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MONDAY, JULY 8, 1918.

OREGON WEATHER

Fair; cooler in east portion. Moderate westerly winds.

LAND FOR SOLDIERS

What shall be done with our soldiers when they return from the war? There will be hundreds of thousands of them filled with a new spirit of adventure and dissatisfaction with the old life.

For such men there need be no lack of pioneering opportunities. Secretary of the Interior Lane proposes to use them in a great land reclamation scheme.

We still have plenty of land that can be made available for settlement. There are perhaps 15,000,000 unused acres of irrigable land, scattered through the west and southwest; 60,000,000 acres of swamp land, mostly in the east and south, that could be reclaimed for farms; and 300,000,000 acres available "cut-over land" in the Pacific northwest and the southern Atlantic and Gulf states.

The development of this area would provide homes and prosperity for enterprising pioneers, and add immeasurably to the nation's wealth. It would be a task worthy of returned crusaders. The thing to do, as Secretary Lane insists, is to begin now and form a comprehensive plan. He asks for \$2,000,000 to start the work. It is a mere trifle, when we are spending billions. Congress should grant the request without delay.

SAVING OREGON BERRIES

Farmettes in Oregon are saving the berry crop. They are doing it in an organized, businesslike fashion. Women volunteers registered at the office of the government farm help specialist at Portland. More than 100 have already enrolled and recruits are still coming in so steadily that the necessary 1000 workers are assured.

The plan is to have individual berry growers send to the farm specialists for the number of pickers needed. The number is then requisitioned from the enrolled volunteers and sent out at once in charge of a competent leader.

June and July are the berry months. The farm labor shortage put this year's berry crop in danger of being lost. Now its safety is insured by these volunteer harvesters. Probably after those berries have been gathered the mothers and sisters of the women who picked them will proceed to do their part by canning them.

For Your Protection

BUY WHERE YOU GET THE BEST OF GUARANTEED GOODS

TRY OLYMPIC OLIVE SAUCE NOW

KINNEY & TRUAX GROCERY

QUALITY FIRST

Austrian prisoners captured by the Italians have iron money and tin medals. That is all they've got to show for four years of kaiser-service.

KERBY

Kerby is extremely quiet, at present.

A good deal of stir was made through town on the fourth by so many celebrators going through to celebrate elsewhere. So many of our townspeople left home to enjoy the neighbor's hospitality, that very few were left at home and they were quietly disposed.

Holland drew the greater part of the valley people and some from other places. The day was a magnificent one so far as weather was concerned, not hot, not cold, but just right. Ice cream and cooling drinks were in demand and it was a good day for the vender. The program was chiefly eating, drinking, dancing and racing. All had a good time for all came home tired.

Some of the boys were enjoying their last fourth prior to going to the service, as they are talking of going away soon.

Art Williams is to take his leave for Portland to join the ranks. He is planning to leave Grants Pass on Saturday evening. Others talk of leaving a little later. So one by one the ranks are being filled to take the places of some who have preceded them and have been sacrificed or wounded for the sake of us who remain at home.

On Friday night the Rebekah lodge installed the following officers for the ensuing term. N. G., Mrs. Dollie Turner; V. G., Mrs. Dell Hart; Sec., Mrs. Anna Witrock; Treas., Frank Dessinger; R. S. N. G., Mrs. Dollie Woodcock; L. S. N. G., W. Bigelow; R. S. V. G., Mrs. Orpha Coates; L. S. V. G., Mrs. Linnie George; Warden, Mrs. Della Payne; Cond., Mrs. Daisy Gilmore; I. G., W. D. George.

Miss Geneva Robinson, having gone to her home in Coquille, at the closing of school was not here to be installed as P. N. G.

GRANTS PASS WEATHER

Following is a summary of the weather observation at Grants Pass for the month of June, 1918.

Table with columns: Date, Max., Min., Range, Pre. Rows 1-30 showing daily weather data for June 1918.

Summary:—Mean temperature 68 degrees; maximum temperature, 102 degrees, date 20. Minimum temperature 21 degrees, date 1. Total precipitation, .83 in. Number of days clear, 28; partly cloudy 2. Prevailing wind, southwesterly.

W. B. PADDOCK, Cooperative Observer.

Not in That Way.

A foreign-born citizen and his wife were not living together. A fire destroyed their home. The insurance company was resisting the payment of the policy of insurance thereon. The husband, on cross-examination, was asked by the lawyer for the insurance company if he and his wife were not separated. He replied, "Not financially."—Everybody's Magazine.

ARMY SURGEON IS AN UNSUNG HERO

Shows Bravery in Unpleasant Tasks and Without Romantic Stimulus.

One of the unsung heroes of the war is the military surgeon. No man has been harder worked in the tremendous fighting of the last few weeks, and his work has been in most cases far from pleasant.

There is not the same romantic stimulus for the medical man that there is for the infantry or artillery officer. It is one thing to dash about under fire intent on killing or being killed; it is another thing to dash about under fire and take the same risks while calmly attending to those with wounds from which all other men as they pass avert their heads. "Thank God, I am not a doctor," said an officer who had been detailed to inspect a number of improvised casualty clearing stations along the front during a recent attack.

The regimental surgeon in the British army has in his charge the well-being of more than 1,000 men. When there is no fighting on, he has plenty to do. He has to strike a happy medium in discouraging the faint-hearted, who come up to him as a means of obtaining a fortnight's rest, and in holding out a helping hand to those who are in real distress. If he is too lenient, the commanding officer begins to ask whether he intends to deplete the whole regiment; if he is too hard on the junior officers and men lose patience.

The doctor doesn't ride, but "foot-logs" it with his regiment through the same mud, the same wind and rain, and the same perils. His duties are not confined to caring for the ill and injured. He must supervise the sanitation of camps and billets, insure the purity of drinking water, keep a lookout for outbreaks and epidemics, maintain a continuous campaign of inoculations and vaccinations, and fill out a long series of records and army forms. He has to do his utmost in the light of his special knowledge to maintain the health of his unit, and any remissness on his part may lead to a serious diminution in its strength.

In billets he has the added duty of playing the role of medical attendant to the villagers, as all the French doctors in the country districts have gone.

ART VS. BRICKS IN SYDNEY

A Peculiar Controversy in Australia That is Agitating Labor Circles.

Here is a curious point of law or logic presented in the Sydney (N. S. W.) Bulletin. The musicians' union of Sydney charges the Melbourne eight hours procession with something like scabbing because it decided that unionists, even if they don't belong to the musicians' organization, may play in its own ranks on the annual gala day.

There are arguments on both sides. It seems hard that a union bricklayer shouldn't be allowed to blow his own cornet in his own demonstration on a holiday, yet if he found a professional cornet-player laying bricks on a Good Friday he might object. Of course the man in the procession isn't playing for hire, but then it wouldn't improve things much if the cornet-player laid bricks gratis.

The bricklayer might argue that there are a certain number of bricks that must be laid, so the cornet-player would be doing another man out of a job, while there isn't any fixed amount of music that must be blown, so an amateur might blow a sample or two without depriving any other man of a crust. And the bricklayer probably says that the cornet-player couldn't lay bricks decently if he tried, to which the cornet-player possibly replies that the bricklayer can't make music.

To some extent it is a struggle between art and materialism. Music properly played is capable of arousing the highest and noblest emotions of which the soul is capable; a brick, even if properly laid, isn't. And soul isn't a thing to be lightly despised. But here the tangible bumps against the intangible. Nobody has seen a soul, while almost everybody has seen a brick.

War Savings Stamps save lives.

CHASING U-BOATS AN EXCITING GAME

Perilous Work of British and American Destroyers.

SHOWN BY OFFICIAL RECORDS

Landsman May Get Some Idea of the Grim Game From Details of Few Encounters Officially Reported—Thrilling Story of Rescue of Crew From Burning Oil Ship, by British Destroyer.

The destruction of a German submarine is never announced by the British admiralty except upon the strongest possible evidence, which is often provided by the destroyers that are engaged in a long game of hide and seek with the elusive U-boats under conditions of varying excitement. The landsman may obtain some idea of this grim game from the details of official records of a few encounters as to the result of which there is no room for doubt.

A convoy of merchant vessels was being escorted by British and American destroyers. A submarine attempted to attack the convoy, but although it maneuvered from one position to another the destroyers were too quick for it, and every time it attempted and came to the surface its presence was detected.

Finally an American destroyer sighted the periscope in a favorable position and headed for it, with the intention of ramming. A depth charge was dropped directly over the U-boat, which was still visible under water from the American ship. The result was an upheaval of black-colored water, two broken pieces of a spar and some small pieces of wreckage. Nothing more of the enemy was seen.

Early one winter's day a destroyer sighted an enemy submarine on the surface and steered for it at full speed. So swiftly was the maneuver carried out that the German had no time to submerge. Within thirty seconds of sighting the destroyer had rammed the enemy, tearing a great rent in the hull of the U-boat. At the same time a bomb, "which," said the commanding officer, "exploded satisfactorily," was

wheeled back over the spot and dropped another bomb. Large quantities of oil rose to the surface, but no other sign of the enemy's presence could be detected, and when the position was swept later the submarine was located, still lying on the spot where she had sunk.

Submarine Cut in Two.

A merchantman which had fallen behind the main body of the convoy to which she belonged was escorted back to her position by a destroyer. Just then another of the merchantmen was torpedoed. Immediately the destroyer swung around and headed full tilt for the enemy's position. As she passed over the spot a severe shock was felt throughout the destroyer, and just afterward the German's periscope was sighted by the destroyer's sister ship, which hastened to drop a bomb on the U-boat. A heavy explosion resulted, and the submarine came up right astern of her pursuers. Helm was put hard over and fire opened by both British ships, "three hits being registered in quick succession. Escort No. 2 had now come round, and, being nearest the enemy, went straight for him and succeeded in cutting the submarine clean in half. Both halves appeared on the surface for a few seconds before plunging finally from view.

A destroyer hunting for submarines observed two periscopes about eight feet apart on her starboard bow. The destroyer managed to get within 50 yards before the U-boat submerged; then a depth charge was dropped over the submarine's course. After the explosion of the charge a second and much louder explosion was heard and felt by everyone on board the destroyer, and a column of black-colored water was thrown to a height of about 30 feet. A film of light oil then spread over the water, and in the next two hours had increased to a considerable extent.

Sighting the wake of a submarine, a destroyer dropped a depth charge and oil rose to the surface. Later a periscope appeared. Another depth charge was dropped, and more oil was seen. When darkness fell a large and conspicuous patch of oil was observed, and was still very clearly marked next morning. Another depth charge was dropped in the middle of the patch, whereupon more oil and bubbles rose and continued rising for the next two hours. Sweeping operations were then undertaken, and an obstruction was located on the bottom. More oil rose to the surface.

Rescued From Burning Ship. A lieutenant in command of a de-

stroyer discovered that a British oiler had been torpedoed and set on fire. She was burning furiously and was out of control, although her engines were still running. A continuous stream of oil fed the flames, which prevented anyone from entering the engine room. Her peak was not yet alight, and crouched up there were thirty Chinamen, the remainder of the crew. To extinguish the fire was beyond the power of the destroyer's crew, but her captain determined to make an attempt to rescue the survivors in the peak, although it was obviously a difficult undertaking. He ran his vessel closer past the oiler's stem, and as she passed rafts, lifeboats and life buoys were pitched overboard. This maneuver was carried out three times.

By now all the destroyer's boats had been lowered to pick up the men in the water, while all her available loose gear had been thrown overboard. However, there still remained nine men in the peak of the oiler. The concluding part of the operation may be explained in the words of the destroyer's captain.

"I therefore decided it was necessary to place myself alongside the ship and take off the remainder of the crew. A speed of eight knots being maintained, this was done. We remained alongside locked to the steamer's windward bow for a period sufficient for all nine men to lower themselves on board this ship, which sustained slight superficial damage to guard rails and upper deck fittings. Ten minutes after we cleared the steamer she was burnt to the water line."

BRITISH OFFER GRATUITIES

Men Promoted From Ranks to Receive Grant of \$250.

Important concessions to non-commissioned officers and men who receive temporary commissions are announced in a new British army order.

Men promoted from the ranks will receive a grant of \$250 for the provision of kit and uniform, and those who sign an undertaking to serve at least two years after the termination of hostilities will receive a further outfit allowance of \$537.

If an officer ceases to serve within that period the allowance of \$537 shall be deducted from the gratuity or retired pay due to him, but if he should die before the end of the war the amount will be credited to his estate.

Placer and Quartz Mining blanks at the Courier.

Don't Slow Up Advertising Now!

Never has there been a time when the public has looked more keenly for MERCHANDISING NEWS than now.

Never has there been a time more auspicious for the enterprising tradesman to secure HIS FULL SHARE OF TRADE than now.

People must continue to eat, to wear and to use.

The tendency is to cut out luxuries, and luxuries are only a relatively small proportion of your business. For every luxury cut out you have a chance to increase your movement of staples.

How short-sighted is the policy of reducing advertising expense to "save money." You will only lose prestige.

Advertise to increase sales and make more money; don't cut it out to save money.

Study your advertising as you never did before—do it wisely and well.

Be prosperous and let the people know that you are prosperous.

Success was NEVER achieved by stopping advertising or by wearing old clothes and talking pessimism.

Be Wise—and Advertise!

