

SOUTHERN OREGON COUNCILS MEET HERE ON JUNE 8

The Southern Oregon group conference of county agents and county agricultural councils will convene in Medford June 8 and will continue until June 12.

County agents—C. J. Hurd, Douglas county; C. D. Thompson, Josephine county; C. C. Cate, Jackson county; and H. R. Glaisyer, Klamath county; R. W. Gilbertson, Washington, D. C., staff of county agent supervisors; members of county agricultural councils from Douglas, Josephine and Jackson counties; Prof. C. I. Lewis, head of department of horticulture, O. A. C.; Dean A. B. Cordley, school of agriculture, O. A. C.; Paul V. Maris, state leader of state agents.

The itinerary and program follows:

Saturday, June 8 10-12 a. m.—Meeting of Jackson county agricultural council. 12-1 p. m.—Lunch at Hotel Medford.

1-2 p. m.—Meeting with Jackson county agricultural council.

2-4 p. m.—Visiting fertilizer demonstration being carried on by southern Oregon branch Experiment station 7 miles east of Medford. A dozen various fertilizers and combinations of sulphur are being used here.

4-5:30 p. m.—Visiting Washburn orchards. Study of effect of sodium nitrate; also demonstration of various kinds of grafts, blight control methods, etc.

Sunday, June 9

8-8:30 a. m.—Inspection of breeding cages being used in codling moth control work.

8:30-12 a. m.—Visiting Southern Oregon Branch experiment station, observing cover crop demonstrations; various pruning systems; blight resistant pear stocks, etc.

12-1:30 p. m.—Picnic lunch in Lithia park at Ashland.

1:30-2:30 p. m.—Lecture by Superintendent F. C. Reimer of the Southern Oregon Experiment station concerning his recent trip to the Orient. Matters of professional and general interest will be discussed.

Remainder of the afternoon will be spent in any manner agreeable to the party.

3-6 p. m.—Visit farm of Benton Bowers. Inspection of Hereford cattle.

Monday, June 10

7-10:30 a. m.—Visiting Modoc orchards. Mr. Sumner, manager of this property has developed a systematic plan of orchard management, water distribution, etc. There is an excellent herd of purebred Duroc-Jersey hogs on this property, which is one of the largest fruit holdings in the county.

10:30-12:30 p. m.—En route to Grants Pass, visiting bean fields on Evans creek and terminal of State Lime plant.

12:30-1:30 p. m.—Lunch at Hotel Josephine, Grants Pass.

2-4 p. m.—Meeting with Josephine agricultural council.

4-5:30 p. m.—Study of office methods, mapping, charting, etc., in office of C. D. Thompson.

Spend night at Grants Pass.

Tuesday, June 11

7:30-10:30 a. m.—Visiting Riverbanks farm. C. E. Niles, manager of this property has developed it to a marked degree in the five years he has been in charge. He will explain his plan of future development, rotation system, etc.

10:30-12:30 p. m.—En route to Grants Pass and lunch at Josephine hotel.

12:30-3 p. m.—Visiting farm of F. R. Steele. Here is an excellent example of the value of sweet clover shown on burned over lands. Mr. Steele has a nationally famous herd of Berkshires.

3-5:30 p. m.—Visiting farm of Roy McGee of Glendale. Mr. McGee has just completed a very successful hog feeding trial and his results are worth noting.

Cars of County Agents Glaisyer, Cate and Thompson will be available for use in covering the counties to be visited. Should the size of the party be such that additional machines are necessary they will be commandeered. All expenses aside from auto transportation will be borne by individual members of the party.

Members of the party will gather at Hotel Medford not later than 11 a. m., June 8.

BAKER, Ore.—Fritz Rader, convicted Canyon City yesterday for killing E. E. McCue, early last spring, was sentenced today to six to sixteen years in prison and to pay a fine of \$1,000. Rader killed McCue after a quarrel over pasture land owned by Rader, and used by McCue. Rader pleaded self defense. He is the son of a prominent and wealthy family.

MILLION YOUTHS ADDED TO LIST TO CAN THE KAISER

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Today, on the anniversary of America's first manpower mobilization, another million youths, the estimated strength of the class of 1918, register on the first station of the journey to the colors.

When their draft registration cards come into their hands, they come to the disposition of a swift, smoothly-working and practiced organization, whose agencies in every county-side, hamlet, and city of the land have assumed successfully the task of discriminating between the nation's need for men who can fight or work, and its additional need for men at home to support its dependent population.

Spells Germany's Doom

Observers, foreign and domestic, military and civilian alike, class the performance to date under the American selective law as the most tangibly successful of its military efforts, and regard the accession to the manpower reservoir of the youngsters who had not reached their majority one year ago as the most certain assurance of the final downfall of the Prussian autocracy. Be it near or far, the day of allied victory cannot be evaded, the practical military view is, so long as the rising flood of the American armies, drilled, equipped and equipped, can be turned to the European battlefront.

75 Per Cent Effective

Provost-Marshal General Crowder, who supervises the draft, fixes the tentative number given above for the day's new total, and likewise from the experience tables of the year places the number of potential soldiers to be added to the list today at 750,000, concluding that the class will be 75 per cent composed of military effectives.

As they assemble at the registering stations today, the total of men raised by the draft in the United States for its armies will pass 1,300,000. Before the end of the present month, the mobilized total will have passed 1,500,000, for the immense military machine that owes its existence to the readiness of plain Americans to fight is moving forward to a goal that will meet President Wilson's demand for "force force to the utmost, and force without stint."

The 4500 local boards throughout the country who take the burden of the work have named registering clerks for every 100 of the young men within their jurisdiction. Men absent unavoidably from their homes on registering day may apply to any board for their cards. Names as recorded will pass into the existing classifications of registered men and, in accordance with their physical qualifications, their status as to dependents and as to industrial or agricultural occupations, they will be assigned to class one, two, three, four, or five. The overwhelming majority, however as indicated by the estimate given, the provost marshal general expects to find placed in class one.

Call Only in Turn

They will go to the foot of the list of 1917 registrants in each class, and will not be called, the regulations provide, until those above them have been taken, unless by trade or education they are fitted or specialized army service, then they may be called sooner. The system of determining the order of their call as among themselves the provost marshal general has not yet fixed, but the general expectation is that some sort of a lottery of the type previously used, will be conducted on a national scale. Yet of this officials are not certain, because the recurring draft calls come more swiftly, and run to larger totals now, and the classification has come to be more important than the numbers. A late order number will serve only to postpone for a few days the inevitable call to the training camps.

National purpose to see that no individuals evade service is expressed in the regulations, wherein are voiced the command of the government to peace officers of all descriptions, United States marshals, secret service men, and city police, that they shall assist exemption boards in scanning lists and combing out attempted evaders of the registration.

Figures available show that no other country participating in the great war has the actual resources in men that the United States has. Against the provost marshal general's estimate of 1,000,000 for the American military class of 1918, which is added to the almost 10,000,000 total of 1917, can be placed the German annual increment of 600,000, the French of 400,000, and the Italian of 350,000. And all these classes in other countries have been called in advance.

Washington—Use of steel for automobile license plates is to be restricted.

CLOWNS MUST PASS SMILES AROUND OR STEP OFF SHOW

"Here comes the clowns," say the town folks.

"The joeys are at it now," remark the men on the "front door," or main entrance to the circus, and they can tell by the rollicking music of the big show band. People with the show don't have to look into the big top to tell what acts are on—they identify them by the music.

And "joeys" are clowns, you know. Nobody knows where they got the name, but it was an old name before the first American circus in the seventeenth century. With the Sells-Floto circus coming to Medford June 8, there are some 40 clowns and they all wear full moon smiles just like the clap in the picture. And a clown doesn't last long with this circus if he fails to bring just such smiles to the faces of the grown-ups and full-chested laughs from the kiddies.

In the two-mile street parade the clowns, with their hand instruments, ride little Rocky mountain burrows, to the great delight of the boys and girls of the land. And the clowns can play, too. In the opening spectacle of the performances, "The Birth of the Rainbow," in which 600 people, including scores of ballet girls and 400 animals take part, the clowns are



assigned in the roles of king's jesters in the beautiful groupings and evolutions of the pageant. "Sunrise," the world's most beautiful horse, recently brought as a pre-eminent feature from the English royal stables, heads a cavalcade of mounted characters in the spectacular extravaganza.

PLANT POTATOES YOU CAN'T SELL EXPERT'S ADVICE

CORVALLIS, Or., June 5.—"When you can't sell potatoes, plant them," is a saying of one of the best known and most successful potato planters in Oregon.

The Oregon Agricultural college is advising as liberal planting of potatoes as possible. When potatoes are so cheap that it is difficult to sell them, many farmers decrease their acreage or drop the potato business entirely, according to Professor Hyslop of the O. A. C. This results usually within a year in so short an acreage that only an exceptional yield per acre will provide enough potatoes. Such a crop often commands a rather high price, because of actual scarcity.

When potatoes are scarce and the price is high dozens of farmers go out and buy seed at fancy prices and increase their acreage, says the agricultural expert. This, carried out over the entire state or nation results in an enormous increase in acreage and in the available supply of potatoes and in low prices. The Oregon acreage was large in 1916, an unusual potato year. A potato failure in the eastern states resulted in an unusual market. The unusual experience of a big crop and high prices here resulted.

The next year, 1917, it is pointed out, saw the entire United States planting potatoes in abnormal quantities and Oregon fairly outdid herself in the planting of high priced seed. Conditions reversed. We had an enormous acreage and a poor season. Eastern states had an enormous acreage and a good yield per acre. Our surplus had to be marketed elsewhere. While the yield per acre was small the surplus, due to our very large 1917 acreage, was not salable for good prices in many instances.

Literally thousands of bushels of potatoes are left in Oregon and the 1918 planting promises to be small. There are still many acres of land in the Willametta valley, the lower Columbia and the coast that may be put into potatoes. Carefully sorted and treated seed stock planted almost any time from now until the first of July, on reasonably good land, offers many opportunities for nice returns. Even later planting on Columbia overflow land is permissible. The Oregon Agricultural college did not encourage field planting of potatoes in 1917 because it was sure the planting was being overdone. In 1918 the college advises liberal planting of fields of potatoes in both eastern and western Oregon. Plant at least some of the potatoes you cannot sell, is the advice of the agricultural experts.

BAKER CALLS FOR RED CROSS NURSES

WASHINGTON, June 5.—In a statement issued today thru the American Red Cross, Secretary of War Baker called upon the general public, civilian hospitals and training schools to co-operate actively to secure an ample supply of nurses to meet the needs of the army and navy.

DON'T WIRELESS, WE WON'T SHOOT U-BOAT SLOGAN

NEW YORK, June 5.—"Don't use your wireless and we won't shoot," is the newest "made in Germany" war slogan, under which the emperor's submarine commanders are carrying their campaign of frightfulness into American Atlantic waters, according to persons among 250 survivors of the steamship Carolina, who were brought to this port aboard a coastwise schooner early today. The Carolina was destroyed by U-boat gunfire 50 miles off the Delaware Capes on Sunday evening.

Stories told by passengers and crew of the sunken vessel indicated that Edwin W. Voss of New York City

the ships 19 year old chief wireless operator, played a spectacular part in the dramatic raiding of the Carolina.

When the submarine messaged the "don't wireless and we won't shoot," Vogel defiantly repeated his "S. O. S." signals which he had already begun flashing and was on the verge of answering queries from Cape May and the Brooklyn navy yard stations for the Carolina's position when Captain T. R. D. Barbour, Vogel's commander, ordered him to quit his key and see whether the Germans would keep their pledge, passengers declared.

Captain Barbour said he decided to accept the proposition laid down by the U-boat commander because he believed dissent would have meant forfeiture of the lives of the women and children aboard the vessel.

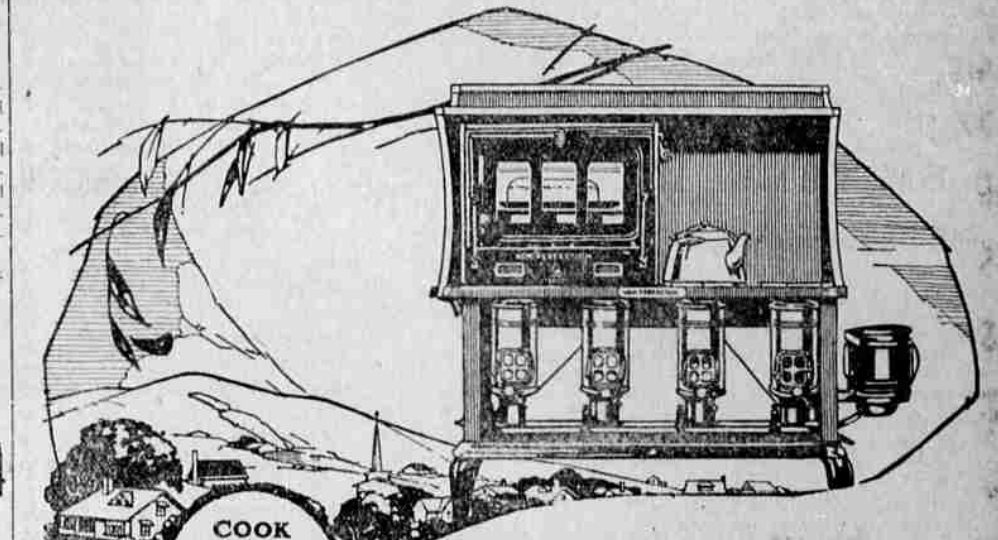
Washington—Woman suffrage for Hawaii was authorized in a senate bill passed by the house and sent to the president.

ANOTHER VESSEL U-BOAT VICTIM

NEW YORK, June 5.—The American auxiliary schooner Samuel C. Mengel is another victim of submarine attack. She was sunk Sunday afternoon 175 miles off New York and 11 men of her crew were brought here today by a Danish steamship.

The Mengel, according to the crew, was on her way to New York with a cargo from the west African coast. The vessel was sunk by bombs after the men had taken to the boats at the command of the U-boat commander.

The Samuel C. Mengel was a vessel of 915 gross tons, was built in 1916 at Bath, Maine, her owners of record being the Asim Transportation company.



COOK WITH PEARL OIL Cooking Comfort On hot summer days you want your kitchen cool and comfortable to cook in. A New Perfection Oil Cook Stove makes it so. No smoke or odor; no dust or dirt, and all-the-year-round service. None of the bother of coal or wood. Lights at the touch of a match and heats in a jiffy. Economical. And you have all the convenience of gas. In 1, 2, 3 and 4 burner sizes, with or without ovens or cabinets. Ask your dealer today. STANDARD OIL COMPANY (California) NEW PERFECTION OIL COOK STOVE This stove for sale by Medford Furniture & Hardware Co., Medford; Crater Lake Hardware Co., Medford; Fred J. Fish, Jacksonville; M. S. Johnson, Gold Hill; Von der Hellen Hardware Co., Eagle Point; Provost Bros. Hardware, Ashland; W. C. Leever Hardware, Central Point; N. B. Stoddard, Butte Falls. F. H. Simpson, Ashland; Garnett Bros., Medford; Ray Ashpole, Eagle Point; Cramer Bros, Grants Pass; Grants Pass Hdw. Co., Grants Pass; Rogue River Hdw. Co., Grants Pass. C. A. Cowley Hdw., Central Point.

W. E. Walker, Special Agent, Standard Oil Co., Medford, Or.

NOTICE TO WATER USERS! COMMENCING TUESDAY, JUNE 4th, 1918 Irrigation Hours Will Be As Follows: 4:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M. MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY, on the EAST side of the Streets running North and South, and NORTH side of all Streets running East and West. TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, on WEST side of all Streets running North and South, and on the SOUTH side of all Streets running East and West. SUNDAY FORENOON on the EAST side of all Streets running North and South, and the NORTH side of all Streets running East and West. SUNDAY AFTERNOON on the WEST side of all Streets running North and South, and the SOUTH side of all Streets running East and West. Wasteful use of water or USING AN OPEN END HOSE for irrigating will not be permitted. Corner property will be governed by the street on which the house is numbered. WATER MUST BE SHUT OFF IMMEDIATELY IN CASE OF FIRE ALARM. DO NOT USE A NOZZLE LARGER THAN ONE-QUARTER INCH IN DIAMETER. Do not set sprinkler so that it will interfere with traffic on sidewalk. Do not have leaky faucets or fixtures on your premises. DO NOT ALLOW WATER TO RUN TO WASTE DOWN THE GUTTER OF STREETS OR ALLEYS. Violators of the above rules will be punished to the full extent of the law. WATER COMMITTEE.

A Sign of Danger! Dandruff and lice hairs can't come together without TROUBLE HERPICIDE kills Dandruff Germs. Applications at the better barber shops Guaranteed by The Herpicide Co. Sold Everywhere