

MANY ASHLANDERS AID UNCLE SAM'S WAR PREPARATIONS

ASHLAND, Sept. 3.—The following are a number from Ashland, or who formerly lived here, who are now serving the government either in a military or semi-military capacity: Col. John L. May, formerly Southern Pacific train dispatcher here, now at Camp Withycombe, Clackamas, as commander of the Third Oregon.

Capt. Thomas Hammond, recently ordered from the Philippines, and assigned to the general staff of the army at Washington, D. C. He is the son of A. P. Hammond, deceased, formerly postmaster here, and a brother of Mrs. J. H. Turner of this city.

Capt. Clyde A. Malone, of First company, recently promoted as adjutant on the staff of Col. Creede Hammond, commander of the Oregon unit coast artillery.

Andrew J. McCallen, captain infantry, in camp at American Lake. Formerly of the First National Bank, Ashland.

Vernil V. Mills, second lieutenant coast artillery, Fort Stevens. Recent graduate of University of California. Son of Mrs. Ella Mills.

Walter B. Phillips, second lieutenant field artillery, Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas. Grandson of the late E. K. Anderson.

William Briggs, second lieutenant cavalry, Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky. Son of Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Briggs.

C. M. Summers, Jr., Company D, 117th California engineers. At Palo Alto, ultimate destination being Charlotte, N. C.

Clyde E. Gray, first lieutenant field artillery, Fort Myer, Virginia. Graduate Ashland high school, 1887. A Spanish war veteran.

Don Spencer, first lieutenant coast artillery, Ashland company, Fort Stevens.

Donald Rice, identified with Red Cross ambulance corps, headquarters Eugene. Also attending officers' training school, San Francisco.

A. T. Eddy, Jr., first lieutenant coast artillery.

Crit Tolman, Jr., Curtiss aviation school, Buffalo, N. Y.

Lewis Irwin, cavalry and infantry, having served in Hawaii. Vancouver barracks, in line for assignment as first lieutenant. Alvi Irwin, United States cruiser Helena, stationed in Chinese waters. Both are sons of A. L. Irwin.

Horace Badger, enlisted in southern California for service in regular army. In New York, subject to duty overseas.

Lieut.-Commander James Moore of the navy has been assigned to shore duty at the navy yard, Charleston, S. C. His latest service at sea was on the cruiser New Orleans. His brother, Frank Moore, is a first lieutenant of infantry, camped at American Lake. Both boys were brought up in this town, and are sons of Mrs. S. J. Evans, residing here.

Semi-military assignments include Dr. J. P. Johnson, medical corps; O. H. Sneed, electric department; Earl C. Weaver, engineering corps; W. W. Ussher, paymaster's department, all being located for the present at the Bremerton navy yard.

The first Ashland recruit reported from overseas is Oliver Morton, mechanic, who when heard from was at an English port on the way to France.

LABOR MESSAGE SENT BY GOMPERS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, has sent this message to Charles W. Bowerman, the labor member of parliament who recently visited this country as a member of Great Britain's war commission:

"Permit me to add a word of sincere greeting, those of the American Federation of Labor and through your congress to the great rank and file of the workers of Great Britain and the democracies of the world.

"The righteous cause for which our movements and our countries are engaged in this world struggle must be triumphant, for it is writ in the skies that the end of autocracy is at hand and the world will be made safe and better for labor, justice, freedom and democracy. The American Federation of Labor delegates, in addition to attending the British trade union congress, will participate in international labor conferences of the trade unions of allied countries, to be held in London September 10."

C. Brownstein, a Portland dealer in scrap iron, arrived in Medford on Monday.

AMERICANS FILL TEUTON GAP IN ITALIAN MARKETS

ROME, Aug. 15.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—"The gap left by the withdrawal of German and Austrian merchants from Italy is gradually being filled by American products," said H. P. Benton, an American who has for many years been manager of one of Italy's largest department stores, "but if Americans wish to hold this trade they must get around to extending credits and catering to the trade by making small-lot sales.

"I do not mean that Americans should do business like the Germans, because they can't. German business was often a losing proposition. The loss was made up in many cases by direct subsidies of twenty-five per cent to firms pushing German goods. I know personally of a big firm in Milan that handled German hosiery. By having this line of goods manufactured in Germany in its own shops instead of in Italy, it received this subsidy and therefore underbid not only Italian but English competitors.

"So you see, the vaunted German business methods were not really business at all. I think this subsidy arrangement must explain why the German turned out such a lot of poor grade goods. His big object was to make sales under all circumstances. The more sales the more subsidy.

"Now, at present America is the only country which can supply many of the articles needed here. Therefore, if the wholesalers demand cash at New York, the Italians must pay or go without the goods. But this system does not tend to build up steady trade. So soon as these merchants get the opportunity, they will buy in France or England, or else make up the goods themselves, as they are already beginning to do. Also it must be remembered that there are no large combinations of merchants here, that it is a country of small stores, and therefore, wholesalers must be willing to sell in small lots. In reply to inquiries, an American firm will send over a handsome set of literature and ask for an order of thousands of the article in question, when the buyer has only a dozen in mind.

"I think the Americans who have looked over the field realize that Italy is really virgin soil commercially, and offer big opportunities for the establishment of manufacturing plants backed by foreign capital and worked by Italian labor. From this point of view, a thorough understanding of the Italian mentality is necessary and possibly a long campaign of education to prove to the workman that the employer's interests are his interests. At bottom, the Italians are good hearted, kindly people and if you get their good will your way is much easier. One must be cautious in making contracts, and not take their little tricks too seriously.

"God meant man to work by the sweat of his brow, and women to bear children to her sorrow.

"I have never owed a cent in my life. Some get all the money; others all the happiness. I wouldn't change places with Rockefeller for anything. Nor would my wife.

"We never grumble, and we figure that God will never ask us to do more than we can bear."

Mrs. Dickey has been the "business manager" of the family. When they had 14 children living at home they consumed 16 barrels of flour a year. Every morning for many years she has risen at 5 o'clock to bake nine big loaves of bread and two big cakes for the day's use.

The children have always worked. Sometimes they collect \$250 worth of wild berries in a season. Most of the farm produce is consumed at home. Just enough is sold to buy sugar, tea, coffee, shoes and clothing.

The Dickey's "lay down" 500 pounds of pork every fall to supply meat for the winter.

The township had to put up a special schoolhouse for the Dickey children.

Mrs. Dickey "rests" as she calls it, between 7 and 11 in the evening, after the children have gone to bed. In those hours she does all the sewing and plans the next day's work.

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The epidemics are said to be due to insufficient nourishment.

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HERE'S THE BIGGEST FAMILY ON EARTH

"Wouldn't Trade Places With Rockefeller, Says Father of 23—Champion Parents of the World Are Receiving Their Thirty-sixth Wedding Anniversary.

B. Y. HERBERT DUCKWORTH, (Staff Special.)

CANAAN, Me., Sept. 3.—The biggest family on earth is today gathering at the farmhouse of Charles Dickey and his wife, Mary, the champion parents of the world.

Twenty-two children and 15 grandchildren will sit down to celebrate the 36th wedding anniversary of the Dickeyes. There will be only one vacant chair; Mary, the eldest daughter, died recently.

I have just spent a day with this remarkable family. Their story is an epic of a man and woman's heroic struggle with poverty in order to live their life according to the Bible. Starting with nothing but good health, for 36 years they have literally lived off the land in one of the most unpromising parts of Maine, and have increased and multiplied and been happy.

Each one of the 23 children was born singly. There have been neither twins nor triplets. Farmer Dickey is now 58. His wife is 50. Both look many years younger.

Dickey has had a tremendous fight for existence. He knows it, but has no regrets. He loves not only his own children—but all children, more than any other person I have ever met. He is as tender to the present youngsters of his flock as a young mother to her firstborn.

"My parents died young," he told me, "and I had to face the 'four winds' alone. I went to farming down at Clinton. At 22 I married. My wife was 14. We started housekeeping with \$160 in the bank, \$40 in my pocket, one horse and one cow. I now have 22 children, 15 grandchildren, 3 cows, 3 horses, 3 good shoats, 2 heifers, a calf, 42 chickens, 40 hens and a good little farm of 160 acres. Canaan's been my Promised Land!

"After eight years in Clinton I swapped with my brother my farm there for this one. He threw in a load of hay and I paid him \$120. I moved up to these hills with eight young children in January in a snow-storm. When we arrived, neighbors took in the children to keep them warm, or they might have died.

"I had to work hard all my life. I've never had what you city people call any amusement. My amusement is bringing up the children right. My big boys don't smoke or drink, and my girls are all sweet and good. Ask anybody in Somerset.

"God meant man to work by the sweat of his brow, and women to bear children to her sorrow.

"I have never owed a cent in my life. Some get all the money; others all the happiness. I wouldn't change places with Rockefeller for anything. Nor would my wife.

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The Dickey family of Canaan, Maine. The arrow points to the father and mother.

NO MORE WHITE BREAD FOR PARIS ONLY HARD BROWN

PARIS, Aug. 5.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Firmly resolved as they are to submit to any sacrifice to ensure victory, the Parisians have shown far more passive resistance to limitations of bread and amusements than to any of the many restrictions that they have to endure. At one time, in order to economize lighting and coal, the theaters were closed two nights a week and movies were cut down by several shows. This regulation very soon quietly dropped out of observation and theaters, music halls and cinemas resumed full time operation. It is true that it was vaguely understood that no place of entertainment should use more lighting and heating during the seven days a week than it had during five, but this was merely a way of saving the face of the authorities who had made the regulation.

As for bread, the war began by robbing the Parisian of his little rolls and crescents which he was convinced was the only civilized form of taking the day's first meal. Then it took away his fancy bread and now the last straw, it has taken away white bread altogether, leaving him a brown substance with a very hard crust which covers a doughy and indigestible inside, which so recalls his own description of the German K. K. bread that he blushes when he recalls his brilliant witticisms on the subject during the first year of the war.

The "Official Journal" has just published the decree regulating the making and consumption of bread, and explaining how the bread cards will operate when they come into use next October. The decree is very long and very complicated, and does not read as if it will be workable in practice. Children from one year to six are allowed two-thirds of a pound of bread a day. Everyone above six years can have 1 1/10 pounds.

In all hotels and restaurants, the decree reads, "bread must be counted separately and only be served in slices at one cent each."

Bread cards will be in duplicate, one to be retained by the bread eater and the other to be deposited with the baker. Any baker selling fresh bread, or bread not made with regulation flour, will have his allowance suppressed for a month.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Representative Sinnott has been advised by Land Commissioner Tallman that the government has decided after further consideration to pay to the land grant counties of Oregon all accrued taxes, penalties and interest up to the date of passage of the land grant act, June 9, 1916.

No payments will be allowed beyond that date, however, the theory being that by the act the lands reverted to the government on June 9 last year, and government lands are not taxable.

In light of today's announcement, the Chamberlain bill, which recently passed the senate, would give to the counties only accrued penalties since June 9, and as these would be penalties against the government the house public lands committee will not favor the passage of the bill.

LOGAN, Iowa, Sept. 5.—On the eve of his trial for complicity in the famous Villisca axe murders of 1912, Rev. Lynn G. J. Kelly, itinerant preacher, it was announced today by J. E. Riden, state agent, signed an unqualified confession that he had slain eight persons with an axe and then through his counsel, made a complete repudiation. The repudiated confession was made early Friday morning, in the presence of Attorney General H. M. Haver, Sheriff M. D. Myers of Harrison county, Deputy Charles Atkins, J. E. Riden, state agent, and J. J. Hess, Council Bluffs attorney.

In his statement, Kelly admitted that a sermon, "Slay Utterly," caused him to kill. A voice which he believed to be the voice of God led and guided him in his crime, the preacher declared in his confession.

Later in the day, Friday, J. A. McKenzie, of the legal firm representing Kelly, went to Logan and visited the preacher in his cell. McKenzie then said Kelly completely repudiated the

ANNUAL REUNION 'PIONEERS PLANNED FOR SEPTEMBER 13

ASHLAND, Sept. 3.—At a meeting held here on Saturday afternoon to arrange preliminaries for the annual reunion of the pioneers of Jackson county, it was decided to hold the reunion on Thursday, Sept. 13, in Lithia park this city. A departure this year will be an old-fashioned basket dinner, served either on the park grounds, or in the Bungalow if the weather should be unpropitious. Consequently a reminder is in order for all to bring along the well-filled "dinner-pail."

F. D. Wagner is chairman of the committee on program, details concerning which will be announced later. Mrs. Sylvester Patterson is chairman of the dinner committee and Miss Rose Patterson chairman of committee on decorations.

George W. Dunn is president of the association; Mrs. G. M. Grainger, vice-president; Mrs. R. M. Garrett, secretary-treasurer of Ashland district. These officers are of Ashland. Miss Mamie Dox of Jacksonville is secretary-treasurer of districts outside of this city.

The reunion will be held on one of the same days as the old soldiers' gathering here next week, but it is not thought that this will interfere with arrangements inasmuch as quite a number will have an opportunity of attending both events.

GOVERNMENT TO PAY O. & C. TAXES

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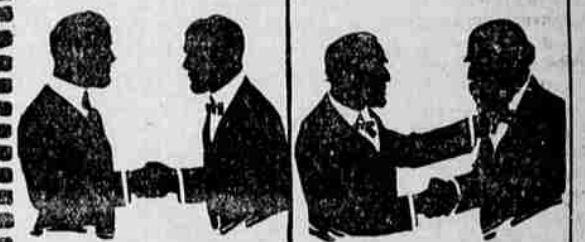
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COSSACKS ANGRY WITH KERENSKY

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The Petrograd correspondent of the Times predicts trouble in consequence of the treatment of the Cossacks by the provisional government and cites the statement that the rights and privileges of the Don Cossacks, consecrated by many centuries, have been cancelled, their peculiar elective offices abolished and government commissaries substituted. Under this order, General Kalebina, the Cossack commander, becomes a simple soldier, and after the Moscow conference, at which the anti-Cossack campaign began openly, a personal altercation occurred between Premier Kerensky and General Kalebina.

The Kuban, Terok and Orenburg Cossacks have not yet been affected by the new order, but according to the correspondent, the blow that strikes on Cossack must be felt by all the twelve armies adhering to the Cossack league, and it is to be expected that they will not tamely submit.

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