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OREGON WEATHER

Weather tomorrow: Fair, warm.

GIVE CANNING A FAIR TRIAL

The department of agriculture is laying special stress on the canning of food products as a war measure and is issuing regularly information on home canning in all its phases. The department also issues the following timely advice:

"Don't judge the success of canning by your first effort with whatever product you happen to find in market, when you begin operations," says a statement just issued by the United States department of agriculture. "It is more than likely that if you are a beginner at canning you will start with strawberries, the first fruit available. If you do you should realize that strawberries are one of the most difficult of all products to can satisfactorily. It is next to impossible, in fact, to can this fruit, as distinguished from preserving it (in which case a much larger proportion of sugar is used,) so that its color, size, and texture will be preserved.

"It is normal, if ordinary canning practices are followed, to have strawberries shrink, turn more or less brown, and float to the tops of the jars. The product is palatable, however, and will keep perfectly if the sterilization has been done properly.

"Don't feel, therefore, that your strawberry canning is a failure. Above all, don't become discouraged and fear that all your canning will be unsatisfactory. Practically every vegetable and fruit worth canning may be canned and kept in a condition fairly comparable in flavor and texture to the fresh product.

"Canned food will be needed next winter as it has never been needed before. Let your slogan be, therefore: 'Can all the food you can; dry the succulent foods which can not be kept well otherwise.'

"In canning, specialize on nutritious foods and concentrate to small bulk by cooking down all vegetables high in water content."

FOREIGNERS IN CHINA

Shanghai—According to the latest statistics compiled by the Shanghai customs office, there were at the beginning of the war 4,724 foreign concerns, and 185,613 foreign residents in China. They are classified according to countries as follows:

United States, 187 concerns, 5,550 persons; Austria, 19 concerns, 296 persons; Belgium, 17 concerns, 288 persons; England, 644 concerns, 897 persons; Holland, 29 concerns, 277 persons; France 116 concerns, 2,374 persons; Germany, 281 concerns, 3,792 persons; Hungary, 2 concerns, 34 persons; Italy, 44 concerns, 460 persons; Japan, 1,858

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concerns, 104,275 persons; Norway, 7 concerns, 327 persons; Portugal, 47 concerns, 2,293 persons; Russia, 1,422 concerns, 55,235 persons; Spain 28 concerns, 366 persons; Sweden, 4 concerns, 423 persons; and others, 8 concerns and 159 persons.

TRENCH TALES

"We saw queer things," said a man of the Chester regiment. "There was a little rough chalk stream there, not big enough to be a river, even with all the wet we had had. The Germans had built an accommodation bridge across it at one point. Just a rough business of planks and ropes. When we crossed it—they hadn't bothered to destroy it, it was not big enough to be worth while—there was quite a float of dead Germans in the water, all bumping against the piles and some had gas masks on. How they came there or what had killed them, I don't know. We hadn't time to worry about it for there was plenty doing, but men in gas masks, drowned in about three feet of water, was a queer thing to see."

OVER THREE MILLION MOTOR CARS IN U.S.

Washington, July 5.—In 1916 there were 1,067,332 more motor cars registered in the United States than in 1915. This was an increase of 43 per cent. The gross total of registered cars, including commercial cars, was 3,512,996; the number of motor cycles registered was 250,820. The several states collected in registration and license fees, including those of chauffeurs and operators, a total gross revenue of \$25,865,369.75. Of this amount 92 per cent, or \$23,910,811, was applied directly to construction, improvement, or maintenance of the public roads in 43 states, according to figures compiled by the office of public roads of the United States department of agriculture, in Circular 73, "Automobile Registrations, Licenses and Revenues in the United States, 1916."

The figures for 1916 correspond very closely with the annual percentage increase of motor car registration of the last three years. This yearly increase has averaged 40 per cent in the number of cars and 50 per cent in revenues.

When viewed over a period of years, the increase in motor car registration and gross revenues has been remarkable. In 1906 the total state registrations were approximately 48,000 cars, on account of which the several states collected in fees and licenses a total gross revenue of about \$190,000. Only a small part of this was applied to road work. In 1916 the \$25,865,369.75 collected formed nearly nine per cent

WIDEMANN'S GOAT MILK

AT LEADING DRUGGISTS

of the total rural road and bridge revenues of the states. Recent years have shown an increasing tendency to put the spending of the motor car revenues directly in the hands of the state highway departments. Of the total amount applied to road work in 1916, 70 per cent, or \$18,411,520, was expended more or less directly under the control or supervision of state highway departments. Only 18 states did not exercise any direct control over the expending of the net automobile revenues.

U. S. REGULARS IN PERMANENT CAMP

Paris, July 5.—A part of General Pershing's "Sammy's," has been nicknamed by the allied troops, are off for final training before going to the front. The men, who are in fine spirits, yesterday enjoyed a typical Fourth of July celebration "somewhere in France."

One battalion of United States regulars left today for a permanent camp, destination, for military reasons not announced, General Pershing is extremely anxious to get his men settled down into permanent camps, where, regular instructions and training in modern warfare may be gained.

PHONE OPERATORS TO VOTE ON STRIKE

Tacoma, July 5.—Electricians and telephone operators of the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph company will vote tonight on whether they will go on strike, which would tie up telephone lines from one end of the coast to the other. The trouble grew out of the company's alleged action in shutting out of the Aberdeen exchange girls who joined the union. Electrical workers have been quietly organizing for the last two weeks.

Engraved calling cards—100 cards and plate, in script, \$1.50; if plate is furnished, 100 cards for \$1.

DEO FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

1 Doan's Eucalyptus Ointment

AT ALL DRUG STORES

TUBES 25c JARS 50c

SOLDIER BOY WRITES FROM FT. HOUSTON

Editor Rogue River Courier:
You may make public the following in the columns of the Courier if you wish:

I am with First Company B stationed at Fort Sam Houston. Company B is composed mostly of Oregon boys and a good many from Grants Pass. We are all treated well here and have all the privileges one could expect while in the army. We are in tents at present but expect to be more comfortably situated in barracks within a short time. This is a new aviation camp and will be one of the largest in the world when built up. Everything is temporary now but they are erecting permanent buildings as fast as possible. There will be about 60,000 soldiers here when they can be accommodated. My company has the honor of being the best drilled company here. If the Germans could see Company B in action they would fade away.

There are about 300 aeroplanes here at present and this number will be increased as fast as they have room for them. The L. W. F. is the type of plane that is used. Some of our company have made flights since coming here and a few have no desire to take the second flight after having looped the loop three or four times and doing the death dive and others think it great sport.

It has been pretty hot here, the hottest we have experienced being 115 in the shade. This heat is felt pretty severely by us boys from the north, but I guess we will become acclimated if we are here long enough, although the nights are cool enough so one can sleep quite well. The country is fertile down here and most anything can be grown with irrigation.

Rattlesnake hunting is a favorite pastime of some of the boys. We receive the Daily Courier quite often here so are kept pretty well informed as to what is going on in and near Grants Pass. We have a large Y. M. C. A. building here where we receive free writing material and reading matter.

June 22 was pay day—a day looked forward to by the soldiers. I see by the war registration list in the Courier of June 17 that there are a few of the boys not here. Come on in boys. The water's fine. WILLARD HANNUM, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. June 22, 1917.

FRENCH TOWN ADOPTED

(Continued on Page 4)

with pretty much the same lines of necessities. The competition between the two establishments is the keenest of any kind that exists at Noyon—even keener than the proverbial competition between the military and the civil authorities.

The American ladies have their own motor truck and personally carry their supplies into the little homes to which they are destined. Baron de Rothschild does not possess a motor truck and his distribution has to be made by the military automobiles.

Just as Washington took Noyon, and will undertake its reconstruction, other towns and villages are having the good luck to find godmothers and godfathers.

The town of Mancourt, near Ham, which suffered to an extreme degree has been adopted by Countess de Chabannes la Pallice. She has erected temporary barracks in which the inhabitants will live until their homes can be rebuilt. Then she will refurnish the homes with all the furniture and utensils that the Germans either carried away or destroyed.

Just at present one of the most interesting questions is "Who's going to adopt Chauny?"

Chauny, was an unusually large and prosperous city, the center of the famous Saint Gobian glass industry. The degree of destructiveness inflicted here by the Germans exceeds that of any other town or city. In fact it is so great that American cities less than the size of New York, Chicago, St. Louis or Cleveland, are advised to keep off of it as a Godson. Any one of these cities however could find in the restoration of Chauny a task worthy of itself.

The English Quakers, who ever since the first invasion of France, have made a specialty of the reconstruction of destroyed homes are also now working out of Noyon.

One of the interesting problems involved in the recultivation of the soil is that of the unexploded grenades

JOY Thursday and Friday

Daniel Frohman Presents
PAULINE FREDERICK
in
"Nanette of the Wilds"

By Willard Mack

Nanette of the Wilds is a tale of the Royal Canadian Northwest Mounted Police, which tells the story of the battle between one of the fearless souls and the equally brave daughter of a Canadian liquor smuggler.

Comedy—"The Sleep Walker"

5c 15c

and shells which now lie everywhere beneath the surface. A single hand grenade struck by a plow or harrow is sufficient to kill the horses and farmer as well as to destroy the machinery. One which exploded recently underneath a steam plow in the vicinity of Noyon completely destroyed the machine.

Army officers who are studying the problem frankly confess their hope that American inventive genius will find some mechanical way of discovering these unexploded projectiles in the soil. Otherwise thousands and thousands of acres of French soil will not be cultivated.

Everyone should have envelopes with return address. The Courier prints them.

Remove from your vocabulary "don't like" or "can't eat."—Emporia Gazette.

A knot is used at sea like our mile on land. It is 6,080 feet. A mile is 5,280 feet.

A tree that is 100 feet high is used as a wireless station mast in a Central American city.

Many a man has to pocket his pride so often that his trousers get baggy.—Chicago News.

Wisdom is cherished by the few, neglected by the many and hired by the powerful.—Life.

The man with one single idea isn't so bad if the idea is big enough.—Philadelphia Record.

What profiteth it a man if he corner all the gold on earth but lose the love of his own brother?

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