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GEORGE PUTNAM, Editor.

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patches.

EM-TEES

IT ALL DEPENDS—

Which reminds me Mike Ryan was
buzzing with his friend Pat Clancy
about wonderful athletic stunts.
"Why," says Ryan, "I seen a fella
jump twenty feet backwards."
"Ah, sawan wild yo," says Clancy.
"Who ever heard of such a thing?"
"Twenty feet backwards! That's out-
rageous!"

"Why," says Ryan, "it was yer own
brother, John, that did it."
"Oh," says Clancy, "well maybe he
could do it."

DID YOU KNOW—

To get mixed up with a runaway
horse you may be laid up for six
weeks or more, but to run away with
a horse, you may be laid up for six
years or more?

Shaking a stick at a gold fish won't
make it mad or change its mood.

Neither would your landlord get
mad if you called him up and told
him the janitor goes easy on the coal.

OUR DIPPY DICTIONARY
SOMNAMBULISM—See polles-
man.

ONE TON—According to coal deal-
ers, 1673 pounds.

ELECTRICAL WEEK
DECEMBER 2 TO 9

The purpose of America's Electrical
week, Dec. 2 to 9, is to tell from
coast to coast, city to city, country-
side to countryside, the message "Do
It Electrically."

Seventy per cent of the people of
this country use electricity in some
form or other every day of their lives.
How can they use more? How can
they use it better? America's Elec-
trical Week will help them find out.

In pageants, ex-
hibitions, through the printed word,
through a show
windows and dem-
onstrations, and
by word of mouth,
the story of what
electricity can and
will do for man-
kind will be told and retold.

Here are some of the arguments
being used to convert the public to
"Do it electrically" always keeping in
mind the fact that wherever you are
anyone doing manual labor, this work
can be materially reduced or elimi-
nated by electricity.

If you are a merchant, America's
Electrical Week will show you how in
some new way, you may make your
store and your methods even more
modern.

If you are a farmer, tilling the soil,
making it more fertile, and sending
into the great markets of the nation
the fruits of your labor, for the as-
sistance of tolling multitudes, the
message of America's Electrical Week
points the way for a hundred ways to
farm electrically.

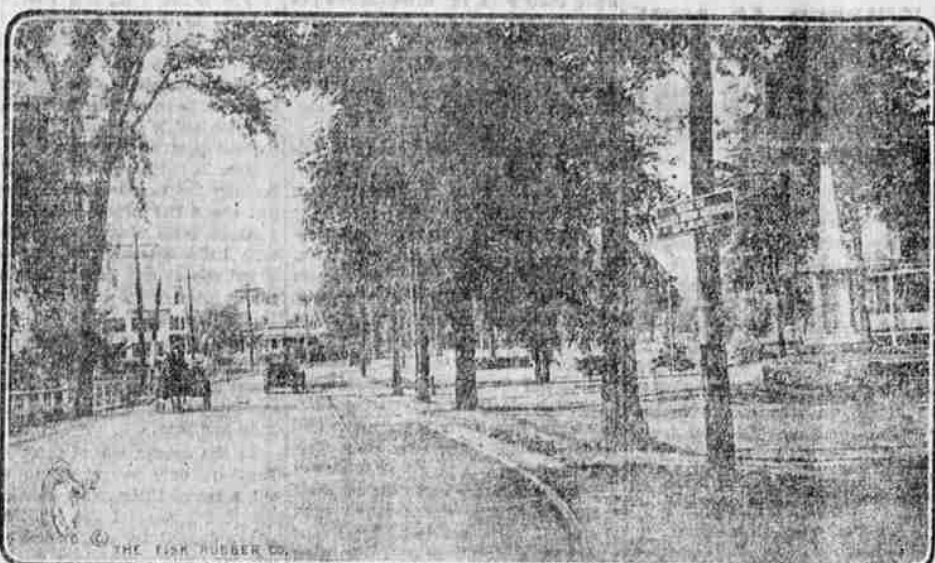
If you are a home-keeper, building
up, in cottage or mansion, your ideal
of a shelter for the contentment and
happiness of others, America's Elec-
trical Week will point the way for
added happiness in those wondrous
devices that do the washing and iron-
ing, sweeping, sewing, even the cooking
for the present-day housewife.

But whoever you are, and where-
ever you are, there is something elec-
trical that you lack still, because you
have not yet thought of it as an indis-
pensable aid to your happiness.

Search out this electrical some-
thing. Let America's Electrical Week
help you find it. Learn some new
way to "Do things electrically." Be
an "Electrical American!"

SCOTT'S EMULSION
STRENGTHENS PUNY CHILDREN

HISTORIC SCENES IN OLD NEW ENGLAND



Scene of The Battle at Bloody Brook in Deerfield, Mass.

In passing through South Deerfield, Mass., autoists cross the historic old stream called Bloody Brook, a name derived from the frightful massacre by Indians which occurred there on the 18th of September, 1675.

In those days King Philip, sachem of the Pokanoket tribe of Indians, was on the warpath. He had so terrified the settlers of the Connecticut River Valley that the northernmost towns of Northfield and Deerfield were ordered abandoned.

In abandoning Deerfield the settlers had left large stores of newly harvested grain, and it was in quest of these needed stores that Captain Lathrop, with a picked troop of eighty men, proceeded to Deerfield from the town of Hadley, twenty miles south.

The grain had been successfully procured and the party was some six miles out of the settlement of Deerfield when it prepared to ford a stream. The stream was bordered by thick woods, and tradition relates that the men imprudently placed their weapons in the wagons and scattered to gather the wild grapes which abounded.

Thus unarmed, they were quickly and completely overwhelmed by the hordes of Indians estimated at 500 strong, by whom they had been ambushed. Of the eighty or more men in Captain Lathrop's command not more than eight escaped alive.

Two other scouting squads of Englishmen which were in the vicinity hurried to the scene upon hearing of the battle, but could do nothing except drive the Indians away so that the bodies of their comrades might be decently buried.

A monument now marks the scene of this horrible massacre, and the stream where the disaster occurred is known to this day as Bloody Brook.

FROST DAMAGE
IS PREVENTED
BY IRRIGATION

Increasing the yield of alfalfa threefold and improving the yield of Cornucopia so that it packed 95 per cent fancy half-boxes would seem to most orchardists and farmers as all that might be reasonably expected to result from the use of irrigation, yet, according to Dillon Hill, who this past season used irrigation on his 110 acres of orchard and twenty acres of alfalfa, these results are but the beginning of the benefits which will come to him and to other users of irrigation.

"Irrigation, I believe," said Mr. Hill, "is due to explode the theory that the poor crops of the past dry seasons are due to frost damage as much as to lack of moisture. I would suggest that any orchardist in doubt as to the advisability of using irrigation and who is not convinced that it will pay him in dollars and cents, examine the fruit buds on orchards not having irrigation and then examine the buds on an orchard on which water has been applied the past year."

"Such an examination will show that on non-irrigated orchards the fruit buds are small, soft and immature. On my trees at the present time the buds are full, hard and are as mature at the present time as they were in the early spring in the years before I applied water."

Prevents Frost Damage.
"A little thinking and consideration of this fact will explain much of the damage done by frost. A hard, well developed bud will come unscathed through a frost that will either kill or so injure as to preclude the possibility of perfect fruit, the bud which is soft and undeveloped."

"I was convinced of this fact on the morning following the heavy frost of last spring. In the company of J. C. Barnes, I visited a large number of orchards and inspected the damage done by the frost. Along Bear creek between Medford and Phoenix the frost was especially heavy. The irrigated orchard in that district belonging to John Store suffered almost no damage. A quarter of a mile away was the non-irrigated Watson orchard. That morning the crop of the Watson orchard was considered a total loss. It did bring a small crop, but the fruit was of inferior quality. The difference of the frost damage was due to irrigation, giving hardness and mature development to the fruit buds on the irrigated tract."

"Importing or contributing to the early and healthy development of the fruit bud, with the accompanying frost immunity, as I believe, the

greatest boon irrigation can offer to the orchardist."

Irrigation and Alfalfa.

Irrigation may, according to Mr. Hill, lengthen the time between seedings of alfalfa. Before using water he was able to make one cutting of a little over a ton to the acre from his twenty-acre field. The second and third crops were hardly worth the cutting. This season, with the application of water, he made three cuttings, getting four tons to the acre. Furthermore, he had considered his field run out, having been seeded fourteen years ago. The stand was very poor, the ground being bare in spots. He had intended to plow up the field and re-seed. This plan he has given up, as in addition to yielding the yield, the alfalfa has begun to show up in the spots formerly bare.

"The yield from that twenty acres," stated Mr. Hill, "will just about cover the cost of the water for my entire holding, consequently the increase in yield from the orchard I may consider as pure profit arising from my investment in irrigation."

Farmer Must Know Land.

"To get the best results from irrigation," continued Mr. Hill, "each man must study and know his own soil. On deep soil, such as mine, one thorough soaking will be enough. On hardpan land three or four light applications will be better."

"I am convinced," he concluded, "that the hope of this valley lies in the production of the fancy grades of fruit. To raise such fruit, the use of irrigation is imperative, and I am doing and will do all in my power to bring about the creation of the proposed irrigation district. I have been under the Bear creek ditch and am assured of water for my own purposes. However, if the election does carry I will reap my reward in the increased land values that my home to come when this valley becomes the center for the production of fancy fruit for the markets of the world."

COMMISSION REFUSES TO
LOWER RATES ON SUGAR

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Regulations in freight rates on beet and cane sugar from California to Texas, sought by the California producers, were refused today by the interstate commerce commission. Customary minimum regulations, however, were ordered.

COURT ASKED TO
SPEED HEARING OF
ADAMSON CASE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Motions to advance the case to test the constitutionality of the Adamson act were received by the supreme court today, which announced no decision, but probably will announce one next Monday.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The supreme court was formally asked today to expedite hearing of the Missouri, Oklahoma and Gulf railroad case, chosen to determine constitutionality of the Adamson act, passed in September when a nation-wide railroad strike was imminent.

A motion, concurred in by the railroads to set the case "for hearing upon as a day as early as may suit the convenience of the court," was presented personally in open court by Solicitor General Davis of the department of justice. Such motions usually are acted on a week after presentation.

The date of December 18 was understood to be preferred by all counsel, to enable adequate preparation for arguments and filings of briefs. It was believed certain that the court would assign the arguments before the holiday recess, December 22.

A stipulation for suspension of all litigation over the Adamson act and for protection of railroad employees' financial interests pending the court's decision in the test case was included in the motion.

A recital of proceedings in which Federal Judge William C. Hook on November 22 at Kansas City in the test case declared the Adamson act "unconstitutional, null and void," was given in the motion.

The railroad interests in the proceedings today were represented by Walter D. Hines of New York, chairman of the railroad committee of attorneys, and Arthur Miller counsel for the Missouri, Oklahoma and Gulf. It was announced that in arguments before the court John G. Johnson, counsel for the reading, Lehigh Valley and other railroad interests, would assist.

RAINFALL MONTH
NOVEMBER UNDER
HALF OF AVERAGE

In spite of the heavy rains the last of November, the total precipitation for the month of 1.99 inches was less than half the average. From September 1 when the annual rainfall is computed the total rainfall for the three months, September, October and November in 1916, amounted to 2.64 inches while for the same period in 1915 the total was 3.39 inches. This is a deficiency for the three months this year of .75 inch. When it is considered that the total rainfall in 1915 was only 15.75 inches, far below the normal, the necessity of general irrigation is made decidedly apparent. According to the weather reports there is almost a steady decline in the annual rainfall from year to year. 1914 was an exception when the precipitation fell to only 12.64 inches for the year. The total weather report for November follows:

1	.61	.38	Cloudy
2	.51	.38	Cloudy
3	.68	.45	Cloudy
4	.62	.47	Rain
5	.49	.32	Cloudy
6	.47	.38	Cloudy
7	.47	.33	Clear
8	.51	.29	Clear
9	.55	.28	Clear
10	.55	.22	Clear
11	.49	.28	Clear
12	.46	.20	Clear
13	.54	.22	Clear
14	.60	.19	Clear
15	.61	.20	Clear
16	.58	.19	Clear
17	.54	.19	Pt. Cldy.
18	.44	.30	Rainy
19	.43	.30	T. Pt. Cldy.
20	.51	.21	Clear
21	.55	.23	Clear
22	.55	.34	Cloudy
23	.51	.27	Pt. Cldy.

24	.36	.23	Cloudy
25	.47	.32	Cloudy
26	.51	.42	Cloudy
27	.50	.29	Rain
28	.48	.20	Clear
29	.51	.26	Cloudy
30	.48	.32	Cloudy

Mean maximum, 52.46; mean minimum, 29.9; mean, 41.18. Greatest daily range, 44. Greatest precipitation in 24 hours, .56.

November was about normal excepting that the precipitation was less than one-half the average. Conditions favorable for all fall work except seeding.

Rainfall at Ranch Stations	
Hillcrest Orchard	1.93
Hall, C. B.	2.09
Mrs. Holloway	1.66
Modoc Orchard	2.91
Experiment Station	1.61
Butte Falls	4.46

FINE FOR RHEUMATISM!

Musterole Loosens Up Those Stiff Joints—Drives Out Pain

You'll know why thousands use Musterole once you experience the glad relief it gives.

Get a jar at once from the nearest drug store. It is a clean, white ointment, made with the oil of mustard. Better than a mustard plaster and does not blister. Brings ease and comfort while it is being rubbed on!

Musterole is recommended by many doctors and nurses. Millions of jars are used annually for bronchitis, croup, stiff neck, asthma, neuralgia, pleurisy, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and aches of the back or joints, sprains, sore muscles, bruises, chilblains, frost-bitten feet, colds of the chest (it often prevents pneumonia).



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Also Cleaning, Pressing and Altering
128 E. MAIN, UPSTAIRS



Can't machines make cigars quicker than hands?

Yes, but they can't make them as good. Speed in cigar-making is a very dangerous element. Good cigars must be made slowly.

Roll the leaf just a bit too tight and the cigar will not draw freely. Cigars which do not draw freely seldom burn evenly. Often they "gutter" down the side.

This is one unpleasant smoke-experience you escape when you smoke the OWL. For the OWL, being hand-made, is carefully made. Being shaped just right—by hand—it draws freely and burns evenly.

The manufacturers of the OWL use hand-workmanship exclusively because that is the only way to make a cigar which will burn right every time.



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BELL-ANS
Absolutely Removes
Indigestion. One package
cures it. 25¢ at all druggists.

Everyone Should
Drink Hot Water
in the Morning

Wash away all the stomach, liver,
and bowel poisons before
breakfast.

To feel your best day in and day out, to feel clean inside; no sour bile to coat your tongue and sicken your breath or dull your head; no constipation, bilious attacks, sick headache, colds, rheumatism or gassy, acid stomach, you must bathe on the inside like you bathe outside. This is vastly more important, because the skin pores do not absorb impurities into the blood, while the bowel pores do, says a well-known physician.

To keep these poisons and toxins well flushed from the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels, drink before breakfast each day, a glass of hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it. This will cleanse, purify and freshen the entire alimentary tract, before putting more food into the stomach.

Get a quarter pound of limestone phosphate from your pharmacist. It is inexpensive and almost tasteless, except a sourish twinge which is not unpleasant. Drink phosphate, hot water every morning to rid your system of these vile poisons and toxins; also to prevent their formation.

To feel like young folks feel; like you felt before your blood, nerves and muscles became saturated with an accumulation of body poisons, begin this treatment and above all, keep it up! As soap and hot water act on the skin, cleansing, sweetening and purifying, so limestone phosphate and hot water before breakfast, act on the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels.

Get This
Quick

For Sale, 1916
Maxwell Touring Car
nearly new. A real buy.
Valley Garage

CHICHESTER'S PILLS

Medford, Oregon, Nov. 9, 1916
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
This is to certify that I, the undersigned, had very severe stomach trouble and had been bothered for several years and last August was not expected to live, and hearing of Glim Chung (whose Herb Store is at 241 South Front street in Medford,) I decided to get herbs for my stomach trouble, and I started to feeling better as soon as I used them, and today am a well man and can heartily recommend anyone afflicted as I was to see Glim Chung and try his herbs.
(Signed) W. R. JOHNSON.

Witnesses:
M. A. Anderson, Medford
Wm. S. B. Homes, Eagle Point.
Frank Lewis, Eagle Point.
Wm. Lewis, Eagle Point.
W. L. Childreth, Eagle Point.
C. E. Moore, Eagle Point.
J. V. McIntyre, Eagle Point.
Geo. B. Von der Hellen, Eagle Point.
Thos. E. Nicrois, Eagle Point.
John S. Orth, Medford.

Portland, Oregon



The Portland Hotel
Under New Management

You are invited to make this hotel your headquarters during your visit to this

PACIFIC
International Live Stock
Exhibition
December 4 to 9, 1916.

Moderate rates
RICHARD W. CHILDS, Mgr.
Elbert S. Robe, Asst. Mgr.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE!!

Put our forefathers square on record as taking an unalterable stand against tyrannical usurpation of their personal rights and liberties; and a religiously determined renunciation of despotism that throttled their progress, and that beset their future in all that the badge bore. S.S.S. is the modern national "Declaration of Independence" that gives blood-bought freedom from the tyranny of disease and restores their INHERENT RIGHTS IN GOOD HEALTH.

S.S.S. is a National Institute that Accepts NO substitute when you go to buy S.S.S. With the S.S.S. books on blood and skin diseases. Or to Medical Advisory Dept. for free advice. Address: S.W. Spencer Co., 108 South Side, Atlanta, Ga.

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