

DAILY ROGUE RIVER COURIER

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THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1918.

OREGON WEATHER

Showers; cooler in northeast portion; gentle southwesterly winds.

ANOTHER OBJECT LESSON

As a direct result of prohibition in New Hampshire the superintendent of one county house of correction announces that he hasn't enough sentenced men in the workhouse to care for the farms under his charge.

Under license there were enough prisoners to do all the work at the county farms, with enough left over to hire out to neighboring farms.

It's not a cheerless outlook, however. Sober, healthy, self-respecting men are better workers than prisoners working out a sentence for drunkenness or crime.

There are numerous similar cases in many other "dry" states or communities. They furnish fine food for thought for private citizens and state legislatures still in doubt about the federal prohibition amendment.

MILITARY RECLAMATION

In picking men for the first selective draft, a little more than one-third were rejected as unfit. Those rejections meant more than a military loss to the nation.

The Quayle plan now adopted by our army is destined to work a tremendous benefit to this great class of inselictibles, and to the nation at large. Dr. Quayle has persuaded the medical and administrative authorities of the war department that the big majority of men failing to measure up to the army standards in their official examination can be reclaimed and made capable of military service or any other service calling for a sound body and mind.

Constructive medical methods replace the old, disheartening system. Young men who have had teeth or bad eyes or bad ears or weak lungs or flat feet or any one of a hundred ailments and defects hitherto disqualifying them are to be handled as available material for the building

Fancy Table Sauces

LEA & PERRINS BRANDS A. 1 MULLHENS TOBACCO GARTONS H. P. OSCARS HEINZ WORCESTERSHIRE HEINZ PEPPER SUN MEENS HAZARDS BURNST ONION HEINZ MUSTARD HEINZ CHILE

KINNEY & TRUAX GROCERY QUALITY FIRST

SOLDIER LETTERS

Somewhere in France.

Dear Folks: It's been several days since I've written but you can't expect to hear from me so often now. We have hardly any time now, at least I don't since I've been here. I've only been on the go nearly all the time. We've been at this camp five days now, and we've sure been going since. From the last place we came here in cattle cars. Thirty men in a small cattle car. And one French town I walked around the place and looked at the sights. There was sure a pretty cathedral at this place. There were lots of people in the streets. They didn't seem to notice the war much. The French people sure are a fine looking race of people.

It is five days since I began this letter. You don't know how hard it is to get time to write. I've been on a big three-ton truck and go for rations to a place about nine miles from here. We leave about 9 in the morning and don't get done until about 5 in the evening. We generally have about 500 gallons of gas and about 500 pounds of rations. By the time we get unloaded we are glad to get to bed. I like the work fine, even if it is hard.

Nearly all the time we've been here we've had fine weather. The nights are just as clear as crystal and sure are cold. In the day time the sun comes out and warms things up quite a bit. The roads have been quite dusty of late, but last night it rained so we didn't go to town today. The roads around here are just fine. They are kept in repair by British workmen, some of them Hindus. For miles the roads are just as smooth as streets. Just as soon as the thaw set in all heavy traffic was stopped so as not to cut up the roads.

The place where we go for rations was held quite a while by the Germans before it was retaken by the British. The Germans didn't smash it up very badly but the British sure fixed it with their artillery. It was quite a pretty place before being shelled, but it sure is a sight now. There was a fine cathedral here at one time, but now it is nothing but ruins.

We are in a locality now that was once held by the Germans, and that was once the scene of heavy fighting. All around us are signs of the Germans. Not far from here is a German cemetery. Some of the graves have fine big monuments, and all of them have crosses. The most frequent reminders of Fritz are the dugouts that he built. Many are quite close to our quarters and every time Fritz comes on an air raid (which is nearly every clear night) we are supposed to go to those dugouts. The first time he came across all of us were scared stiff, but we are used to his raids by now. Our squadron has been getting quite a few Hun planes nearly every day. We are quite close to the lines by now, close enough to hear the big guns quite plainly. The first night we were here we watched the snarped burst way up in the air. We also saw quite a few "star shells." They remind one of the Roman candles on the 4th of July. A couple of nights ago they sure had a fine time up on the lines. There was a steady booming all night. It is a fine sight to see the "Archies" (anti-aircraft) guns at night. You see a flash of light on the ground and then an instant later a little burst of flame way up in the air. In the day time when they are firing at Hun planes the explosions in the air leave best little bursts of white smoke. The German archies leave black smoke. In this way we can tell whether it is one of our own planes or a German that is being fired at. Everything over here is camouflaged, even the steel helmets of the soldiers are

FOODS WITH CORN AS BASIS

Some Really Excellent Dishes That Are Popular in Different Parts of the World.

Maize was the chief aboriginal food of America and is still a favorite article of diet in Central America. "Samp" was adopted by the early colonists of New England from the Indians; it consisted, according to Roger Williams, of "Indian corn beaten and broiled and eaten hot or cold with milk or butter." "Hominy" was the name given to maize after it had been boiled with alkali, causing the skin of the grain to peel away and leave the soft inner portion.

"Succotash" originally meant an ear of maize, but was afterwards used to describe a mixture of corn and beans. "Hoe cake" was taken over from the southern Indians. The Pueblo Indians ate gruel baked on stone stoves, calling it "paper bread." "Hulled corn or hominy, ground into a paste," says H. J. Spinden in his account of the Mexican dietary, "furnishes dough for the tortillas or unleavened cakes that take the place of bread in Mexico. Although the ordinary tortilla is rather soggy, it is delicious when made thin. For a breakfast dish nothing can surpass the enchilada, which is a tortilla rolled up cigar fashion with a little meat, cheese or chili pepper as a surprise in the center. This is toasted before the fire until it is crisp and crackling. Pinole is, properly speaking, a parched meal made from maize and other seeds. The word is applied to a variety of dishes such as stews of maize, meat and chili peppers."

Average Values.

In estimating quantities of bulk it is of considerable help to have some figures handy for multiplication or division to get the required result. The following figures are recognized average values, giving weights in pounds for one cubic foot of the material named: Soft coal ashes, slightly packed, 43; cinders, 46 to 45; hard or anthracite coal, 56 to 60; soft or bituminous coal, 47 to 52; coke, 28 to 32; iron, 40; sand, 70; gravel, 75 pounds per cubic foot.

Our classified ads bring results.

sometimes done in this way. When you write be sure and tell all the news. Don't expect a letter more than once a week. Must close for this time. Love to all. CLIFTON BOOTH. 84th Squadron R. F. C., British Expeditionary Forces

WORRY OVER SMALL THINGS

Unfortunate Habit of Making Mountains Out of Molehills All Too Common With All.

"One of the foolish things we mortals do," said Mr. Gratebar, "is to make mountains out of molehills. 'Half the worry and distress in the world comes from this unfortunate habit. It breeds distrust, creates hard feeling, breaks up friendships, makes discord in families, it makes misery all around, and all this in nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand for just nothing."

"The commonest form of molehill is the spoken word. Somebody says something to us that we think is mean, or that we think is suspicious, or lacking in appreciation, or twitting or sarcastic, and right away we begin to brood over it, to let it rankle in us, to magnify it, to make a mountain of it."

"It is at least an even chance that the little thing of that sort that distresses us so was never meant that way at all. But suppose it was meant to be sharp. What of it? We are all human, and the best of us are liable to make little slips at times and say little thoughtless things that we ought not to."

"But why should we make mountains of such molehills, of things that would have been forgotten the next moment if we did not dwell on them, keep thinking of them and brood over them until finally we magnified them into great grievances?"

Self Education.

Some of the best educated men never went to college. One of the most eminent geologists never went to school. Many college and university graduates think they have acquired the sum of human knowledge and rest on their oars for the rest of their lives, while others with inferior advantages pass them in the pursuit of knowledge. One of the best-informed men in the country, who became prominent in business and diplomacy, left school when sixteen years of age to enter the services of a firm of East India merchants in the old days of sailing vessels. He made many voyages round the Cape of Good Hope and devoted his time on shipboard to study. He read every word in one of the encyclopedias of that day and learned seven or eight languages. In this way he became the best-posted man whom the federal government could find in the United States for special diplomatic work. Whenever a subject arose in conversation with which he was unfamiliar he looked it up in some book of reference and he said he never forgot what he read about a matter that interested him at the time. His was a perfect system of self-education—New York Commercial.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE

Democratic County Central Committee elected May 17: Grants Pass No. 1 precinct, John Hampshire. Grants Pass No. 2 precinct, M. Dann. Grants Pass No. 3 precinct, W. R. Nipper. Grants Pass No. 4 precinct, Mianle Ireland. Grants Pass No. 5 precinct, A. G. Churchwood. Grants Pass No. 6 precinct, Will H. Hornbrook, J. W. Morrow. Grants Pass No. 7 precinct, R. G. Smith. Grants Pass No. 8 precinct, Geo. W. Winetrot. Ferry precinct, F. N. Robinson. Granite Hill precinct, S. L. Jewell. Waldo Precinct, C. E. Tucker. Althouse Precinct, Ed. McCann. Wolf Creek precinct, W. G. Smith. Williams precinct, W. C. Pixley. This committee will hold its organization meeting today.

GOODYEAR Tires

C. L. HOBART CO.

Here is a wonderful new CORD Tire.

It is a tire of remarkable STRENGTH and RESILIENCE—plus unequalled immunity from rim cuts and blowouts.

The sectional view below will SHOW you why it is so far superior to other tires in WEAR and COMFORT.

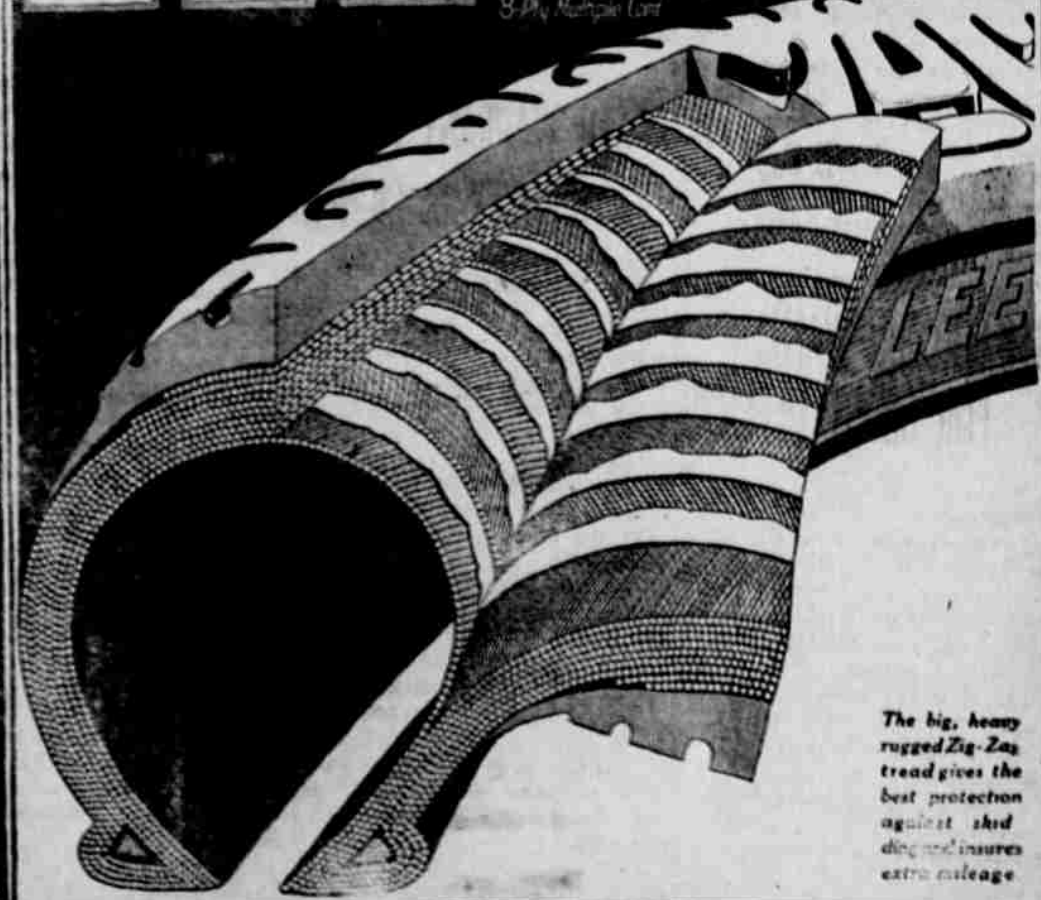
Instead of two or three plies of cord, this supreme tire has EIGHT. Note that these eight plies of cord are placed in transverse diagonal layers so that they give not only the greatest STRENGTH—but also assure the maximum ELASTICITY.

You'll know a new comfort when you equip your car with these tires. And your tire bill per thousand miles will be much less.

COLLINS AUTO CO.

LEE Tires

Puncture Proof Regular Fabric 3-Ply Multiple Cord



The big, heavy rugged Zig-Zag tread gives the best protection against skid and insures extra mileage