

FRANCE'S FAMED 75'S LITERALLY BURN UP MONEY

Remarkable Gun That Shoots Eight Miles, Automatically Swinging Back and Forth Like a Hose Playing Shrapnel Instead of Water— Tremendous Cost of War.

(Copyrighted 1915 by N. E. A.)
PARIS, May 26.—Here is a battery of those famous French 75s in action, six of them. They are a cannon of strange and wonderful design. In them automatic devices have supplanted human agencies in the great work of killing men.

A "75" fires a pointed shell of steel and brass about three and a half inches in diameter and a foot long, filled with melinite, lyddite and great bullets. At the point is a movable brass cap. Turn it and you can regulate to the minutest fraction of a second the time of the explosion of that shell.

A "75" can be fired 20 times a minute, but is usually set to fire every fifteen seconds. After each discharge it automatically changes its aim to right or to left until it has fired 20 shots, when it automatically reverses itself for the next 20 shots until it has returned to its original position. This makes it like a patent garden hose, automatically swinging back and forth and playing shrapnel instead of water.

Pours Shrapnel Into Checkerboard
A "75" will carry seven or eight miles. The commander gets the range, regulates the swing, and sits before a map that is divided into squares like a checker board, while he pours shrapnel into each square.

A battery of six "75s" attending to business, will fire about 72 shells a minute, or 4300 an hour. Each shell bursts in or above the trenches, scattering death with its bullets. The idea is to smother the trenches with a storm of these terrible things.

In the battle of Neuve Chapelle in one afternoon the British fired 550,000 of such shells and in the entire operations of that week about 1,000,000.

Each shell costs about \$13.
This is the way money is burned up in this war. Every German 42 centimetre shell costs about \$274 to fire. When the Germans bombarded Dunkirk this spring they used 16-inch guns at a distance of 21 miles. Each explosion of each of these guns cost \$1160.

It is all very well to say that when warring nations pay "separation allowances" to soldiers dependents and high wages to munition making workmen they merely circulate wealth from hand to hand. There is a different story to tell of the battle line. On the battle line staggering sums of money are hourly burned up in tons of costly explosives and every day sees the annihilation of wealth that represents the labor of toiling millions.

British Waste 10,000 Rifles a Week
On the British front alone only 31 miles long, the wastage in soldiers' rifles amount to 10,000 a week; wastage by breaking, injury and loss. The French line is 543 miles long and the Belgian is 17. Suppose the French and Belgian wastage to be proportionately equal to the British and we have a weekly wastage of 180,000 rifles at about \$10 each.

These are but small and random illustrations of the prodigious destruction now being wrought in every land where the war rages.

So far the expenditures of the nations engaged in this war amount to about \$15,000,000,000. Of this amount about \$6,000,000,000 represents wealth actually destroyed, burned up, or torn to pieces on the national account.

But the estimate of the daily cost of the war, about \$50,000,000, include only those expenditures on the national account, which are but the beginning of the story.

merchant ships have been sunk, some of them of great value.
The destruction of tangible wealth in the San Francisco fire disarranged finances for the next two years and created the conditions upon which the panic of 1907 was pulled off. The losses at San Francisco, terrific as they seemed to be, were literally trifles compared with the losses already wrought in this war.

By February 1 next the national debts of the warring nations will have been doubled and yet these totals, that bewilder the imagination will represent less than half the real total cost, for the destruction of property will be at least as much more.

This means tangible wealth. When we come to the losses inflicted upon business in all lands and the national expenses sustained by the neutral nations of Europe, of which little has been said so far, the mind whirls in an effort to grasp the entirety of this cataclysm.

Take, for example, little Switzerland. What has she to do with this war or this war to do with her? Here are 3,900,000 people not one of whom is concerned in this frenzy of homicidal mania, and yet observe what it has done to them.

Little Switzerland's Big War Bill
From the beginning of the war until last November, Switzerland was obliged to keep on its frontiers its entire military force, ready to repel invasion if Germany should attempt to carry out its threat of annexation. This cost the nation nearly \$200,000 a day. From November to May this was somewhat reduced, but the likelihood that Italy would enter the war renewed the danger of German invasion and the country once more required her soldiers on her boundaries. In May she was spending more than \$150,000 a day on military activities in a war she had nothing to do with and yet had cost her \$45,000,000.

At the same time the tourist business, on which the country largely lived, had been ruined, the great hotels were closed, the chief industries hard hit.

Or take Holland, a maritime country with a war-paralyzed commerce, a manufacturing country with war-paralyzed industry. Its army is mobilized and it has spent \$100,000,000 in military expenses.

Up to May 1, Italy, a nation at peace, had spent more than \$200,000,000 because of the war. On the people of Spain, Greece, Portugal, Sweden, Norway and Denmark heavy burdens had fallen.

As we have seen in the other phases of the war problem, the burden of all this disaster will fall in the end upon labor, which alone created the wealth thus destroyed and alone must pay the bills with its sweat and sacrifice. Upon labor will fall the unendurable tax burdens; here again for every hour of this mad riot of destruction every toiler of Europe must work the harder and fare the worse.

European Labor Unions Swept Away
At the same time the European toilers will be deprived of their most efficient protection. In the last two decades the labor union in Europe had attained the greatest development it had ever known. Today it is a total wreck, smashed down in the general welter. After the war is done, seven years will be required merely to create anew the outlines of the destroyed organizations and 20 years to make them effective.

Meantime, labor will be at the mercy of capital while it will bear an enormous increase in the cost of living and stagger under the almost inconceivable debt burdens of the nations.

It is perfectly plain that the world cannot proceed in this way. Twenty or thirty million men coming home from war, expertly trained in the business of battle, will not endure these things. Unless we are to plunge into universal chaos with an imminent prospect of an anarchistic jungle, there will have to be a remodeling of the structure of civilization on a basis of closer association and better understanding among the children of men.

And it is exactly this sign of hope that now appears in this black straits.

JAPAN PROTESTS CHINESE BOYCOTT

TOKIO, June 16.—According to announcements made today by a Japanese agency, Japan has sent a protest to China concerning the anti-Japanese movement in the republic.

The discontent in China with the course pursued by Japan during the negotiations which culminated with China's acceptance of Japan's ultimatum last month has been manifested principally by boycotts of things made in Japan. A recent dispatch said that British and Russian volunteers had dispersed an anti-Japanese riot at Hankow for their own protection. Anti-Japanese agitation has been reported spreading through South China.

UNCLE SAM'S EXPERT TELLS JUNE BRIDES HOW TO BAKE BREAD LIKE "HIS" MOTHER USED TO MAKE



Uncle Sam's official bread maker. Left, Miss Hannah Wessling ready to take a loaf of bread from the oven. Accurate temperature is of prime importance, she declares. Note the slender glass thermometer on the oven. Right, Miss Wessling weighing out the flour. Here again accuracy is necessary to insure success, she declares.

(By Frederick M. Kerby.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16.—"Bread making is the easiest thing in the world. No young bride need be afraid to try, if she will simply exercise a little care and common sense."

These are the words of cheer for the young housewife from Miss Hannah Wessling, Uncle Sam's official expert bread maker. I found Miss Wessling in her spotless model kitchen at the bureau of chemistry, department of agriculture, and asked her to tell the timid housewife who has tried and failed to make bread "like his mother used to make it," the secret of the art.

"A recipe for bread making?" she said in answer to my first question. "Any standard recipe, I would much rather emphasize some other things about bread making, which I consider more important."

"There are two principal points to keep in mind in successful bread making," she continued. "The first is accurate measurement of ingredients, and by measurement, I mean weighing of ingredients. There is nothing the housewife should consider more important than a good pair of scales. They can be purchased very cheaply, and will often mean the difference between good and bad results."

"The first essential thing is for the housewife to get a recipe that states the ingredients in weights and to get scales and weigh out her quantities exactly.

"There should be no rule of thumb, but accurate measurement. Anything left to chance increases by so much the chance of having bad bread.

"The housekeeper should also know the difference between hard wheat flour and soft wheat flour. Hard wheat flour is best for bread making. Soft wheats make soft flour, which is best for pastry, biscuit making and cake.

"The real secret of good bread making," she continued, "is temperature. The housewife ordinarily sets her sponges to rise on the back of the stove or on the shelf over the stove. By experience she learns the best temperature. But at best this is a guesswork.

"Yeast, which causes the sponges to rise, is a micro-organism which grows best at a certain temperature. For bread making yeast works best at a temperature of from 75 to 90 degrees Fahrenheit.

"Quick rising for bread in summer is best in order that other bacteria shall not have a chance to enter and

grow—which they will at a high temperature. The best temperature for raising sponge in the home is 85 to 86 degrees. And the very best way to obtain that temperature is in a sponge box heated and kept exactly that temperature.

"This can be done very simply by a small oil lamp exactly as an incubator is run, with little expense and little trouble, and with excellent results. A dairy thermometer costing from 75 cents to \$1, kept in the sponge closet will enable the housewife to keep the temperature at 86 all the time.

"Then comes the question of baking after the sponge is raised. For bread making the oven ought to be from 400 to 425 degrees Fahrenheit. The experienced housekeeper knows when

her oven is right, but the young housekeeper faces a difficult problem.

"Every oven ought to be manufactured with an oven thermometer, and if cook books would include in their recipes the temperatures of ovens, housewives would soon begin to demand oven thermometers, and the manufacturers would begin to install them.

"In the meantime a chemical thermometer, stuck through a large round cork, and inserted in a hole an inch in diameter in the top of the oven, leaving the thermometer exposed above the oven for reading, is an excellent plan. Or a small thermometer, sealed up to 500 degrees, standing on a little easel, can be obtained for as little as \$1.50.



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RUSSIAN GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE DEAD AT PETROGRAD

PETROGRAD, June 16.—Grand Duke Constantine Constantinovich, president of the imperial academy of sciences, and head of the department of military schools, died last night of heart disease at the age of 57 years. He was a member of the reigning family and his heir is Prince Jean Constantinovich.

Grand Duke Constantinovich, who was a general of infantry, was one of the commanding figures of the Russian nobility. He had not been exempt from revolutionary plots, for an attempt was made in 1907 to blow up the train on which he was a passenger. He was severely arraigned with other grand dukes in 1908 for attempting to influence the actions of the duma.

The grand duke was always deeply interested in the sciences, art and literature. In 1909 he staged a play, "The Bride of Messina," before Emperor Nicholas and the imperial family.

He married in 1884 Princess Elizabeth of Saxe-Altenburg.

term will expire, he having been appointed to fill a vacancy, and it is taken for granted that he will be elected for the full term. Last year a woman was nominated for the directorship but she was defeated by a big majority.

WOMAN COULD HARDLY STAND

Because of Terrible Backache. Relieved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Philadelphia, Pa.—"I suffered from displacement and inflammation, and had such pains in my sides, and terrible backache so that I could hardly stand. I took six bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and now I can do any amount of work, sleep good, eat good, and don't have a bit of trouble. I recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to every suffering woman."—Mrs. HARRY FISHER, 1625 Doughton St., Nicotown, Pa.

Another Woman's Case.
Providence, R. I.—"I cannot speak too highly of your Vegetable Compound as it has done wonders for me and I would not be without it. I had a displacement, bearing down, and backache, until I could hardly stand and was thoroughly run down when I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It helped me and I am in the best of health at present. I work in a factory all day long besides doing my housework so you can see what it has done for me. I give you permission to publish my name and I speak of your Vegetable Compound to many of my friends."—Mrs. ANN LAWSON, 126 Lippitt St., Providence, R. I.

Danger Signals to Women
are what one physician called backache, headache, nervousness, and the blues. In many cases they are symptoms of some female derangement or an inflammatory, ulcerative condition, which may be overcome by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Thousands of American women willingly testify to its virtue.



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Wilmington, Del.—"In January, 1913, I was taken with hemorrhages of the lungs. My physician, a leading practitioner, said that it was lung trouble. I got very weak. A. J. Eckman, of Livingston's Department Store, Wilmington, Del., recommended Eckman's Alternative. I had some great good. I began making it at once. I continued faithfully, using no other remedy, and finally noticed the clearing of my lungs. I now have no trouble with my lungs. I highly believe Eckman's Alternative saved my life." (Associated.)
I advise! J. AN. MILLER. Eckman's Alternative is used effectively in bronchial catarrh and severe throat and lung affections and up-building the system. Contains no harmful or habit-forming drugs. Accepted by authorities. Price \$2.00; regular size \$3. Sold by leading druggists. Write for booklet of testimonials.
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