

PRIZES OFFERED FOR PHOTOGRAPHS OF LARGEST TREES

The district forester at Portland, Oregon, has received notification that the American Genetic Association of Washington, D. C., has offered two prizes of \$100 each for two photographs—one of the largest tree in the United States of a nut-bearing species, and one of the largest broadleaf tree which does not bear edible seeds.

Under the head of nut-bearing species are the chestnuts, walnuts, butternuts, pecans and oaks, the only native representatives of which group in the region are the Oregon oak and the California black oak. In the second class, that of the non-nut-bearing broadleaf species, we have in this section such trees as the broadleaf maple, Oregon ash, red alder and black cottonwood.

Photographs of cone-bearing trees are not wanted, as it is definitely known that the California big trees have no rivals; but later the association may take up the question and offer prizes for pictures of various kinds of conifers, such as pines, firs, spruces and cedars which grow so abundantly in Washington and Oregon.

The object of this competition, as stated by the association, is to find out in what regions the native trees attain the largest growth, and under what conditions they thrive best.

The forest service has discovered that the Douglas fir of the Rocky mountains and the Douglas fir of the Pacific coast, while botanically identical, have different characteristics which are apparent wherever they are planted. For example, it has been found that in Germany the Pacific coast form of Douglas fir grows much more rapidly, but is not as hardy as the Rocky mountain form. German foresters are now working to discover a strain of Douglas fir which will combine the hardiness of the Rocky mountain form and the large size of the Pacific coast form.

The association announces that the contest will close on July 1, 1915.

CRATER LAKE TIMBER OFFERED FOR SALE

The forest service will probably offer for sale within a short time a tract of 382 million feet of timber on the Crater National Forest in southern Oregon.

The timber is located on two units—one containing 85 million feet on the west side of Klamath Lake, and the other containing 297 million feet just east of the Crater Lake National Park. The stand on both units is practically pure yellow pine.

Interested parties who may wish to examine this timber while weather conditions are favorable, can obtain detailed location and other information from the district forester at Portland, Oregon.

SPY'S CAPTURE IN FRANCE TOLD OF BY OFFICER

PARIS, Nov. 16.—"On coming out of a dirt road, descending from Verdun," says an officer who is quoted in the Paris Midi, "I crossed a miserable creature leaning heavily on an oak staff. He limped along painfully as if he were wounded and doffed a greasy hat in humble salute. I responded absent-mindedly and went on my way.

"An hour later a dull rattling as of the cracking of branches, and the bursting of a shell in a thicket beside the road, brought us back to the realities of war, and at the same time to the wandering vagabond—the only creature who could have so soon and so accurately posted the enemy on the position of my little detachment. We turned aside from this dangerous route and by a crossed road reached the main road leading to Verdun.

"I continued to think of the vagabond, who now clearly appeared to my mind as one of those soft-mannered spies of whom we have seen so many in this war, who follow their tortuous way, seeking information as the mendicant seeks alms, faltering, insinuating, scenting, listening, watching, then disappearing into some secret underground route by which he bears his fruitful harvest to his chiefs, then coming back in the role of the conqueror, serving as a guide to the invader.

"Suddenly, there before me appeared the man, gliding out of the thicket. He also had taken the roundabout way and after posting the German battery, had at once started on a new hunt for information.

"I rushed upon him and he gave a start of surprise, then his grayish hand went to his eyes in the gesture of wiping away tears.

"Your papers, I demanded. He produced a greasy bunch with here and there an illegible trace of writing on them, and with here and there the clever imitation of an official visa. No safe conduct, no passport.

Spy Betrays Himself

"If he had no papers it was because the mayor had been shot, or the notables of the town had fled. The village exhaled no more; the children even had been shot.

"Take him in charge! Two men on either side execute the order, then the spring of steel hidden beneath the rags of the vagabond shows itself. The man is upright, tall, robust, aggressive, the eye flashing and the voice defiant.

"If you want to take me, you'll have to bring a vehicle, for I'll never walk! Then he sees his mistake, his form bends again, his voice becomes humble and supplicating. 'I'll go wherever you like, my good sir.'

"Too late! No more doubt possible. The vehicle is dispensed with—a stone wall at the entrance to a village is sufficient."

Why Not

Get the best smoke, Gov. Johnson, and also patronize home.

NO MORE WOODEN PASSENGER CARS FOR RAILROAD LINES

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The construction of wooden passenger cars for the railways of the United States practically has ceased, according to the report of the committee on rails and equipment, of which C. C. McChora of the Interstate Commerce Commission is chairman, made to the annual convention of the National Association of Railway Commissioners today.

The committee finds that 66 per cent of the 65,291 derailments in the ten years from 1904 to 1913, inclusive, were due to defective roadway and equipment. These derailments were the cause of 3727 deaths.

Not only defects in steel but heavy wheel loads and high speed are blamed for some of the breaking of rails or failure of rails in other respects.

"There can be no doubt," the committee reports, "that steel cars are better and safer than those of wooden construction. A statement from the Pullman company shows that in four years 73 persons were killed in wooden Pullman cars while only six were killed in all steel cars.

"There has been a noticeable increase from year to year in the loads to which rails and equipment have been subjected and the increase is still going on," says the report. "In no other situation involving danger to life is material used with so slender a margin in strength, judging from the annual statistics of accidents. In comparison with other engineering uses of materials of construction knowledge of the working stresses in railway materials is in a very backward state. No other service is furnished so extended a list of annual failures which, in part, is attributed to this lack of information nor would such an exhibit of failure be tolerated in any other branch of engineering. Many of these failures are believed to be of a preventable nature and, even in the light of present knowledge, could be guarded against."

PICTURESQUE WINDMILLS OF BELGIUM SMASHED

ANTWERP, Nov. 17.—Orders to "smash up the windmills anywhere within ten miles of any possible engagement" have been issued by officers of the allied armies.

It has been found that the Flemish windmills are as dangerous as they are picturesque. Many of them surmount lofty brick bases which give the wheels a total height of 75 or 100 feet.

The Germans were quick to avail themselves of these high windmills as signal stations and both by day and night they made use of them in many of the fights in Flanders.

BAD AIR KILLS MORE PASSENGERS THAN DISASTERS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—"More deaths are caused by improper ventilation of train coaches and waiting rooms than by train accidents," the committee on railway service and railway accommodations so reported to the annual convention of the National Association of Railway Commissioners today.

"The noxious gases that fill the coaches, especially sleeping cars, in connection with the peculiar character of dust therein, is most conducive to germ breeding where proper ventilation is lacking," the committee added.

In regard to the lighting of railway coaches, the committee says this problem has been fairly satisfactorily mastered on the trunk lines, but on many branch lines the dingy, dirty oil lamp is still in evidence. A vigorous campaign against this condition is recommended.

Carelessness in providing drinking water at stations and on trains is noted and it is recommended that railroad commissions abolish the stationary water cooler, prescribe a cooler with a portable container, uniform methods of cleansing such containers, sanitary methods of handling ice, sanitary drinking cups to be provided free of charge for the public, and to forbid the placing of ice in the receptacle.

Irregularity and failure of suburban trains to arrive and depart on time is the cause of wide complaint, says the committee. Another source of complaint is the lack of adequate service on Sundays. The committee believes that at least one train should operate in each direction as a minimum Sunday service.

TWO DELICIOUS PRODUCTS; ASK YOUR GROCER

Bagley's Canning Co., of Talent, has just put two excellent new products on the market and asks a trial by the people. They can be had at your grocers.

Bagley's apple juice is a delicious, healthful product made from selected apples, sterilized as soon as pressed and put in sanitary cans.

It has the flavor of the fresh fruit and the keeping qualities of any other canned product insuring this wholesome beverage at any time of the year. Absolutely no preservatives are used. It is put up a package that permits it to be always in the home ready for use. If you like clean fresh cider of quality this product fills the bill.

Bagley's apple butter is just like your mother's apple butter and is certainly the genuine article. This, like the cider is put up in sanitary cans, without preservatives and is always at hand as the most practical composite of jelly, jam or preserve one could possibly have. The school sandwiches are complete with it and it is an appetizing addition to an informal luncheon.

MOST TERRIBLE BATTLE DESCRIBED BY A SURVIVOR

PARIS, Nov. 17.—The Afterblatt of Stockholm publishes a letter from a German officer to a friend in Sweden giving the following impressions of an engagement near Chalons during the battle of the Marne.

"In the neighborhood of Chalons I took part in the most terrible battle that I have ever seen; I was, however, at Laige, at Namur and at Longwy . . . Since it was impossible for our artillery to silence the French batteries, we decided to charge, thinking the French and English would fly before the German bayonet; the experience proved that our ideas on that subject were entirely erroneous.

Terrific Slaughter

"Two of our regiments were ordered to take the allies' position by storm. The French, however, were ready to receive us and there ensued such a butchery as never was seen in this or any other war. A detachment of French concealed among the trees threw themselves on us. They were costly turoes and zouaves, strong devils against whom it is impossible to fight. A zouave, with a gun, bayonet fixed, is the most infernal thing that can be described.

"Savage cries of pain and of anger resounded through the wood. A great many men fell there and saturated the ground with blood. Soon the French artillery came into action and its projectiles completed the work of the bayonet. Our men beat a retreat at full speed across the wood, now in flames. Those who had escaped the bayonet fell under the rain of bullets and lay burning in the thickets. Only sixty of my regiment returned. Of the other, only 11 came back, and of the 71 survivors, all were more or less grievously wounded.

"I followed the campaign in Manchuria, but I think in the course of the first five days of the battle of the Marne more victims fell than were counted in the battle of Mukden and of Liao-Yang."

Murderous Fighting

Another evidence of the murderous character of the fighting in this battle is furnished by a French soldier's letter published by the Depeche de Toulouse. "We have been fighting for three weeks to the east of Verdun in the region of the Tournon, Genicourt and Saint Mediel forests," he wrote. "We advance, but very slowly, because the 'hoehes' (Germans) are strongly entrenched. For ten days we occupied trenches only 400 yards from theirs, and they did all that was humanly possible to break through. They charged as many as ten times a day and at night they

tried to approach by creeping along the ground. But all their assaults were repelled with great slaughter—3000 German bodies were left in front of our trenches.

"After every repulse each of our men grabbed two or three mousers with ammunition from the bodies of the dead and stood them alongside in the trenches, and when the enemy came back he was received by fire from his own weapons.

"To guard against surprise at night we took all the empty beef cans, tied them to a cord and riled them so that when the Germans came creeping toward our lines and the cord was touched they made noise enough to give the alarm. One night when the cans rattled we replied with immediate volleys and there was no more disturbance that night. In the morning we counted 500 dead Germans lying on the ground within a hundred yards of the trenches."

At Ayers in Morrow county spent \$20,000 in improvements on his mill but owing to the passage of certain laws in the past, closed down and says he will never open it again. The result of last election should please him.

TAX COLLECTOR 74 YEARS OLD

Expected to Resign on Account of Feebleness—Gained Strength and Twenty-four Pounds By Taking Vinol.

Corinth, Miss.:—"I am a city tax collector and 74 years of age. I was in a weak, run-down condition so that I became exhausted by every little exertion. My druggist told me about Vinol, and I decided to take it. In a week I noticed considerable improvement; I continued it use and now I have gained 20 pounds in weight and feel much stronger. I consider Vinol a fine tonic to create strength for old people."—J. A. Price, Corinth, Miss.

As one grows old their organs act more slowly and less effectually than in youth, circulation is poor, the blood gets thin, the appetite poor and digestion weak. Vinol, our delicious cod liver and iron tonic, is the ideal strengthener and body builder for old folks because it creates a good healthy appetite, strengthens digestion, enriches the blood, improves circulation and in this natural manner builds up, strengthens and invigorates feeble run-down, nervous and aged people, and if it does not do all we say, we will pay back your money.—Medford Pharmacy, Medford, Ore.

NOTE.—You can get Vinol at the leading drug store in every town where this paper circulates.—Adv.

Use Black Silk Stove Polish

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Get a can today from your hardware or grocery dealer.

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Don't stay stuffed-up! Quit blowing and snuffling! A dose of "Pape's Cold Compound" taken every two hours until three doses are taken will end gripe misery and break up a severe cold either in the head, chest, body or limbs.

It promptly opens clogged-up nostrils and air passages; stops nasty discharge or nose running; relieves sick headache, dullness, feverishness, sore throat, sneezing, soreness and stiffness.

"Pape's Cold Compound" is the quickest, surest relief known and costs only 25 cents at drug stores. It acts without assistance, tastes nice, and causes no inconvenience. Don't accept a substitute.—Adv.

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