

SHELLING OF CITIES MORE PROBABLE THAN AIR RAIDS

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Shelling of coast cities by U-boats is much more likely, and could be accomplished with fewer difficulties and less danger, than a submarine attempt to loose an air raid against our coast. That is the view of army and navy authorities who have studied the possibilities of both attacks.

"No doubt an air raid against our coast could be carried on from submarines," one high official of the army admitted today, "but all our study of the difficulties involved and the advantages that might result justify the belief that this is the least of our dangers from subs."

To Stop Transports
"The big job of the submarines just now is to stop the flow of men, munitions and foodstuffs from this country to England and France. The raiding of American cities would contribute nothing to this end, unless by chance they should hit an embarkation wharf or warehouse. But even that would be of less consequence than the sinking of one big cargo carrier at sea or of one troopship."

"To launch an air raid, even of one or two machines, would necessitate a special type of submarine, and in carrying out such a raid the submarine's effectiveness as a weapon against vessels at sea would be reduced and her exposure to the chances of discovery and destruction immeasurably increased."

"To begin with, the airplanes would have to be transported inside the U-boats, whose hatches would have to be much larger size, and the difficulties of maintaining a sea-tight boat increased.
"But suppose such a submarine, with the capacity, should be constructed and sent across. Arriving off the Atlantic coast, the submarine would have to emerge to hoist out and assemble the planes. Even at best, this would be a job of hours, not minutes, and the danger of discovery by patrol vessels would be great. If discovered while assembling the planes, the U-boat could not submerge quickly without the loss or serious damage of her precious plane on which the success of her efforts depended."

Air Raids Unlikely
"Grant, however, that it would be possible for the submarine to find a sheltered nook where she might assemble her planes undisturbed by any patrol. These would necessarily be hydroplanes, carrying pontoons, so they could rise from and alight on the water.
"If it were to be a daylight raid, the U-boat would have to remain afloat or come frequently to the surface in order that the plane or planes might locate her upon their return. If it were a night raid—which would be more likely—she would have to signal with lights to guide the planes upon their return."

"Meanwhile, where would our patrol boats be?
"The flashing of strange lights at night would draw chasers and destroyers from many miles. The return flight would guide patrol boats and planes to the rendezvous where the U-boat awaited the planes, with the chances favoring the loss of both planes and submarine. In fact, either by daylight or night, would be most unlikely, and in view of the danger to the submarine herself in the return of the planes, it is reasonable to suppose that in event any air raids are attempted upon coast cities, it will be after a deliberate decision to sacrifice both men and the planes, making the flight, and that once the submarine had launched her aircraft she would submerge and put again to sea."

Prevention Taken
Although the likelihood of an attack from the air on Atlantic coast cities is minimized by officials, precautions have been taken to combat any such raids should they develop. Powerful searchlights have been established, and near several cities airplane stations are located from which planes might rise for pursuit.
At Washington there have been kept, for months, powerful American British, French and Italian machines—ostensibly for exhibition and demonstration purposes. But all these machines, and their skilled flyers, who have seen service at the front, would be available for action in the event the boche should try an air raid on Uncle Sam's capital.

PERU TAKES OVER INTERVENED HUN SHIPS
LIMA, Peru, June 14.—The Peruvian government has taken possession of the German vessels interned at Callao.

HOW COLORADO LEADS IN SOLDIER WELFARE WORK

DENVER, Colo., June 14.—The city of Denver and the state of Colorado have found it pays to lead in war activity and welfare work for soldiers and sailors.

Denver has found its reward from the praise of Major General Leonard A. Wood who has been commander of Camp Funston, Kansas, and other high army officials for its work in training its draft men before they leave for the national cantonment and for raising the morale of the men by paying the government premium on \$1000 insurance for each man who enters military service.

Many inquiries have been received from other states concerning Colorado's war work and plans. Some other states, it is said, already have put into effect plans for which Colorado acted as pioneer.

Colorado already has more than 20,000 men in government military service. This number is expected to be increased to 40,000 by the end of the year. Approximately one-third are from Denver.

Advance Training Given
The state council of defense holds weekly meetings at which the governor presides. The women's council also meets weekly.

Most army attention has been called to the training Denver gives all its men who will accept it. In this way many Denver men soon after being called in the draft have been made non-commissioned officers. Without the training they would have been compelled to join the "awkward squad." Of all it has made better soldiers, say army officials. The men are drilled at the city auditorium by former army and guard officers paid for the duty.

The Opportunity school, a public institution, also has had a large share in fitting Denver men for special army duty. This school has trained 600 mechanics for the automobile service and almost as many telegraph and radio operators since this country entered the war. Even women who expect to do ambulance duty for the Red Cross in France have learned the secrets of automobile repair work in the school's shops.

The city's war activities do not stop with the men at war. The lawyers have established a legal aid bureau for soldiers and their families at which all legal work is done without cost to the soldier or his dependent.

The Optimists' club also sees to it that those "left behind" are taken care of and arranges not only necessities for those needing them, but outings and gifts at Christmas time. Theatrical parties also have been given the absent soldiers' dependents by the club.

In the downtown section a club room has been fitted up for soldiers and to which they are always welcomed. Here they can find writing material, pool tables, cards and other diversions. Light lunches also may be had for a nominal price.

State Activities Include:
Assistance to farmers thru public utilities commission to market crops when transportation facilities were limited and congested.

Labor exchanges to meet demands of farmers.

Farmers induced to greatly enlarge acreage and own their own storage facilities. Colorado's crop last year was the largest in its history and promises greater this year.

Censorship over all solicitation of funds to protect public.

Census obtained of all women and men with experience in nursing to be ready for federal call.

Third regiment of National Guard organized to be ready for government call.

Organization of a state constabulary force to guard the state and act as peace officers. It may be said that since the war started not a single dollar's worth of Colorado property has been destroyed thru act of an enemy and not one soldier has been asked by the state to guard its property. This is the only state with this record, it is said here.

ST. PAUL, June 14.—Charges that members of the longshoremen's union are infringing upon the rights of various mechanics' unions were made late today by delegates appearing before the adjustment committee of the American Federation of Labor.

It was said the longshoremen were attempting to build up their union numerically, rather than in accordance with the principles of the federation. Negro unionists, appearing before organization committee, stated that in many parts of the country members of their race are receiving lower wages than white employees in the same line of work. Plans for putting on an intensive campaign looking to the organization of negroes also were discussed.

BRYANT WABASH POPULAR JUVENILE STAR. IN HIS "KIDDER AND KO," TODAY AND SATURDAY AT RIALTO



BRYANT WASHBURN PATHE

BRITISH INVASION OF MESOPOTAMIA CREATES NEW TONGUE

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN MESOPOTAMIA, April 15.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Warlike scenes again encompass places made sacred by Biblical stories or association with Biblical characters, along the British lines in this birthplace of civilization.
Going from Nuhut to Hillah, one passes Kufa, with its beautiful mosque, built upon the spot where according to popular belief, Jonah was cast up by the whale. Half an hour later, the traveller comes upon another shrine, the tomb of Ezekiel, revered by Moslem and Jew alike.

Prehistoric Relics
The next relic one passes is Hira Nimrod, a huge mound of earth with a rock-like brick foundation surmounting it, which according to Arab tradition, is all that remains of the Tower of Babel. But here the scientist comes in with his disappointing researches and tells us that it is merely a piece of work dating no further back than Nebuchadnezzar. The tower remains in view until one enters Hillah. Here science and local traditions agree, and one may look upon the identical chamber where Belshazzar saw the handwriting on the wall.

The story of Noah and his flood is a tale easily credible in Mesopotamia. It nearly repeated itself in the first two years of the British struggle toward Bagdad. It takes little imagination to picture the dove vainly seeking a resting-place between Kut and Al Ghadi.

Those who survived the July of 1917 can easily believe the story of Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego, or, if there is any doubt in their minds, it will concern only the artificial origin of the fiery furnace.

Still Babel of Tongues
Babel, the mixing of the tongues and languages, is still in progress in Mesopotamia. Moreover, a new tongue is arising to increase the original confusion, a compact of English, Arabic and French. In the new tongue railroad is called "sheminduffer," a corruption of the French "chemin-de-fer." An automobile is called "afronbill" which is as near as the Arab can get to the English pronunciation.

At Aden the Arabs have coined a verb from an English expletive—"damaul-ai", to abuse, which is conjoined in all the Arab dialects and means—"I damned you." "He damned me," with the proper Arab inflections.

The British soldier, too, is broadening his vocabulary. Two of the commonest Arab words, "mash" or "mo," and "makoo," or there is none, have been adopted into army parlance. In Mesopotamia one may hear the soldiers calling out for a "bil-bellam." Refram in Arabic is a beat, and "bill" is the proposition "to," but Tommy Atkins is never a purist even in his own language.

West Point—Secretary Baker told the West Point graduating class that more than a million Americans will be in service in France in the near future.

CARRIER PIGEONS SAVE MANY LIVES IN AERIAL WARFARE

LONDON, June 14.—Many interesting stories of the work of the carrier pigeons are being added to the records of the admiralty. The birds which number several thousands, have been the means of saving scores of lives, and their work of delivering messages is 95 per cent successful.

A French naval officer flying a seaplane recently was driven down by a German airplane and landed in the sea within range of the enemy coast batteries.

Sheila fell about him, and realizing that he could not be saved, he sent his pigeon out with this message:

"They have got the range. All is over. Vivi is France!"

How the pigeons bring back news of the progress of an engagement is shown by these messages, received at a seaplane station in Flanders:

"A shot down ten miles N. N. E. Nieuport. Send fighters quick. One Hun down. My tank shot."

Shortly after this message was received, apparently from the same aviator:

"Machine turned over. Have jet-propelled everything. Am on wing top. Sea calm. Machine has seemingly steadied. Nothing to sight. I think machine will float a long time. Send small craft at once. Lands 'has' has just made one circuit, but I don't think he saw me. My love to my mother. Tell her I am not worrying. If machine sinks I will swim to the buoy close by."

The crew of another flying boat found itself in difficulty at sea and dispatched a pigeon. The weather was bad, and the bird had to battle against a head wind. He fought his way to the coast line, however, and fell dead a few miles from his home. The message was delivered, and the crew was saved.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14.—Julius S. Wardell, federal collector of internal revenue, took over control of the \$40,000,000 properties of the late Henry Miller, land and cattle baron, today, for non-payment of \$6,947,240.17 in inheritance tax, interest and penalties.

Mr. Wardell announced he would hold the properties until 10 o'clock Sunday, June 23, advertising the properties for sale in the interim.

If the sum sought by the government is not paid by that time, Mr. Wardell said the properties would be offered for public sale in front of the federal customs house here.

75,000 MINERS TAKEN FOR ARMY CAUSE COAL FAMINE

By Milton Bronner

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Consideration of the national coal situation shows the country's need is the greatest in history. The consumption of coal has been on an ascending scale since 1914. We began to manufacture vast quantities of war materials for the allies. When we went into the war in April, 1917, our problem was to start new factories for our own war needs. That meant more coal consumed in factories and by the railroads. We are turning out ships for our navy, for transport of troops and of food and supplies as rapidly as we can. That means more consumption of bunker coal.

Washington doesn't have accurate figures on the consumption of coal. The last compilation on production and distribution issued by the geological survey was dated 1915.

Estimate of Needed Coal
A. W. Calhoun, Garfield's director of bituminous coal distribution, makes the following rough estimate of increased requirements for this year over last: for industrial plants, 35,000,000 tons; for gas and electric utilities, 5,000,000; for railroads, 12,000,000; for bunkering ships, 4,000,000 tons; for substitution of coal for oil in the west, 4,000,000 tons; for domestic use, 5,000,000 tons.

As a sample of the increases in industries he cites 3,000,000 more tons in smokeless powder plants; 13,000,000 more tons in the steel industry exclusive of by-product coal; 5,500,000 more tons in by-product coke ovens, and 1,500,000 more tons in the shipyards. The country could use 650,000,000 tons of soft coal. It will be lucky if it gets 500,000,000. In 1915 the production was 442,624,426. This jumped to 502,518,545 in 1916 and last year it jumped to 544,261,581 tons.

Increased Output
This showing is creditable to the miners when it is remembered they were hampered by short car supply and by ever decreasing numbers of workers. The European war cut down our supply of miners to 80 per cent of normal—many of the Europeans going back to fight. The first draft took over 25,000 bituminous miners. The United States is the only great belligerent that does not exempt its coal miners from military duty.

It is estimated that 75,000 miners in all have left the fields. J. B. Dickson, Garfield's chairman of anthracite distribution, estimates that the production of this coal this year will be 39,000,000 tons, an increase of 5 per cent over last year despite the fact that the draft and other industries have pulled the total of anthracite miners from 177,000 to 145,000.

Curtail Shipments
Estimating that a little over 54,000,000 tons of anthracite will be available for domestic consumption

Grandma Talks About Babies

Have Large Circle of Listeners Who Profit by Her Wisdom and Experience.



In almost any community there is a grand old lady known as Mother's Friend. Not only is she the recipient of her own experience but it was through her recommendation that so many expectant mothers derived the comfort and blessing of this famous remedy.

Mother's Friend is an external application prepared especially for expectant mothers after the formula of a noted family physician. It certainly has a wonderful effect in relieving tension brought about by excessive anxiety, and is a most grateful acknowledgment to the wisdom awaiting birth.

The action of Mother's Friend makes the pregnant woman comfortable. When baby arrives the expectant mother and pain and danger of the child is actually less. Stimulate the nerves and promote the circulation and in a period of discomfort and anxiety, it is a season of calmness and peace.

Mother's Friend is the best thing to prepare for health and comfort of mother and the unborn child. It is a most grateful acknowledgment to the wisdom awaiting birth.

Write to the Bestfield Remedy Co., 1440 Broadway, Atlanta, Ga. for those who cannot visit. We will send you a complete book of 100 pages, and in the meantime we will send you a bottle of Mother's Friend. From this remedy, and this Godly power, you will gain peace and comfort. Mother's Friend should be applied night and morning with the utmost regularity.

the fuel administration has made a state by state allotment based upon the consumption last year. The New England states have been allowed 10,331,000 tons, an increase of 18.73 per cent; the Atlantic states, 31,417,184, an increase of 12.69 per cent;

the central states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan get only 3,481,945, a decrease of 31.73 per cent; the states of Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, which used to get 627,955 tons, get none, and 24 other states get none.

Rheumatism Back on the Job With its Old-time Fury

No Let-Up In Its Torture.
Pretty soon you will be reaching for the liniment bottle again, for the millions of little pain demons that cause Rheumatism are on the war-path. Winter weather seems to awaken them to renewed fury.
But your Rheumatism cannot be rubbed away, because liniments and lotions cannot reach the disease. It is in the blood, and only a remedy that goes deep down into the circulation, and routs out the disease germs, can rid you of this disabling disease.
S. S. S. has given some wonderful results in treating Rheumatism. Being a purely vegetable blood remedy, it purifies the blood of every germ, and thus removes the cause of Rheumatism. Get a bottle to-day at your drugstore, and start on the right treatment that will get results. Free advice about your case can be had by writing to Medical Director, 26 Swift Laboratory, Atlanta, Ga.

A Place of Safety For Liberty Bonds

When you keep your Liberty Bonds, other securities and valuables at home or office, you are running a risk of loss by fire or theft. Give them the proper protection which they should have. Our Vault is the right place because it is Fire and Burglar proof.

The Jackson County Bank

Medford, Ore.

NOTICE To Property Owners!

Pursuant to the recent charter amendment the council has fixed the period from June 1st to July 1st, 1918, as the time during which property owners must either make application to extend time of payment, or pay up all delinquent installments and interest for paving, sewer and water main if they desire to continue under the present plan.

Any information concerning the above will be cheerfully furnished to any one calling at this office.

GUS H. SAMUELS, City Treas.

NOTICE!

Owing to the enormous advance in prices of every thing we use, we are no longer able to do a credit business and meet our obligations, and for that reason on and after the first day of July, 1918, all work will be strictly cash. We hesitate to make this radical change in our method of doing business but hope that our customers will see the necessity of it, as we think it will prove to be the best for them as well as ourselves.

JACKSON COUNTY BLACKSMITH ASS'N.

50,000 Men Wanted By Uncle Sam to Man the Merchant Marine

In order to man the vast number of ships now being launched by the United States Shipping board, the government has issued a call for 50,000 men consisting of sailors, coal passers, cooks, waiters, etc.

Men between the ages of 21 and 30 are wanted and if accepted they will be exempted from military service. Experience not necessary. Applicants are sent to a U. S. Shipping Board School for a month with pay at the rate of \$30 per month with board and uniform. After training pay is advanced to \$45 per month or more depending on the kind of work you do.

The U. S. Shipping board has designated Mr. J. R. Woodford of the Retail Store as Enrolling Agent for the Merchant Marine Service, who will be pleased to give any person interested further information.

When you think of Wheat-Saving foods, think of

POST TOASTIES

SUPERIOR CORN FLAKES

—says Bobby

COAL

We expect to supply at new low rates local coal of first-class quality, free from slate.

For information regarding delivery and prices apply to

Coker Butte Coal M'g Co.

Room 203, First National Bank Bldg. F. H. Coville, Pres. Phone 282.