USED HUMAN FLESH FOR BAIT

Hawaiian Kings Utilized Bodies of Slaves or Enemies to Lure Monsters of the Ocean.

In the days of Hawaiian kings, every part of the bone and skin of a shark was supposed to confer unflinching bravery upon the possessor. Wherefore, shark-fishing was then a regal sport. In those days, the bait much in vogue was the human body—either the body of a slave or of someone against whom the royal personage had taken a sudden dislike, according to Outing.

Kamehameha I. was especially proud and jealous of his title of the Great Shark-Fisher. He kept his victims penned up near the great temple of Mookini, near Kawaihae, on the island of Hawaii. He therefore had a plentiful supply always on hand.

The person chosen to act as bait, was killed, cut up, placed in a calabash, and allowed to mellow for a few days. The mellowing process consummated, the bait was lashed to the outrigger of the royal canoe in such a manner as to leave behind a dripping trail of blood and oil. Upon reaching the fishing grounds, the bait was unlashed. Large hooks fashioned from wood or bone, were then "baited" and lowered over-side. Historians tell us that great skill and courage were shown by the members of the royal party on such occasions in the roping and landing of the captured shark.

History of Ballooning.

The first ascension in a balloon filled with hydrogen was made in 1783 by M. Charles and M. Robert at Paris. Henry Cavendish, about 1766, discovered the great levity of hydrogen gas, and the following year Doctor Black of Edinburgh announced that a thin bladder filled with this gas must ascend into the air. Cavello experimented along these lines and found that a bladder was too heavy, paper not air-tight, but that soap bubbles filled with gas rose to the ceiling of the room. The first successful balloon was made by the Montgolfier brothers, in France, in 1782. It was a fire balloon, inflated with hot air from burning paper. The Montgolfier success led M. Charles to experiment with hydrogen gas, and with M. Robert he traveled 31 miles in a hydrogen balloon fitted with a safety valve. In 1785 Blanchard, the first professional aeronaut, with Dr. John Jeffries of Boston, crossed the English channel. Military balloons were used at the battle of Solferino in 1859 and by the federal army during the Civil war near Washington in 1861.

Eyes of Fishes.

Although there are a few exceptions to the rule, the eyes of fishes are intended to see beneath the water with, and, as in the case of the eyes in all animals, sight only becomes possible to the eyes of diurnal animals when there is light present. To be sure, there may be fishes that are nocturnal fishes, just as there are nocturnal mammals and birds of various kinds; but the majority of fish doubtless depend upon the presence of light in order to see or use their eyes. Where the light is removed, and the removal persists for an indefinite period, it has such an effect upon the eyes of fishes that some of their descendants may, within comparatively short space of time, lose the sense of sight entirely.

All kinds of Commercial Printing at the Courier Office.

Legal Blanks at the Courier.

SAVE 16,000,000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT THAT FORMERLY WAS LOST IN THRESHING

Farmers, Urged by Food Administration, Provide Seven Extra Loaves of Bread for Every American.

By adopting cleaner threshing methods and by literally combing harvest fields to gather grain formerly wasted, threshermen and farmers of the United States this year saved fully 16,000,000 bushels of wheat, estimated as equivalent to about seven one-pound loaves of bread for every person in the country. This result, accompanied by corresponding savings of barley, oats, rye and other grains, is shown by reports from 33 grain states to the U. S. Food Administration. Other states, although not prepared to furnish definite figures of conservation in the grain fields, report greatly reduced harvest losses.

This rural food saving achievement, accomplished in scarcely six months' time, was in direct response to requests by the Food Administration, which asked farmers and threshermen to reduce harvest losses from about 3¼ per cent.—the estimated average in normal times—to the lowest possible minimum. Country grain threshing committees carried into every grain growing community the official recommendations for accomplishing the results desired.

In numerous instances drivers of racks with leaky bottoms were sent from the fields to repair their equipment and frequently bad order threshing machines were stopped until the cause of waste was removed. But in proportion to the number of persons engaged in gathering the nation's grain crop, cases of compulsion were comparatively rare. The Food Administration freely attributes the success of the grain threshing campaign to patriotic service by farmers, threshermen and their crews. Incidentally grain growers of the United States are many millions of dollars "in pocket" as a result of the grain saved.

NO ONE SUFFERED HERE.

The marvel of our voluntary food-saving, now that we are "getting results," is that no one ever actually suffered any hardship from it; that we all are better in health and spirit and better satisfied with ourselves because of our friendly self-denial.

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PRINTING THAT PLEASES

ROGUE RIVER COURIER · GRANTS PASS OREGON

WE DO IT!

PIGEONS MIGHTY FACTORS IN WAR

Trained Birds Save Hundreds of Lives.

CHANGE COURSE OF BATTLES

Thousands of Pigeons Are Fighting in Their Dumb Way as Valiantly as the Men in the Line—Fly Through Shell Fire Carrying Messages That May Mean Success or Failure in an Operation.

Can you imagine a man's life being saved by a pigeon?

Or, can you imagine the lives of hundreds of men being saved, and the course of a battle being changed by a pigeon?

Such things are happening daily on the great front where the German army is slowly, but surely, being beaten back.

Thousands of pigeons are fighting in their dumb way as valiantly as the men in the line, their battle for the allied cause. Hundreds are giving up their lives. They fly through shell fire, through the smoke and din of battle, carrying messages that may mean success or failure in an operation. Telephone lines may be broken, or communication by this means interrupted by other causes. But communication by pigeon—war's most reliable messenger—can be broken by death only.

Fly Mile a Minute.

A pigeon may be wounded. It may be famished for water, but it will fly, despite its own enemies in the air, until its last ounce of strength is exhausted. Heading for its cote from the front line, it will fly with the speed of the wind. Fast pigeons can make better than a mile a minute. Attached to its leg is a little aluminum message box about an inch long.

Arriving at the cote, the pigeon is "trapped," the message box quickly opened and rushed to headquarters. The message is deciphered. And while the pigeon is straightening its ruffled feathers, or cooing in anticipation of a meal of barley or canary seed, it is likely that orders are going out meaning life or death, success or failure, to a company, a regiment, a brigade or even a division.

As you pass along the roads in the rear of the battle front you will see queer little houses standing on top—on the very peak—of prominent knolls. Then you will notice the odd little houses are on wheels. They are always standing in the most open place in the vicinity.

There is not a tree within rods of the little house. The sun boils down pitilessly, or the rains pour upon the place. There doesn't seem to be anyone about, but somewhere—in the shade of the little house or the shelter of a dugout—you will find the only human inhabitants of the knoll.

The queer little house is a pigeon cote. Three men are attached to each cote. They train the pigeons, see that the fighting unit to which they are attached is kept supplied with birds, watch for their charges when they return from the front, and then see that the message brought in by the pigeon is promptly delivered.

Incidentally, it should not be assumed that of this queer little settlement atop the knoll, only the pigeons face the dangers of the front. The "pigeon men" will not trust the delivery of their birds to the front line to anyone else. They put the pigeons in a wicker basket and dash over the shell-swept roads in a motorcycle side car to the post command of their unit, where the birds are turned over to the men in the line.

Work Period Begins.

Then begins the pigeon's period of work. It lives in the basket in which it is carried to the front, known as the "rest basket." This basket is of open wicker, and is some eight inches deep. It is about a foot and a half wide and two feet long. Little water pans are fixed in the basket, and food turned over to the man who is to care for the pigeons while they are in the front line.

When a patrol is ordered, or an attack is being made, the pigeons are taken from the rest basket and put into a smaller wicker basket. This rests on a man's back, just between the shoulders.

Pigeons are furnished not only the infantry, but to balloon observers and cavalrymen. In the case of the balloon observers only the rest basket is used. The pigeons are carried up in the balloon, and should the observer's telephone connection with the ground become broken, one of his pigeons is liberated and bears the message back to its cote.

When with cavalry, the pigeons ride in a tiny net "hammock." It rests in the hammock in a normal sitting position, and though the motion of the horse may cause the hammock to swing, the pigeon is in no danger of being thrown against the side of the basket, but is gently "rocked" on its journey into battle.

Calling cards and Envelopes at the Observer office.

Classified Advertising

FOR SALE

1917 CHEVROLET with demountable rims for sale. Is in best running condition. M. J. Barker, 207 West C street. Phone 196-R. 38

FOR SALE—Young team (excellent pullers), wagon, plows, harrows, hay, lumber, cedar posts, shotgun, rifle, bedsteads, oil stove and other articles. Phone 502-F-12, Mrs. George L. Morris, Rd. 1, Grants Pass, Ore. 42

FOR SALE—A few boxes of first and second grade Spitzenberg apples. R. K. Ross, phone 604-F-2. 30

FOR SALE—Disc root cutter, practically new. R. K. Ross, phone 604-F-2. 30

FOR SALE—Good, dry, sorted corn, delivered, 2½c per lb. L. A. Hollowell, 924 East F street, phone 212-J. 29

FOR SALE—One yearling heifer from excellent dairy cow. See Dr. R. J. Bestul. 30

FOR SALE—Furniture, stoves, tables, chairs, rugs, etc., top buggy, a few good hens. 801 North Sixth street. 32

AUCTION SALE of household goods, farm implements and a team at the H. H. Wardrip ranch in Fruitdale, Saturday December 7 at 1 o'clock p. m. Read the posters for particulars. 34

FOR SALE—Good irrigated ranch on the Applegate, house, three barns, and out buildings, first class water right, all fenced, mostly wire fencing. For further particulars inquire of Geo. Feldmaier, Grants Pass. 33

TO RENT

FOR RENT—Cottage 321 Rogue River Ave., three rooms and sleeping porch, good well and one-half acre land, barn, $4.50 per month. Key at 208 Foundry. 0...

WANTED

WANTED—Pruning and grafting 20 years experience. Owen Ivins, Grants Pass, P. O. Box 155. 30

WANTED—Apples and potatoes, car lot. Address A. R. McCormick, Grocer, Kennett, Cal. 29

WANTED by an invalid—Sunny room on lower floor with stove, also board and care. Write or call on Annie D. Wimer, 412 Booth Street, Grants Pass. 29

WANTED—Information as to present whereabouts of Mrs. Flora Hill Page, formerly Flora Hill, who with her husband, moved to Grants Pass, Ore., sometime in 1902 or 1903, from San Francisco. It will be to this lady's advantage to communicate at once with Mitchell & Gantz, attorneys, Alliance, Nebraska. 29

WANTED—At once, a dishwasher and a pantry girl, both must be experienced. Inquire chef, Josephine hotel. 29tf

MISCELLANEOUS

JITNEY SERVICE—Any where, any time. Phone Mecha Cafe 181-R Otto J. Knips, Residence 149-Y 238

HEMSTITCHING and picoting done to order. Handicraft Shop, Medford, Ore. 38

GARAGE—First class work; electrical work a speciality; satisfaction guaranteed. Oils and gasoline. Everett Steiger Garage, 211 North Sixth Street, Phone 298. 42

TAXI—If going or coming call the White Line Taxi. Safety first. Call at the Spa confectionary. Phone 262-R. Residence phone, 320-R. 45

PIANO TUNING—Owing to the urgent request of a number of Grants Pass musical people, George W. Cross, of Medford, will again be here on Monday, December 2, to fill orders now on hand. Any others wishing their pianos tuned and repaired, kindly notify Rowell Music Store, phone 126-J. 30

STRAYED

ESTRAYED—One 2-year old Holstein heifer, 1 horn, unmarked; one Holstein heifer 8 months old. Ear mark, crop of the right, upper slope in the left ear. Reward for information leading to recovery of same. Mrs. Josie Messenger, phone 601-F-13. 30

PHOTO STUDIO

THE PICTURE MILL for fine photographs. Open daily except Sunday from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Sunday sittings by appointment only. Phone Mill, 283-R, or residence 146-J. 57tf

PHYSICIANS

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BLANCHARD & BLANCHARD, Attorneys, Albert Bldg. Phone 236-J. Practice in all courts; land board attorneys.

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COMMERCIAL TRANSFER CO. All kinds of drayage and transfer work carefully and promptly done Phone 181-J. Stand at freight depot. A. Shade, Prop.

THE WORLD MOVES; so do we. Bunch Bros. Transfer Co. Phone 387-R.

F. G. ISHAM, drayage and transfer. Safes, pianos and furniture moved, packed, shipped and stored. Office phone, 22-R. Residence phone, 124-R.

The California and Oregon Coast Railroad Company

TIME CARD

Effective Nov. 19, 1918.

Trains will run Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday

Leave Grants Pass.....1 P. M.
Arrive Waters Creek.....2 P. M.
Leave Waters Creek.....3 P. M.
Arrive Grants Pass.....4 P. M.

For information regarding freight and passenger rates call at the office of the company, Lundburg building, or telephone 131.

We Buy and Sell

Second-hand cars. Come in and see us, and if we do not have just what you want we will get it for you at the right price.

TAVIS & ADAMS AUTO CO.
PHONE 317

Monasteries.

The monasteries once thickly strewn throughout England and much of Europe were called abbeys, from being ruled by abbots—or abbots from abbas, Syrian for "father"—as those governed by a prior were called priories.