

GRANTS PASS DAILY COURIER

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TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1919.

+ OREGON WEATHER +
+ Rain; increasing southeast- +
+ erly winds. +

THE STARVATION FUND

The opposition to the \$100,000,000 appropriation asked for by the president to feed starving friends in Europe did not emanate from American homes. It was not found in public gatherings. Citizens discussing the matter, in private or public would have been ashamed to look in one another's faces and condemn so generous an action. The opposition was found only in the halls of congress.

Congressmen went out of their way to discover obstacles. Some of them questioned the constitutionality of the measure. An ordinary political "pork bill" might be legal enough, but it was held a dangerous innovation to vote money for keeping alive through the winter certain brave and worthy foreign populations which are in desperate straits—and incidentally damming with food the advancing wave of anarchy, which threatens all Europe, and indirectly all the world. So this fine and wise philanthropy, suggested by the world food administrator and recommended by the president, was hedged about with legislative difficulties.

Those difficulties suddenly vanished. They are swept away by a sudden wind, blowing fresh from the source of all authority in America. The obstructive congressmen heard from home.

It was another striking demonstration of the power of public opinion. Never was the public mind more keen and expressive than it is today, and never were lawmakers and executives more conscious of their representative function and more docile in obeying instructions.

RUN ON UNCLE SAM'S BANK

There has been a run on the United States bank lately. That is to say, on the postoffice, say a report from the east. Postmasters in many cities report a regular siege on the part of people seeking to cash their war savings stamps. There are long lines before the windows. In some places men and women with stamp books in their hands have waited for hours to draw their money. Extra clerks have been assigned to the work, because Uncle Sam holds it a point of honor to take care of all such demands and pay without question. Any other policy would be dangerous.

All these depositors, of course, have not questioned the solidity and trustworthiness of the government bank. They have been drawing out their money because they wanted it for some purpose or other. The unfortunate thing about it is that most of these purposes were really unnecessary, and that the depositors by their thoughtless action have been undoing a great deal of the fine work done during the last year or two in developing thrift.

There seems to be a general im-

Eventually

But Not Now

COFFEE PRICES WILL COME DOWN

In the Meantime

OUR PURE COCOA WILL DO YOU GOOD

KINNEY & TRUAX GROCERY

QUALITY FIRST

SOLDIER LETTERS

Beaume, France,
Dec. 7, 1918.

My dear Father and Mother:

It has been about a week since I have written home so will leave everything else tonight and let you know that we are both well and getting along fine and like the place where we are fine. We have moved around a good deal since we landed, but are at a camp of our own now and have opened up our own hospital. We certainly are glad to go to work again after traveling around and being bumped from one place to another for the last six weeks. It is alright for a while but gets very tiresome when everything is always in confusion, as it is bound to be when traveling in France.

We are allowed to tell a little more about our trip now as the censorship isn't as strict as it used to be, so will tell a little more about it now. We were on the water eleven days and I enjoyed the entire trip with the exception of three or four hours when I was sick. The third day out it hit me and I was miserable for half of an afternoon, but straightened up fine after I went to the rail in a hurry just once. There were sixteen ships all together in the convoy, two of them being

gun boats. All these ships sailed close together and that helped to make the voyage more pleasant as we knew that we were not alone. We lost a ship in the fog one night and had to travel slow the next day while the gun boat stepped out (they can travel so much faster than the transports) and brought her back. When we were a couple of days from land a large convoy of destroyers came out and met us and took us through the dangerous waters. We went up north of Scotland and came down through the channel and that certainly looked good to us as we were tired of the water by that time.

We landed at Liverpool and went from there to South Hampton to an English rest camp. We stayed at La Harve, France, 17 days and we never were so glad to leave any place as that camp. We landed in France the day the armistice was signed and came from there to this town, a little place called Beaume, on the eastern boundary in the central part of the state. They say this is the best part of the state, and hope that we will be able to stay here quite a while. We may move on any time though as this isn't permanent.

I don't feel the way Morris Bock does about coming back to the states. Now that the war is over we are anxious to see some of this country and then when we have seen that, I for one can't get back to the old U.S.A. too soon. I haven't fallen in love with France nor I won't either, no matter how long we stay here. We have a hard time when we try to speak with the natives. We have a number of them working for us. Every organization here employs them as they can be gotten so cheaply. The girls and women work in the kitchens as K.P. We are going to handle only convalescents and may get 1500 or 2000 so you see the cooks and K.P. have some job feeding them. It makes the doctors and the ward men's work light. I have nothing to do with the ward work here as I am in the detachment office now as the 1st sergeant and certainly have been kept busy.

You ask me to explain something about my work in your last letter, but cannot tell you much by letter. You ask the recruiting officer there what are the duties of the first ser-

geant of a company and he can tell you. Yes, there is a difference between the pay of a sergeant in the medical department and the line. By the line we mean the artillery, infantry, cavalry, etc. A sergeant in the line gets \$38 per, and a sergeant in the medical department gets \$44 per month. The increase pay for foreign service brings our pay up to \$51. A sergeant first-class gets \$56 in the U. S. and about \$65 here. There are to be some more promotions soon and I am going to try hard for it, so you see that will be pretty nice if I can land it.

We don't know how much longer we will be in France and I don't think anyone does yet as everything hasn't been settled yet as to who shall stay here and who shall go home. Some no doubt may stay here sometime yet.

We were very lucky to get away from Kearney when we did as the flu sure did hit there shortly afterwards. We have had many letters from there and many of our old friends have died from that since we left there. While we were in New York many of our boys took sick and we had to leave them behind, but heard later that they all recovered, and many of them have come across since. We had quite a number of patients with the flu on the boat but had good luck as only one died. I had charge of the hospital on the ship and was with the patients all the time and thought I was lucky to come through without getting sick.

It is raining this afternoon but we don't mind it much, as we are prepared for it now, which we surely were not when we first came. We had to fix up everything after we came here and now that we are straightened around hope that we can stay here until we leave for the U.S. Must quit now. Heaps of love, JUEL.

SERGEANT JUEL BESTUL,
Base Hospital No. 96 A. P. O. 909
A. E. F.

COMING EVENTS

Feb. 3, Monday—Annual meeting stockholders of the Grants Pass Fruit association at 2 p. m.

All kinds of Commercial Printing at the Courier Office.

Arteries of Commerce.

The Romans were the great road builders of history. Roads were the givers which sustained the vast superstructure of their empire. When a new province was conquered it was lured to the empire with roads. Over these highways there poured into Rome the products of the four quarters of the then known world—silks, furs, birds, animals, tropical fruits and slaves. And out from Rome poured the legions and the chariots.

Tea Blending Practical Monopoly.

The business of tea blending is peculiarly British. For 100 years Ming-lane has blended tea for the whole world and brought the work into the region of an exact science.

Daily Health Talks

GOING BACK TO NATURE.

BY DR. W. LUCAS

People get sick because they go away from Nature, and the only way to get well is to go back. Something grows out of the ground in the form of vegetation to cure almost every ill. Some of these vegetable growths are understood by man, and some are not. Animals, it would seem, know what to do when they are sick better than men and women. Observers have noted that a sick horse, dog or cat will stop eating food and seek out some vegetable growth in the field or yard, which, when found and eaten, often restores appetite and health. Haven't you seen these animals do this very thing yourself?

Dr. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., long since found the herbs and roots provided by Nature to overcome constipation, and he had these vegetables collected and made up of Mayapple, leaves of Aloe, root of Jalap, into little white sugar-coated pills, that he called Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. You must understand that when your intestines are stopped up, poisons and decayed matter are imprisoned in your system, and these are carried by the blood throughout your body. Thus does your head ache, you get dizzy, you can't sleep, your skin may break out, your appetite declines, you get tired and dependent. As a matter of fact, you may get sick all over. Don't you see how useless all this suffering is? All that is often needed is a few of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, which he has placed in all drug stores for your convenience and health. Try them by all means. They are probably the very thing you need right now.

WAR DEPARTMENT

UNITED



STATES

SPRUCE PRODUCTION CORPORATION

SALE

Sealed Bids Will Be Received on the Following Equipment from January 15, 1919, up to 11 A. M. February 15, 1919

DONKEY ENGINES

Logging, Hoisting and Loading

Willamette, Tacoma, Smith & Watson, Washington and other makes.

Sizes ranging from 6½-in. x 10-in. to 13-in. x 14-in.

A. C. Electric Motors

440-volt, 3-phase, 60-cycle, 3 to 75 H. P., with or without starters

RAILROAD EQUIPMENT

Rails

20-lb. Relayer	684 Tons
20-lb. New	40 Tons
35-lb. Relayer	26 Tons
40-lb. Relayer	147 Tons
45-lb. New	1727 Tons
45-lb. Relayer	499 Tons
54-lb. Relayer	56 Tons
60-lb. New	2581 Tons
67½-lb. New	5030 Tons
80-lb. New	2910 Tons

Locomotives

Geared and Rod, 36 to 70-Ton. Shays, New Yorks, Baldwins, Heislens, Climax, etc.

Logging Trucks

Connected and disconnected, 60,000 to 80,000 capacity.

TRUCKS and AUTOMOBILES

Trucks

Packards, 1½ to 5-Ton
Standards, 1½ to 5-Ton
Darts, 1½-Ton Denbys, 2-Ton
Seldens, 2-Ton Velies, 1½-Ton
Unions, 1½-Ton
Gramm-Bernsteins, 2½-Ton
Federals, 3-Ton
Garfords, 3½-Ton

Automobiles

Cadillacs, Seven-Passenger
Dodges, Five-Passenger
Fords, Five-Passenger

Also OTHER MACHINERY and EQUIPMENT FOR SALE

For Terms, Full Information and Descriptive Catalogue of Equipment, Address All Inquiries to the

SALES BOARD

United States

Spruce Production Corporation

Yeon Building, Portland, Oregon