

Spruce Division Of Y. M. C. A. Ready

The spruce division of the Y. M. C. A., of which Dr. H. A. Carnahan, recent pastor of the Presbyterian church in this city is engaged, is now ready for work among the soldier-loggers of the coast, and will start immediately their great work among the 30,000 men engaged in the great timber belts in getting out stock for airplanes. The full Y. M. C. A. program will be taken into these camps, and the men employed there will have music, speakers of note, motion pictures, and all the entertainment and diversion accompanying this form of service. "At your service," is the slogan adopted by these workers, and their endeavor will be to serve the men with all the requirements within their reach.

A large appropriation has but recently been set aside for the spruce division work, for equipment, etc., which will include motor trucks, traveling canteens and movable "Y" tents for the six divisions which have been created for the 400-mile-long belt that is of such tremendous importance in the winning of the war. Spruce division headquarters have been located in the Portland "Y" building, from which all of the work will be directed by Tom Davis, supervising secretary. To do army work, he gave up his law practice at Butte, Mont., and for a time served at Camp Lewis, later being named as chief-in-charge of the new spruce assignment.

Secretary Davis has divided the work into six sections, out of which as many divisional secretaries will work in their respective districts. Among these are men of varied lines of business and professional life, who have given up their vocations for the period of the war in order to serve military men and in this manner to help to win the victory over the forces of the kaiser.

The divisional secretaries are Guy V. Lewis, Will F. Boice, M. J. Feenenga, Dr. H. R. Marsh, Dr. E. T. Giboney and Dr. H. A. Carnahan. F. W. Collins will also be associated with Secretary Davis and his divisional staff.

Dr. Carnahan is particularly adapted to this work. His sympathetic nature and keen interest in humanity make him a proper leader of men, and he will take great interest in his new vocation.

Talent Tidings

Miss Edythe Anderson returned Sunday from her two weeks' vacation with her parents at Portland. She reported a very pleasant visit notwithstanding the stormy weather.

A family reunion party was held at the home of D. O. Hurley, the occasion being their wedding anniversary.

Rev. Edwards of the Ashland Nazarene church gave a very interesting and helpful discourse at the Methodist church Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Cook and son Fred left Tuesday evening for Seattle. Mr. Cook will seek employment in the shipyards.

Mrs. John Norman, who has been visiting on friends and relatives here returned to her home in Klamath Falls last week.

Ladies' Aid will meet at the home of Mrs. E. E. Foss Thursday afternoon. All are cordially invited to attend.

Church services as usual next Sunday. Sunday school at 10 a. m.; preaching at 11. Epworth League at 7 p. m.; preaching service at 8. Mrs. Reed, who has filled the pulpit in Mr. Reed's absence, always brings helpful and inspiring discourses to the people. You are cordially invited to attend all these services.

Mr. Watt of Medford motored up Wagner creek Monday.

The piece of road commonly known as the Dewey hill is being cut down making a much better road.

The county rock crusher is being moved up to the Jackson hot springs where it will be located for the work on the Eagle mill hill, thus doing away with the steep hill which has to be climbed in order to reach Ashland.

John Nyswaner took a trip over to the Blue Ledge Saturday.

J. H. Withrow returned Sunday from a week's trip over to Klamath county.

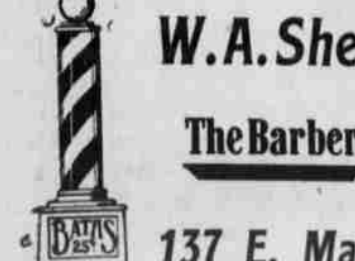
Fred Rapp and James Briner left last week for a hunting trip in the Big Butte country.

Mr. Littrel has rented the residence of Mr. Carlisle on Gibson street.

Charles Bigham is working at the Bullis sawmill, west of Medford.

Everett Beeson left last week for the navyards at Bremerton.

America must feed the world. It's a big job and requires team work. Let everybody pull together in saving what we have and producing more food.



ASHLAND AUDIENCE THRILLED BY DESCRIPTION OF WAR

(Continued from page 1.)

on on earth. When the boys come home they will not ride on camouflaged transports, accompanied by submarine chasers. They will sit on open decks without life-saving belts and all fears of U-boat attacks will be swept away. The boys are coming home, and they are coming in just this way!"

A large audience greeted Dr. Doney at the Chautauqua building last night not one of whom but went away a better American for hearing first-hand of the splendid achievements our men and our government are accomplishing in war-ridden Europe.

In connection with the lecture, the Ashland band played in the pavilion adjoining preceding the address, and Mrs. H. T. Elmore and Miss Gertrude Engle sang several patriotic solos.

Gambling With Destiny

Spending your income as you make it is simply gambling with destiny—and with all the odds against you. You stand all to lose and none to gain.

SYSTEMATIC SAVING even though small, if constant, eliminates the element of chance and establishes your future on a basis of certainty.

This bank desires to co-operate with you in building on that basis. We have unusual facilities for promoting the interest of our customers.

STATE BANK OF ASHLAND

Camp Lewis Turns Out Fine Soldiers

Mrs. E. T. Merrill of 570 Boulevard returned a few days ago from Camp Lewis, where she had been visiting her son, Sergeant E. R. McCormick, of the 39th company 10th battalion, 186th depot brigade, who is stationed there. Mrs. Merrill is wonderfully impressed with the life of the soldiers at Camp Lewis, which is the largest in the coast country.

"One has no conception until they visit Camp Lewis what the government is doing for our boys," Mrs. Merrill remarked on her return.

"Camp life was a revelation to me. The magnitude of the camp is surprising to one who does not realize anything about it only from hearsay. It is laid out like a veritable city with paved streets, attractive boulevards and beautiful driveways, and this all goes into the formation of the army home of the newly-drafted boys."

Another source of admiration of what the government is doing for the boys in her service is the physical benefit so quickly derived by the regular life at the camp. Mrs. Merrill saw a good example of that in the condition of her own son, Sergeant McCormick, who had gone to Camp Lewis after a period of college life that had left him stooped from constant sitting at a desk, with pallid that had left him stooped from confinement so great when a big broad-shouldered husky man greeted her that it required a second look to recognize her son.

Boys are usually homesick and depressed when they first go to Camp Lewis, Mrs. Merrill observed. But drills and exercise, the out-of-door sleeping, the proper amount and quality of food work wonders with them in a short time.

Boys who have only been in camp a few weeks emerge in uniform with not only a different appearance physically, but with a much better view point of army life. "Uncle Sam is making soldiers who are the salt of the earth," was Mrs. Merrill's opinion after an inside view of one of the great United States camps.

State Police Will Guard The Highway

Motorcycle Cop McDonald who has been serving on the Pacific highway to regulate the speed of autos between Ashland and Medford, has resigned and plans to enlist in the aviation service. According to a statement made by County Prosecutor Roberts no other motorcycle cop will be employed to replace McDonald, but that the matter of looking after speed violators will be done by two or more state policemen who will be assigned to this section with Medford as their headquarters.

He said these men will be on duty shortly and that they will also keep watch for bootleggers and smugglers of liquor over the mountains, as well as perform other general duties pertaining to the enforcement of state laws.

The state policemen, he further stated, will be under direct orders from the state police headquarters and are not assigned for duty only in Jackson county, but will cover the southern Oregon section and make their headquarters in Medford.

Council Of Defense Urges Enlistments

At a recent visit to Portland, Mrs. E. C. Gard, chairman of the committee of national defense, was instructed by the United States government employment bureau to urge every able-bodied man to enlist in the U. S. labor service. Two thousand men are now needed in the state of Oregon to work in ship yards, saw-mills, lumber yards, etc., and she will be glad to furnish blanks to all those wishing to give service. They especially want men who wish to work for promotion, and the chairman is expected to send in weekly reports. Wages are from \$4 to \$7 a day.

At the present time government work for women consists of nursing, reconstruction work and other courses given in the colleges. Blanks and instructions have just been received in regard to the government nursing department.

For military hospitals all women must be 21 to 35 years of age, and must have a high school education or its equivalent. For civilian hospitals the same educational requirements are necessary, and the ages are from 19 to 35 years. No married women are taken, and those who are teaching are urged to continue in their work.

Reconstruction work is a four months' course given at Reed college, Portland. Women must be from 25 to 40 years of age and educational qualifications must include anatomy of the body and chemistry. A tuition fee of \$50 is charged and the student pays all her expenses, then the government gives positions at \$50 a month and expenses. Those over 40 years or under 25 years of age can take the course but they will not be guaranteed work and will not be called unless the government has not sufficient workers.

A fund is provided from which a boy or girl can borrow if he or she has not sufficient means to finish the course.

The local employment bureau for women in Portland at the present time is more than filled with the exception of domestics, which pay from \$20 to \$25 a month. Cooks can get from \$75 to \$80 a month.

Any further information desired can be received by addressing the chairman of committee of national council of defense, Mrs. E. C. Gard.

BOMB BERLIN BY SPRING IF NOT BEFORE WINTER

The bombardment of Berlin from the air is not far from realization. American airplanes and American aviators will take part in the greatest air raid of the war when it takes place.

"It is possible the allies may drop bombs on Berlin this fall, and almost certain that the kaiser will be routed out of bed in Potsdam palace by an air bomb next spring at the latest."

This is the belief of General W. S. Brancker, controller general of equipment of the British air ministry who has been in this county for several weeks in consultation with government officials in charge of aviation.

"It is within the realm of certainty," says General Brancker, "that we can send a fleet of airplanes to bombard Berlin in the spring, if not this fall, as we have repeatedly bombed Cologne and other cities on the Rhine."

"We have not sufficient planes for a really big offensive, in my understanding of the term. We have plenty of airplanes and can build plenty more, but we lack engines, and we have about reached capacity in engine production."

"We need America's help, her great resources and her men. To get the best results, the creation of a secretary of air forces, or the equivalent, under whom air fighting, airplane production, equipment and personnel will be a separate branch of combat, just as the army or the navy will be advisable."

"We have built up a big airplane program to take the Liberty motor and bomb Germany, but America cannot now spare these motors, and so I fear our airplanes will be wasted and the real offensive from the air seriously delayed. Your air forces ought to be organized on a tremendous scale, and that is what we look to America to do."

In General Brancker's opinion, if it is possible to fly to Berlin and back which is more than 800 miles, the flight across the Atlantic from Newfoundland to the Azores (the longest lap of the journey) which is 1200 miles, can be made. This will mean an organization, airdomes and repair plants in Newfoundland and the Azores.

Politics is not the only thing which should be adjourned for the period of the war. We might mention selfishness, extravagance, greed, and profiteering. What can you think of to add to the list?

MONSTROUS IDEA IN GERMAN MIND

Treachery, Murder, Barbarity, Anything, Praiseworthy if for Prussia's Gain.

Abominable System That Must Be Overthrown if the World is to Be Worth Living In, Regardless of the Cost.

"This I have seen. I could not believe it unless I had seen it through and through. For several weeks I lived with it; I went all about it and back of it; inside and out of it was shown to me—until finally I came to realize that the incredible was true. It is monstrous, it is unthinkable, but it exists. It is the Prussian system.—F. C. Walcott."

At a conference of field men of the United States food administration held in Washington, F. C. Walcott pictured conditions as he had found them in the countries invaded by German arms. Mr. Walcott served with Mr. Hoover on the Belgium relief commission when this nation was attempting to feed the starving civilian population of Belgium, Poland and northern France. In his address he had pictured such conditions as he said he could not believe unless he had seen the situation through and through, and had lived with it for weeks. He showed these terrible conditions to be the result of deliberate plans on the part of official Germany, and in summing up he said:

"Such is the German mind as it was disclosed to me in several weeks' contact with officers of the staff. Treaties are scraps of paper, if they hinder German aims. Treachery is condoned and praised, if it falls in with German interest. Men, lands, countries are German prizes. Populations are to be destroyed or enslaved so Germany may gain. Women are Germany's prey, children are spoils of war. God gave Germany the Hohenzollern and together they are destined to rule Europe and, eventually, the world—thus reasons the kaiser."

"Coolly, deliberately, officers of the German staff, permeated by this monstrous philosophy, discuss the denationalization of peoples, the destruction of nations, the undoing of other civilizations, for Germany's account."

"In all the world such a thing has never been. The human mind has never conceived the like. Even among barbarians, the thing would be incredible. The mind can scarcely grasp the fact that these things are proposed and done by a modern government professedly a Christian government in the family of civilized nations."

"This system has got to be rooted out. If it takes everything in the world, if it takes everyone of us, this abomination must be overthrown. It must be ended or the world is not worth living in. No matter how long it takes, no matter how much it costs, we must endure to the end with agonized France, with imperiled Britain, with shattered Belgium, with shaken Russia."

"We must hope that Germany will have a new birth as Russia is being reborn. We must pray, as we fight against the evil that is in Germany, that the good which is in Germany may somehow prevail. We must trust that in the end a Germany really great with the strength of a wonderful race may find its place as one of the brotherhood of nations in the new world that is to be."

"The responsibility of success or failure rests now upon our shoulders; the eyes of the world are anxiously watching us. Are we going to be able to rise to the emergency, throw off our inefficiency, and prove that democracy is safe for the world?"

In the above statement Mr. Walcott has described a condition that must be changed if America, if the world, is to remain a "fit place to live in." And the only way by which this change can be effected is the defeat of German arms in this war. Nothing good, nothing but evil, can come out of Germany, so long as the German people are controlled by a military autocracy, and the German people cannot be made to realize this until this autocracy is crushed. The spirit of militarism that has made of the Germans a robber and a murderer nation must be utterly crushed if the world is to remain free, and to accomplish this those of us who cannot fight in France must lend our support to our men who are fighting for us.

FLIER IS MADE CHEVALIER

Guynemer's Friend and Pupil Has Seven Victories to His Credit.

Paris.—Sous-Lieutenant Bozon-Verduraz, recently made a chevalier of the Legion of Honor, following his seventh officially recorded aerial victory, was the intimate friend and pupil of Guynemer.

He accompanied Guynemer September 11, 1917, when the latter met his fate. His one thought since, it is asserted, has been to avenge the great ace. One of the new chevalier's feats was to shoot down three planes in four hours. He was a cavalryman until transferred to the air service.



THE BUGLE CALL

Summons all the forces and resources of the Republic to the defense of Freedom

THE OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE which the United States authorities have ranked as one of the fifteen distinguished institutions of the country for excellence in military training, has responded to the call. The College is distinguished not only for its military instruction, but

DISTINGUISHED ALSO FOR—
 Its strong industrial courses for men and for women: In Agriculture, Commerce, Engineering, Forestry, Home Economics, Mining, Pharmacy, and Vocational Education.
 Its wholesome, purposeful student life.
 Its democratic college spirit.
 Its successful graduates.

Students enrolled last year, 1,453; stars on its service flags, 1238, over forty percent representing officers.

College opens September 23, 1918

For catalog, new illustrated booklet, and other information write to the Registrar, Corvallis, Oregon

Railroad Employees Must Be Courteous

Railroad employees have been specifically ordered by Director General McAdoo to show courtesy in dealing with the public and to cease excusing train delays and other errors with the plea that "Uncle Sam is running the railroads now."

"The public be damned" policy will in no cause be tolerated on the railroads under government control," said the director general's order, addressed to "all employees in the railroad service of the United States."

The order follows in part: "For many years it was popularly believed that the 'public be damned' policy was the policy of the railroads under private control. Such a policy is indefensible either under private control or government control. It would be particularly indefensible under public control when railroad employees are the direct servants of the public."

"The public be damned" policy will in no cause be tolerated on the railroads under government control. Every employee of the railroads should take pride in serving the public courteously and efficiently.

"My attention has also been called to the fact that employees have sometimes offered as an excuse for their own shortcomings, or as a justification for delayed trains or other difficulties, the statement that 'Uncle Sam is running the railroads now' or 'these are McAdoo's orders,' etc. Nothing could be more reprehensible and nothing could be more hurtful to the success of the railroad administration or to the welfare of the railroad employees themselves."

"There are many people who for partisanship or selfish purposes wish government operation of the railroads to be a failure. Every employee who is discourteous to the public or makes excuses or statements of the kind I have described, is helping these partisans of selfish interests to discredit government control of railroads."

"Recently the wages of railroad employees were largely increased. In order to meet this increase the public has been called upon to pay largely increased passenger and freight rates. The people have accepted this new burden cheerfully and patriotically. The least that every employe can do in return is to serve the public courteously, faithfully and efficiently."

BIG SUMS AVAILABLE AS LOANS TO FARMERS

President Wilson has placed at the disposal of the treasurer of agricultural department \$5,000,000 to enable them to furnish aid to wheat growers in certain sections of the west, who have lost two successive crops by winter killing and drought. The Federal land banks will act as financial agents of the government to make and collect the loans.

This fund is not intended to be lent to farmers who have banking collateral; the action of the war finance corporation in urging the banks to finance such farmers and its promise to support them in such financing, it is believed, will amply provide for them.

Loans from this fund will be made to individuals who have no banking collateral, and only where it is necessary to enable a farmer to continue to grow food products. The money will be advanced upon the crop of wheat or substitute grains planted on the land, and no loan will be in excess of \$3 per acre and no applicant financed beyond 100 acres.

The use of the fund will be under the joint control of the treasury and department of agriculture; as the machinery for the work is already in existence, no substantial delay is expected.

The corporation of local banks and local associations and individuals is looked for.

The Columbia river highway between Hood River and Cascade locks is now open for travel. While the work is not done, the road has been opened and will remain open the rest of the season.

SOLDIERS' LETTERS

Mrs. D. S. Powell, of Oak street, received last week the following letter from her son, Corporal Alden D. Fowell, who left Fort Stevens a short time ago with the 69th battalion for the east:

Camp Mills, Long Island, N. Y. August 14, 1918.

My Dear Little Mother: Well, we certainly had a fine trip. Would have written sooner, but the darn weather has been so warm I haven't been feeling very ambitious. We happened to hit New York on one of the warmest days they had for 37 years, and the fellows were about all in by the time we reached camp.

Bill Holmes, Andy McGee and I went to New York last night. Gee! We walked an awful ways, and saw all the main parts. Even went to Coney Island. New York is 27 miles from our camp, and we can go for 20 cents.

This is certainly a large camp with men from every branch of the service. So many, you don't know where they all are. Heard that Fred Garrett was here, and went to look him up, but found he had left for France about the same time that we came in. Would certainly have loved to have seen him. This seems to be a rest camp, no drill or anything except inspections. We have all turned in our stuff and have been equipped for overseas service. Even have big, heavy, rough shoes with big hobnails in them, also trench caps—just little things that sit on the side of your head.

Everybody who wants to take any tobacco across with them are laying in their supply. Each man is allowed to take four pounds.

I have an awful bunch of things to write, but Bill and I will have to be hurrying back. We're not supposed to be here now, and its almost dinner time.

My, but it certainly is warm in this country! Wouldn't live here on a bet. Saw some of the most beautiful homes on the way to New York yesterday I ever saw. Wish you could see them.

They are sure strict with us. Won't hardly allow us to leave camp. Even had to stay on the train all the way over. It sure got tiresome, though, sitting on a train for a whole week.

Give everybody my regards and write everything you can think of. Write soon and don't worry. Love, ALDEN.

SUCCESSFUL FARMERS USE ONLY PURE, CLEAN SEED

Oregon farmers are striving for maximum yields by sowing only pure seed. They are seeking good strains of the best varieties, says B. F. Sheehan, of the O. A. C. farm crops department.

"The farmers are confronted with a scarcity of many kinds of seed," says Mr. Sheehan, "and every effort should be made to raise the quality by eliminating seed of low quality and all weed seed, and by seed treatment. By treating our seed many dollars worth of damage to crops may be cut out. Cereals especially suffer heavy annual losses for want of treatment."

"To get clean seed it is necessary to plant clean seed. Plant nothing but varieties adapted to your local climatic conditions. Perhaps nothing advertises a country better than a reputation for pure varieties of seed. Every grower is looking for seed, pure, clean and a good yielder."

Farmers are using the fanning mill. It is not necessary that a mill be owned on every farm. Two or more men may own one machine, so regulating their time of use that none is inconvenienced. One farmer practicing this arrangement says: "If all farmers would clean and test their seed before planting, in a very few years farming would be brought to nearer the high plane that the supreme ruler intended it to occupy."

Oregon has produced \$2,270,874 worth of gold, silver and copper, of which Baker county produced \$1,639,601 worth, copper being the largest in value.