active business at home. But, as a rule, those who enter the public service in foreign countries ought to make fit their life work, especially as our government has taken the wise course of making it a career and not a reward for political loyalty.

A consul may live as quietly as he pleases; he is not expected to entertain either visiting Americans or the people of the country in which his post is. The reports that he must make often interest him greatly; his advancement now depends on his efficiency. He must have tact, and he must be able to adapt himself to new conditions. He should not overlook any chance to further the interests of his country, but our government does not expect its representatives to be utterly selfish, and usually the consul finds that he does best when he helps toward the progress of both countries.

The examinations for consuls are held at certain intervals in the state department at Washington. A candidate can obtain examples of examination questions which will show him very plainly the subjects that he must master. If, while at school or college, he determines to enter the consular service he can acquire the necessary information from the state department and mold his studies in accordance with the object in view.

The state department is always in need of serious minded men for service abroad, and, in spite of the seeming necessity of political influence, a man of merit and perseverance is sure to get his opportunity to enter the service. He may have to begin, to be sure, in some desolate place in Arabia or in some unwholesome spot in China, but when he has proved his efficiency the department of state will give him the proper promotion.

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Farm Work Easy and Save Money & Labor

An Electric Motor will work harder and more steadily and give you less trouble than any horse or engine you can buy. We can furnish you, for less than 1/3 the cost of a good horse, a motor which will last a life time and give you not one moment's trouble. You won't have to feed it, and it costs nothing at all when it isn't working. It will do the work of six men at less cost for current than the wages of one. It will run day and night and turn out eight times the work of a horse, and it is more reliable than Old Dobbin, too. It doesn't get tired, stop to eat, and never gets sick.

Are you taking advantage of our service? It costs nothing to investigate

California-Oregon Power Co.

MEDFORD, OREGON

Best Meal in the Roque River Valley For 25 cents

Can feed the biggest crowd in the shortest time of any restaurant or hotel in Grants Pass. Highest score by State Inspector of any Restaurant in Southern Oregon for Cleanliness and Hygienic Conditions.

No Smoking No Tipping No Dogs

American Restaurant

South Sixth St., Electric Sign "Good Eats"

CAMERA MEN ALOFT.

How Battle Field Views Are Taken From an Aeroplane.

The camera man in the aeroplane, in order to get his focus, must usually work within range of the firing lines. Few precautions are possible. The bottom of the aeroplane may be covered with metal sheets, when it is said to be armored, but the pilot must depend upon his fleetness and elevation to dodge the enemies' fire. There is besides the chance of encountering another aerial craft, probably armed for an attack with a machine gun. Calmly facing such dangers the camera man must coolly adjust his camera, calculate the value of light and shadow, the speed of his craft and altitude and make his exposures at just the right instant. The photographer who loads his plate holders and camera in hand, takes his place on a scouting aeroplane faces perhaps a greater hazard than any man of his profession, which is saying a great deal.

The telephoto camera, which has been especially designed and constructed for aeroplane work, is as powerful as a small telescope or the field-glasses available for an army officer.

Every one who has ever looked at the ground glass of a camera beneath the focusing cloth knows how the world suddenly appears in miniature. As one looks through the telephoto camera the landscape suddenly leaps nearer like the stage of the theater through one's opera glasses.

With such a camera excellent photographs may be taken at a height of 3,500 meters, or rather more than two miles. From such altitudes the lens sweeps a broad expanse of country. In the photographs made from a point a thousand feet or more up the detail recorded is often marvelous. A fort or a trench is thus shown as clearly as though snapped by an ordinary camera at a distance of but a few feet. Many of the pictures are taken at high altitudes with the camera inverted and the lens pointed through a hole in the floor of the car.

Since these fliers can work in a radius of 100 miles their operating base need not be near the battle line and the dark room problem is greatly simplified. When he has returned to earth with his exposures the developing and printing may be done in some nearby city or town. It is often necessary, however, to develop in the field, when special portable tent dark rooms are employed, or the films are developed in special trays without the use of ruby light. Developing becomes a thrilling operation when a chance bullet or bursting shell may at any instant enter one's dark room and fog the plates, if it does nothing worse.

With these aero photographs before him the modern commander may be said to look directly down upon the battlefield. An attack or a defensive movement may be planned like a game of chess, where every square of the board is beneath the eyes.—"The Camera Man," by Francis A. Collins.

Acts of the Apostles.

The weight of testimony is in favor of St. Luke as the author of the Acts of the Apostles, though some respectable critics claim that the authorship is quite unknown. There are no sure data for determining the date of the Acts. Various dates have been ascribed. Some think that it was written about the year 80, while others hold that it could not have been written before the second century, about A. D. 125.—New York American.

Where Eve is Buried.

Jedda is a most important town for the entire human race, apart from being the principal landing place for pilgrims to the holy cities. Close beside the city is buried no less a personage than Eve. The reputed mother of mankind, like a good Moslemah, lies with her feet toward Mecca. Her grave has gradually grown and is now of huge dimensions.—Westminster Gazette.

New Time Card

13	South	8:51 a. m.
17	"	4:20 p. m.
15	"	10:38 p. m.
14	North	8:28 a. m.
16	"	6:28 p. m.

DEO FOR RHEUMATISM and NEURALGIA
Dennis Eucalyptus Ointment
AT ALL DRUG STORES
TUBES 25c JARS 50c

Pantorium Laundry

First class Work Guaranteed

Laundry leaves every Tuesday returning Friday

B. A. BAKER

The Barber

Official Directory City of Central Point

W. A. COWLEY, Mayor
J. W. JACOBS, Recorder
J. O. ISAACSON, Treasurer
J. B. HOLMES, Marshal
F. F. CLARK, Water Supt.
D. C. GRIM, Fire Chief
E. E. SCOTT, Asst. Fire Chief
DR. Mc M. M. DOW, City Health Officer
COUNCILMEN
W. E. Alexander, President
D. A. Lyons J. F. Williams E. E. Scott
D. C. Grim, B. F. Peart

Notice for Publication

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon, October 2nd, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that Muri Coffeen, of Beagle, Oregon, who, on August 27th, 1909, made Homestead Entry, Serial No. 05393, for the E 1/2 of NE 1/4 of Section 30, Township 34 S., Range 1 W., Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five-year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before F. Roy Davis, U. S. Commissioner, at his office at Medford, Oregon, on the 11th day of November, 1916.

Claimant names as witnesses: Emil Kirchgessern, of Trail, Oregon; Elton E. Raimey, of Eagle Point, Ore.; John W. Coffeen, of Eagle Point, Ore.; Joseph C. Hannah, of Eagle Point, Ore.; W. H. Cannon, Register