

NORTH DAKOTA GOES INTO BUSINESS TO HELP FARMERS

BISMARCK, N. D., March 12.—The laws permitting the state of North Dakota to go into business under the industrial program of the National Non-partisan League went into effect when Governor Frazier recently signed the bills. Banking home building and flour milling are among the projects covered in the ten constitutional amendments adopted at the last general election.

The parent bill creates a state industrial commission composed of the governor, commissioner of agriculture and the attorney general, who are given blanket authority in establishing necessary state departments. The commission is given authority for the operation of a system of banking under the name of the Bank of North Dakota.

New Banking System

The banking measure provides for issuance of \$2,000,000 in bonds to furnish capital. The system will start "whenever the sum of \$2,000,000 issued by the state as provided by law" has been delivered to the commission. The bank will become the depository of all public funds of the state, counties, cities and school districts. General banking business is authorized, and in addition the central state bank will become the depository of the reserve funds of several hundred private banks chartered by the state. These reserves are now held in St. Paul, Minneapolis and Chicago. The state bank will have charge of the issuance of state bonds to finance industrial enterprises and will act as a rural credit bank for promotion of agriculture.

The industrial commission bill and the banking act have passed both houses by two-thirds majorities, which permits the inclusion of an emergency clause putting them into immediate effect. The other bills are expected to pass soon with the emergency clauses.

The other league program bills provide for the erection of terminal elevators and flour mills, and extend state credit to all citizens desiring to erect homes.

Other phases of the program which eliminated taxation on certain improvements, provided state hail insurance on crops, state industrial insurance for workmen, and made other changes proposed by the State Federation of Labor.

Milling Measure

The milling measure authorizes the establishment of a system of warehouses, elevators, flour mills and factories with which the state will engage in manufacture and marketing of farm products. The milling association will be capitalized at \$5,000,000, part of the money to be obtained through certain funds in the state treasury and part through the sale of state bonds.

The Home Building association of North Dakota, authorized under the home building measure, will purchase or build homes or farms for citizens on receipt of 20 per cent payment. The remainder may be paid on an amortization plan in from 10 to 20 years. A house costing \$5,000 can be purchased in 20 years on monthly payments of \$26, according to league members. They say the act will bring rapid settlement of the state's idle lands.

State owned coal mines and packing plants, also a part of the league program, were not expected to be authorized at the present session.

One bill expected to be acted upon imposes a one-half mill tax to create a fund for returned soldiers who would be entitled to \$25 for each month in service. The money would be placed in the home building association fund or be deposited for the soldier's education.

MODIFY REGULATIONS REGARDING POWDER

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Explosives may be purchased without a license except by enemy aliens after March 15, for reclaiming land, stumps, blasting and other agricultural purposes, the interior department announced today in modifying war time regulation. Enemy aliens are not permitted to manufacture, buy or sell explosives for any purpose.

TODAY'S CASUALTIES

Died of disease—Private Charles E. Hicks, Corvallis, Ore.
 Erroneously reported died from wounds received in action—Private Paul B. Pietrok, Stayton, Ore.
 Erroneously reported wounded, degree undetermined—Private William M. Sharp, Philomath, Ore.
 Wounded slightly—Private Earl F. Matthews, Malwanee, Ore.
 Wounded in action, severely—Private John N. Hartman, Drain, Ore.
 Killed in action (previously reported missing)—Corp. Earl B. Blackden, Portland, Ore.; Private Thomas Bennett, Dallas, Ore.

DOGGING WILSON'S FOOTSTEPS



Detectives followed Wilson everywhere he went in France. They were paid by the United States government to watch him. Not that the United States senate was taking this means to find out what he did overseas, but because the American people proposed that no assassin should attack him. Here are shown two of the secret service men following at a discreet distance as the president walks to the meeting place of the peace delegates.

War Times in Washington

(By Mary T. Max.)

A quiet lonesome little village of the east, Washington used to be before the war. The clean white broad streets stretched for miles, with its green parks and three-story buildings on either side, and the breeze whispered to the trees, the story of its shadowy history. The lonely inhabitants walked back and forth, unhurried and unmolested, looked wisely around at their slowly moving companions and breathed forth the spirit of happiness and contentment.

But now where are these lingering contented Washingtonians? The influx of younger blood has crowded them out; the old and once contented inhabitants have crept back into their hidden homes where they can look out with wondering eyes upon the bustling mob, which has shamefully deprived them of their long accustomed walks. Washington is no longer a village of the District of Columbia and a state of Maryland—it is a city of America. Washington now is a city of young blood, from every walk in life and from every state in the union—just young America huddled in one mass, united under one flag and working for the same cause.

During war time, Washington has been so crowded, a vacant room was not to be found in the city. Three and four girls were placed in a room, originally meant to hold but one. Washington had never seen so many people before and was unprepared to house them. The owners of the houses saw their chance to take advantage of congested affairs, and the result was high rents and high prices. Girls paid a common price of \$40 to \$50 a month for a little room with three roommates and two meals of hash a day.

Existence here was something like the life of our boys in France. Instead of wading in dirty water in a trench and eating beans from a kit, we stand in line with tired and aching feet, and empty our purses at the lunch counter in order to get a dish of half baked beans. Instead of jumping into a river or tank for a bath, perhaps, we wait patiently in line at the bath room until fifteen of our war worker companions of the same house have had their turn in the "one but long-gone warm water."

One war worker was right when she said: "I have stood in line in a hopeless group on a street car platform and watched several jammed cars go thundering by; and then after some gymnastic stunts, landed on the second step of the last car, and been pulled up to the platform by a sympathetic passenger, just in time to hear the door slam violently behind me. I have stood in line with my letters at my postoffice; with my check before the bank window, with my pass before the gate; I have stood in line in front of the church on the Sabbath and been turned away at the entrance."

The boys can say they have been through the fighting line, but the girls have been through the mill. To see the girls pouring out of the government buildings at 4:30 after their day's work is done, would put you in mind of a hive of bees let loose. The girls are in Washington 96,000 strong, all working for Uncle Sam. Even the soldiers do not form a small part of the crowd. The capitol city is surrounded by some of the biggest camps of the east. Boys come from Fort Meyer, Camp Meade, Quantico, Washington Barracks, American University and other smaller stations. A crowd of war workers, boys and girls; some one from every state in the union, and every one a stranger, a stranger among strangers.

During my stay in Washington, I have only talked to about eight people who live here permanently. Here is a conversation with one of them:

Washingtonian: "Did you all come to work in the war department?"

War Worker: "Yes."
 Washingtonian: "Where did you all come from?"

War Worker: "Oregon."
 Washingtonian: "Let's see, Oregon, where is that. That's about two days' ride from here, isn't it?"

War Worker: "Don't you know where Oregon is?"

Washingtonian: "Oh, yes, yes; it's out somewhere near Washington state isn't it?"

War Worker: "Yes, it is way out among the Indians."
 Washingtonian: "Yes, I know now, that's still a pretty wild country, isn't it?"

War Worker: "It may be wild, but it beats the back woods of the east. Have you traveled much?"

Washingtonian: "Yes, so to speak, was down in Virginia once. Do they have roads and automobiles out in Oregon?"

War Worker: "You come out and see. I will take you over some real roads among the Siskiyous so fast it will be like riding in an airplane."
 Washingtonian: "Yes, indeed, but I never expect to get that far away from home."

And I expect he will probably get as far as Chesapeake Beach and eat co'n bread the rest of his life.

But here is a real conversation:

"Where have you been, boy?"

"Just got back from France last month and transferred to Camp Meade before discharge. Say, where are you from, not from this part of the country?"

"No, I came from Oregon."
 "You did, you little westerner! And I came from California and it's a heavenly place, isn't it?"

"But why don't you like it here?"

"Oh, I do in a way, but the west is a place that moves! I love to see the sun set on the waters. Yes, the west is home, we see some one we know, and I guess that is the reason it is the best country after all."

So we are, strangers to strangers, as friends are to friends.

The climax of Washington's history came the night peace was declared. Everyone was celebrating; even the old dared to trust their lingering feet for a few hours in the early dawn of the evening. Pennsylvania avenue, the lighted boulevard and pride of the city was a mass of bobbing heads. Soldiers serpentine their way thru the crowds, and soldiers sang the songs of the nation. An automobile horn could not be heard 10 feet away, for everybody in that busy crowd had a horn of their own.

Around the Elipse, one of Washington's circular parks, was built 48 bond fires, each fire representing a state in the union; in the center of all bond fires, was a blaze representing our capitol city. Large crowds were gathered around each, and everywhere the buzzing of voices could be heard, expounding upon the merits of their own state.

Away from the mob, far off in the distance, rose the Capitol, white in its stately splendor and lighted with the joy that the armistice was signed. Above all, in the heavens, circled the aeroplanes in triumph that victory was won. The flash lights which had been the guardians of the skies for so many months, turned their searching glare upon the monument, upon the capitol and upon the aeroplanes; not losing their maneuvers for one second, but following every movement. The aeroplanes were like birds of gold as the light reflected from their glazed wings, flying up there too far away even to hear the least buzzing of their motors.

In the height of her glory, was Washington, on the night peace was in view. At home or away from home, we were all united and happy Americans.

(Editor's Note: Miss Trust is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Trust of Medford.)

AMELIA E. BARR AUTHORESS, DEAD AT AGE OF 88

NEW YORK, Mar. 12.—Amelia E. Barr, the authoress, died yesterday at her home in Richmond Hill, this city.

Mrs. Barr, who was within a few days of being 88 years old, suffered a sunstroke last July and never completely rallied from its effects.

Mrs. Amelia E. Barr passed the first half of her life in comparative obscurity. She ventured upon her first novel when she was 50 years of age. During the following 33 years she produced her books at the rate of about two a year, until she had 63 to her credit. In addition she had written hundreds of short stories, poems and magazine articles. For 15 consecutive years she supplied an average of a poem and a short story a week to one publication.

Tragedy Came Early
 Tragedies came early in her life. She was born in Ulverston, Lancashire, England, in 1831, with the name of Amelia Huddleston. As a little girl, she lost three young brothers in quick succession by death. Then came straitened finances for the family. She set out as a teacher to earn her own livelihood. Finally settling in Scotland, she met and married at the age of 19 Robert Barr, a young Scotch mill owner. Barr soon lost his mills and money.

The young couple came to America in 1853 to start life anew. They lived and worked in Chicago, Memphis, Harrisburg (Tex.), Galveston and Austin, Mrs. Barr helping out by teaching school.

They were living in comfortable circumstances in Galveston in 1867 when yellow fever swept the city, and during the epidemic Mrs. Barr lost her husband and three sons—all the male members of her family.

She faced life anew for the third time with three daughters and little money. Her attempts at self-support proved fruitless in the Texan city. At the age of 49, she arrived in New York.

Turns to Literature
 "I had \$5.18 in my purse," she said, "and was absolutely alone in the battle of life, but confident that God and Amelia Barr were a multitude."

She turned to literature for a living. Henry Ward Beecher employed

her on the staff of his new journal, The Christian Union. This led to an acquaintance with many of the leading literary men of the day. Working day and night to support her family, she soon established a market for her literary wares.

"My expenses at the time," said Mrs. Barr, "were \$80 a week. I had to make this. Sometimes I made less, sometimes more."

When 50 years old, and confined to her home with illness, she began to elaborate a short story into a novel. The result was her first novel "Jan Vedder's Wife." From that day until her death Mrs. Barr wrote novels, short stories, poems and magazine and newspaper articles constantly, and, as she once said, "I never wrote a story which I was unable to sell."

Most of her famous characters were created at her beautiful home, "Cherry Croft," at Cornwall, overlooking the Hudson river, where she lived for more than 30 years.

CARRIED ON STRETCHER IN AERIAL FLIGHT

NEW YORK, March 11.—Bound to a stretcher aboard a naval flying boat, Lieutenant David Gray, a convalescent officer accompanied by a woman aerial nurse, was carried through space today from the naval air station at Rockaway, Long Island to St. Luke's Hospital, Manhattan, about 18 miles, in 49 minutes.

The flight was taken to demonstrate the practicability of transferring wounded soldiers by airplane.

BAD BREATH

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Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets, the substitute for calomel, act gently on the bowels and positively do the work.

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 Medford, Oregon, Jan 13, 1917 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 214 South Front street, 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
 S. B. Holmes, 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 Heilen, Eagle Point
 Thos. E. Nichols, Eagle Point.

Sensible Treatment For Rheumatism

Drives Out the Millions of Tiny Pain Demons That Cause the Disease.

There are many ways of treating Rheumatism, but there is only one right way.

If you are beginning to feel the first slight touches of Rheumatism, there is untold pain and suffering ahead of you, if you follow blindly in the same misdirected foot-steps of unskillful treatment. For remember that thousands of victims of this painful disease have spent countless hours, no doubt, as well as their hard-earned dollars in a vain effort to find a cure.

And your own experience will be just as disappointing as theirs, if you follow the old, worn-out and worthless methods of treatment.

When you realize that you must get rid of the cause of Rheumatism, and that its torturing pains will disappear when their cause is removed, then you will be on the right track, and there is a splendid chance for you to rid yourself of the disease.

The most common form of Rheumatism is caused by millions of tiny disease germs which infect the blood.

The one and only sensible treatment, therefore, is one which cleanses the blood of these germs, and routs them entirely out of the circulation. And everyone knows that this cannot be done by rubbing the surface of the limbs.

This is why S. S. S., the greatest known blood purifier, is so successful in the treatment of Rheumatism. It promptly routs all disease germs, S. S. S. has been used for more than half a century, and it will prove itself a field in any case of Rheumatism.

If you are a victim of this disease, why waste further time with the wrong kind of treatment? Go to your drugist today and get a bottle of S. S. S. and begin a course of treatment that will delight you with its results. S. S. S. will remove the disease germs that cause your Rheumatism, affording relief that is genuine.

We maintain a medical department in charge of a specialist in Rheumatism, and after beginning treatment with S. S. S. you are invited to write for free medical advice about your own case. Address: Chief Medical Adviser, 104 Swift Laboratory, Atlanta, Ga.—(Adv.)

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