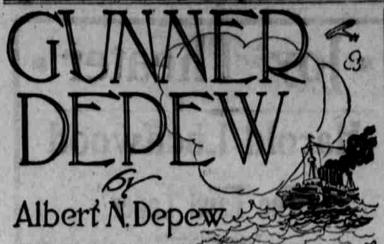
THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1918.



EX-GUNNER AND CHIEF PETTY OFFICER US NAVY MEMBER OF THE FOREIGN LEGION OF FRANCE CAPTAIN GUN TURRET, FRENCH BATTLESHIP CASSARD WINNER OF THE CROIX DE GUERRE

the other to operate the board.

they did the rest.

lines.

always.

little Belgian engines.

soon as the range was plotted out it was telephoned to the gunners and

The naval guns at Dixmude were

After I had been at my gun for sev-

eral days I was ordered back to my regiment, which was again in the

Everywhere there were ambulance

der. Two pollus who sat in the rear

on guard had each been wounded in the leg and one had had a big strip of

his scalp torn off. There was not a sound man in the bunch. You can

the convoy was as used up as these chaps. But all who could were sing-ing and talking and full of pep. That

is the French for you: they used no

more men than they could possibly

spare to take care of the wounded, but

they were all cheerful about it-

Just after I passed this ambulance

the Germans began shelling a section

of the road too near me to be comfort-

of the road too hear me to be connect-able, so I beat it to a shell crater about twenty yards off the road, to the rear. A shrapnel shell exploded pretty near me just as I jumped into this hole—I did not look around to see how

close it was-and I remember now

how the old minstrel joke I had heard

started for it. The shells were exploding so fast

tagine what their cargo was like, if

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1918, by Reily and Brann Co., Through Special Amergements With the George Math. one man to receive the message and

SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I-Albert N. Depew, author f the story, enlists in the United States avy, serving four years and attaining is rank of chief petty officer, first-class

CHAPTER II-The great war starts oon after he is honorably discharged rom the navy and he sails for France th a determination to enlist.

CHAPTER III-He joins the Foreign agion and is assigned to the drasdnaught assard where his markamenahip wins in high honors.

So we put cotton in our cars and the captain called the observation tower a short distance away and they gave him the range. Then the captain "called 4128 meters" to Brown. They placed the nose of a shell in a fuse adjuster and turned the handle until it reached scale 4128. This set the fuse to explode at the range gives. Then they stammed the shell into the breech, locked it shut and Brown sent his best to Fritz.

The harrel slipped back, threw out the shell case at our feet and returned over a cushion of grease. Then we received the results by telephone from the observation tower. After he had fired twelve shots the captain said to Brown, "You should never waste your-self in infantry, son." And old dopey Brown just stood there and grinned.

That was Brown every time. He knew about more things than you could think of. He had read about guanery and fooled around at Dixmude until they let him play with the "75's," and finally here he was, giving his kindest to old Fritz with the rest of them.

I never saw a battery better concealed than this one. Up on the ground you couldn't see the muzzle twenty yards away-and that was all there was to see at any distance. There was a ruined garden just outside the gun quarters, and while the gunners how the old minstrel joke I had heard on board ship came to my mind at the time-something about a fellow feel-ing so small he climbed into a hole and pulled it after him-and I wished I might do the same. I flattened my-self as close against the wall of the crater as I could and then I noticed that somebody had made a dugout in the other wall of the crater and 1 started for it. were there picking apples there would be a hiss and an explosion, and over would go some of the trees, or maybe a man or two, but never a shell struck nearer the guos than that. The pollus used to thank Frits for helping them pick the apples, because the order them pick the apples, because the explosions would bring them down in great style. Shells from our heavy artillery passed just over the garden, too, making an awful racket. But they were not in it with the "75"a."

by that time that you could not listen for each explosion separately, and just as I jumped into the dugout a regular They gave me a little practice with "75" under the direction of ernert a "75" under the direction of expert French gunners before I went to my 14-inch naval gun, and, believe me, it was a fine little piece. Just picture send a 38-pound shell every two sec-onds for five miles and more, if you want it to, and land on Fritz' vest button every time. There is nothing I like better than a gun, anyway, and I have never since been entirely satis-fied with anything less than a "75." As you probably know, the opposing artillery in this war is so widely seps rated that the gunners never see their targets unless these happen to be buildings, and even then it is rare. So, since an artillery officer never sees the enemy artillery or infantry, he must depend on others to give him the range irection, this purpose there are balloons itraines attached to each artil-anit. The airplanes are squipped wireless, but also signal by a and direction of flight, while balloons use telephones. The ob-its have maps and powerful as and cameras. Their maps are and off in some to correspond with grasses and cameras. Their maps are marked off in sones to correspond with the maps used by the artillery officers. The observations are signaled to a receiving station on the ground and are then telephoned to the battsriss. All our troops were equipped with telephone signal corps detachments and this was a very important arm was a very important arm ervice. The enemy position is before an attack, either en belled barrage or otherwise, and communicabarrage or otherwise, and commutate tion between the waves of attack and the artillery is absolutely necessary. Bombardments are directed toward certain parts of the enemy position almost as accurately as you would use In parts of the should use t as accurately as you would use rchlight. The field telephones are light and are portable to the last e. They can be rigged up or sed down in a very short time. very wire is wound on drums or reels and you would be surprised to see how our corps established comquickly munication from a newly won tren to headquarters, for instance. They ere asking for our casualties before the had finished having them, almost. Artillery fire was directed by men

DAILY MOOUN RIVER OOURIRR

ered with wagons and men. Yet there had not been a balloon or airplane in had not been a balloon or airplan the sky for some time. After a while the bombards

moved away to the east, from which direction I had come, and I know our batteries were getting it. The Tommy and I came out of the dugout. As I started climbing up the muddy sides I saw there was a I saw there was a man standing at the edge of it, and I could tell by his

puttees that he was a Limey. I was having a hard job of it, so without looking up I halled him. "That was sure some shelling, wasn't it?" I said. "There's a lad

down here with a wounded fin; better give him a hand."

"What shelling do you mean," says the legs, without moving, "There's been none in this sector for some time, I think."

The Tommy was right at my he by this time, and he let out a string of language. I was surprised, too, and still scrambling around in the mud.

Then the Tommy let a "Gawd 'elp us!" and I looked up and saw that the legs belonged to a Limey officer, a major, I think. And here we had been cussing the eyes off of him !

But he sized it up rightly and gave But he sized it up rightly and gave us a hand, and only laughed when we tried to explain. I got rattled and told him that all I saw was his legs and that they did not look like an offi-cer's legs, which might have made it worse, only he was good-natured about it. Then he said that he had been asleep in a battalion headquarters dug-out, about a bundred yards away, and only waked up when part of the roof caved in on him. Yet he did not know he had been shelled 1 mounted on flat cars and these were drawn back and forth on the track by front-line trenches. My course was past both the British and French lines but quite a distance behind the front and wagons going backward and for-ward. I met one French ambulances that was a long wagon full of pollus from a field hospital near the firing line and was driven by a man whose left arm was bandaged to the shoulhe had been shelled !

I went on down the road a stretch but soon found it was easier walking side it, because the Huns had shelle it neatly right up and down the middle Also, there were so many wrecked horses and wagons to climb over on the road-besides dead men.

the road-besides dead men. After I had passed the area of the bombardment and got back on the road I sat down to rest and moke. A couple of shells had burst so near the crater that they had thrown the dirt right into the dugout, and I was a little dizzy from the shock. While I was slit-ting there a squad of Tommies came up with about twice their number of German prisoners. The Tommies had been making Fritz do the goose step and they started them at it again when they saw me sitting there. It sure they saw me sitting there. It sure is good for a laugh any time, this goose step. I guess they call it that after the fellow who invented it. One thing I had noticed about Frits

was the way his coat flared out at the bottom, so I took this chance to find out about it, while they halted for a rest just a little farther down the road. I found that they carried their emergency kits in their costs. These ---contained canned meat, tobacco needles, thread and plaster-all this

needles, thread and plaster—all this in addition to their regular pack. Then I drilled down the road some more, but had to stop pretty soon to let a column of French infantry swing on to the road from a field. They were on their way to the treaches as After every two e-enforcements. companies there would be a wagon. Pretty soon I saw the uniform of the Legion. Then a company of my regi-ment came up and I wheeled in with m. We were in the rear of the colwill spoil. umn that had passed. Our boys wer going up for their regular stunt in th front lines, while the others had just arrived at that part of the front. Then for the first time my feet be-gan hurting me. Our bosts were made of rough cowhide and fitted very well, but it was a day's labor to carry them on your feet. I began lagging behind. I would lag twenty or thirty yards would lag twenty or thirty yard behind and then try to catch up. Bu the thousands of men ahead of m kept up the steady pace and very few nped, though they had been on the arch since S a. m. It was then about 11 a. m. Those who did imp were carried in the wagons. But I had seen very few men besides the drivers riding in the wagons, and I wanted to be as tough as the next guy, so I kept on. But, believe me, I was sure glad when we halted for a rest along the That is, the re-enforcements didl Our company of the Legion had not come from so far, and when the front of the column had drawn out of the way along the read we kept on filing, as the anying in. I did not care about being tough then, and I was ready for Only now there were no wagons They belonged with the other troops. So I had to esse along as best I could for what seemed like hours-to my feet-until we turned off onto another road and haited for a rest. I found out later that our officers had gone astray and were lost at this time, though, of course, they did not tell We arrived at our se we arrived at our section of the trench about three o'clock that after-moon and I rejoined my company. I was all tired out after this trek and found myself longing for the Cassard and the rolling wave, where no Mara-thons and five-mile hikes were necessary. But this was not in store for me—yet.



HANDLING HAY CROP

PROPER MANNER FOR

(Prepared by the United States Depart-ment of Agriculture.) It is a matter of common knowledge that hay exposed to successive rains in injured in quality and loses in arouna and palatability. A light rain or a heavy dew does but little injury to freshly cut hay in the swath. Indeed, many farmers whose acceage is not large disregard dewfall and prefer to mow hay in the afternoon, thus giving the hay a chance to will overnight.

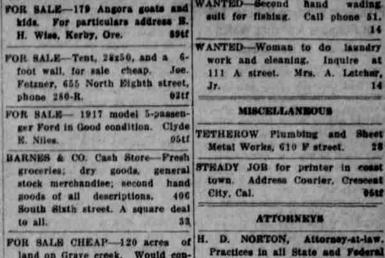
Rain causes partly cured hay to be-come bleached and moldy, and con-tinued warm rains dissolve and carry nway a considerable portion of the nutrients.

Huy should never be raked, cocked, or put into the stack or barn when



If a rain comes on when the hay is partly cured in the swath, it is bad practice to rake it into windrows, for it will be damaged no more in the swath than in the windrow. Hay that gets wet in the windrow will have to be spread out later to dry. The same holds true about cocking. In case of holds true about cocking. In case of rain, nothing is gained by hurriedly cocking or bunching hay that is almost cured, unless large hay caps are put on the cock. When such hay is rushed into the cock it will not turn water and will be wet all the way through, and if not scattered out after the rain is over will soon begin to heat and will soil.

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wading

14

WANTED

WANTED-Second hand

whose duty it was to dope out the

97

A Regular Hall of Shrapnel Fell.

hall of shrappel fell on the sp has based. It was pretty daft the dupout and the first move I man the dugout and the first move I made I bumped into somebody else and he let out a yell that you could have heard a mile. It was a Tommy who had been wounded in the hand and between curses he cold me I had sat right on his wound when I moved. I asked him why he did not yell sponse, but he only swote more. He smely was a great curser. The bombardment slackened up a bit about this time, and I thought I would have a look around. I did not set out of the crater entirely, but

get out of the crater entirely, get out of the crater entirely, bu moved around out of the dugout unti I could see the road I had been on The first thing I saw was a broken down wagon that had just been hit-in fact, it was toppling over when m eye caught it. The driver jumpe from his seat and while he was in th air his head was torn completely fro his shoulders by another shell-I o not know what kind. This was enough

for me, so back to the dugout. How the Germans did it I do no range from the information sent them know, but they had found out about by the observers in the air. Two men that road and opened fire at exactly were stationed at the switchboard, the moment when the road was cov-

(To be centinued.)

In the Same Clase,

Another little thing that we have pticed is that some girls who spend a sent deal of time on their cheeks and lips and cycbrows haven't anything on the bad little boys who refuse to wash-behind the ears.

pared by the United States De-partment of Agriculture.) Interous cost-account rec-

rds collected by the office of farm management, United Blates department of agricul-ture, show that on the average diversified American farm the cost of tillage operations comprises from 30 to 40 per cent of the total cost of farm opera-tions. Probably half the total int of cultivation requ a necessary only for controlling weeds, and in many instances practically all intertillage could be eliminated without affecting crop yields if by other means growing.

Of Course. A young author said to William Dean Howells at a reception in the latter's honor in Miami :

honor in Miami: "That was Astorbilt who just asked you for your autograph, sir. You don't seem much impressed." "I can never understand," said Mr. Howells, "why people should be im-pressed by millionaires. My own ex-periesce has been that whenever you hunch with them they always let you nav."

The young author hughed gally. "That, of course, is how they bec-illionaires, lan't it?" he said.

Up in the Air

Corporal (name deleted by censor) is the champion optimist in the (de-leted by censor) regiment. On his first visit to Paris an air raid was in prop-ress, and as he observed the Parisicas, all intent on the Taubes, he said to his companion : "There's one fine thing about this

Butter Wrappers printed to com-y with the law at the Courier.

WATER SUPPLY FOR POULTRY THE WORLD MOVES; so. do' we

As Necessary for Fowls as Suffic Quantity of Food—Different Types of Vessels.

Prepared by the United States Depart

A supply of pure drinking water frequently renewed is as necessary for poultry as sufficient supplies of

There are two different types of drinking vessels for poultry in com-mon use: Open vessels—palls, pans, crocks and the like; and drinking fountains so constructed that dust and firt cannot get into the water except by way of a very small exposed sur-

These quite opposite types of grink-ing ressel are about equally popular with poultry keepers. Open vessels catch more dirt and dust but are more easily cleaned. Closed fountains may be used much longer without cleaning, but if allowed to become foul are inarder to clean thoroughly.

Placing open drinking vessels on a shelf a foot or more above the floor prevents the heas from acratching. coarse litter into them but does not seep out fine dust which floats in the

air stuff." Thoroughly rinsing open vessels "And that is—I" It keeps you looking up." "It keeps you looking up." "(Reply deleted by censor.)"—One teep them as clean as necessary. toons Magazine. ilr and settles in the water.

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