

GERMAN PRESS OPENS ATTACK ON GENERAL FOCH

AMSTERDAM, Holland, Aug. 16.—On the eve of the great Franco-American offensive on the Marne and the Franco-British drive in Picardy, the German press opened a violent campaign against Marshal Foch, presumably to console and amuse the German public while it awaited the "great victory" Ludendorff had promised them.

General Von Ardenne in a three-column article in the Berlin Tageblatt called "General Foch in the Judgment of his Countrymen and Contemporaries," begins by denoting that Foch is one of the "intellectual giants" of military history, or even one of the dominating characters.

He declares English critics have declared Foch to lack initiative. Then he asserts that Foch is at the head of a "coalition army," all the parts of which represent separate interests, while the English and Americans in particular are in "constant rivalry."

Calls Foch Failure

After a long passage on the supposed using up of the allied reserve army and an elaborate discussion of Foch's alleged lack of an organized staff, General Von Ardenne concludes as follows:

"Finally, when one considers that General Foch tried to give effect to the so-called unity of command by mixing up the separate contingents that he is now reproached—perhaps not entirely without reason—with having too greatly favored the Italian front, and fresh regroupings are now in preparation and partly carried out, one must admit that General Foch has not quite corresponded to the ideal which the imagination of the French and the Italians had made of him. In any case, the 67-year-old leader has not got a bed of roses."

The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger, in an article headed, "More Bloodletting," says:

Inspired Criticism

"It is evident from the simultaneous and similar attacks of the French on the Aisne that it was not of their own initiative that the English on the Lys engaged in partial attacks, which were too strong for mere reconnaissances and too weak for an offensive, with even the slightest prospect of success. Doubtless both operations were the results of Foch's deliberations, and it would not be surprising if the fresh and bloody losses were considerably to increase the dissatisfaction about Foch's achievement which can no longer be hushed up either in Paris or London. It is true that Foch has the strong support of Clemenceau, who can hardly drop the generalissimo without exposing himself to the reproach of having insisted upon his appointment."

Both the articles quoted are obviously inspired by the German general staff.

BRITAIN TO AID DYE INDUSTRY

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Government backing for the British dye industry to aid in fighting that of the Germans after the war is promised.

Sir Albert Stanley, president of the board of trade, in an address recently said the government is prepared to make loans to dye manufacturers and grant them appropriations outright to meet the increased cost of buildings and equipment.

The government, he added, has decided that the importation of all dyes, except under license, should be prohibited for at least ten years.

The development of dye-making has been hampered by the demand on it for the supply of explosives. Germany's pre-war monopoly of the dye business has been of inestimable value to it for this purpose. The government has already granted a subsidy to a limited company around which was to be grouped the principal dye-making concerns, but the object has not yet been attained.

Therefore, said Sir Albert, a change has become necessary if Great Britain is to be independent of Germany for dyes after the war. By co-operation and government assistance this can be brought about.

PRICE OF GERMAN MARRIAGES GOING UP

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 16.—Getting married in Germany has become a pretty expensive business since the war started. The fee for simple marriages has gone up from 12 to 18 marks (\$4.50), while anything on a grand scale costs 35 marks (\$8.75). Even baptisms have suffered the same treatment.

AFGHANISTAN READY FOR HUN WHEN HE COMES

LONDON, Aug. 16.—It is known that pan-German expansion plans of the kaiser call for the conquest of Afghanistan as a step toward India, but when the Germans reach that little nation and start their steamroller crushing process, they won't find it easy.

The paramount factor in the lives of the natives, say recent advices from India, is their state of military preparedness. Out of political chaos a new Afghanistan was created by Abdur Rahman, father of the present Amir, or ruler, who fought his way to the throne and immediately reorganized the scattered army.

The Germans helped him, it is true but if they figure on occupying the nation without a battle they will be mistaken. Rahman introduced a system of compulsory military training, translating the British military manuals into Persian and Pushtoo for his army. He hired Turkish officers to drill his men and built forts all over his kingdom, especially along its frontiers.

He established arsenals, bought guns and munitions from the British built storehouses for emergency storing of foodstuffs, and built strategic roads over the most passable parts of his kingdom. His plan was to raise an army of 1,000,000 men.

The present ruler has carried on this work, until now Afghanistan is well fortified against invasion of its soil by any nation.

PUGILIST SWINGS HUN KNOCK OUT

PARIS, Aug. 16.—Forced in close bayonet fighting to use the butt of his gun across the head of a boeuf to lay him low, Terry Murphy, the Pittsburg lightweight, unable to recover his gun rapidly enough, next swung with his right fist upon a German lieutenant who was ready to draw upon him and knocked the Hun into unconsciousness. It was Terry's first knockout in France.

Terry's unit was brigaded with the French in the sector about Chateau Thierry. He was one of hundreds of volunteers from his regiment to seek duty in the front line.

It was the intention at first to have the volunteers proceed brigaded with a French battalion. They were given their proper formation and told to advance with the French poilus only to a certain point, the idea being to familiarize them with actual fire. Further advance was to be made by the poilus, leaving the American volunteers behind. At the point where they were to stop, they were overcome with eagerness, went right along with the poilus and made a creditable showing.

MALTA GIVES 24,000 MEN TO AID BRITAIN

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Since the beginning of the war the Island of Malta has given 24,000 men to the British air service, motor drivers' corps, artillery, labor battalions and the navy.

SHYLOCKS ROBBING BRITISH TOMMIES WITH HIGH INTEREST

LONDON, Aug. 16.—"Shylocks," or usurious money lenders, have become so rapacious in the British army that a demand that they be suppressed is being heard.

Thousands of men drafted into the army have sources of income apart from their army pay, and it is from these that the "Shylocks" come. Many of them were money lenders before they entered the army. Although it is against the army regulations for non-commissioned officers to lend or to borrow from privates, there is scarcely a battalion in the army which does not have a "Shylock."

Men who have been accustomed to receiving large salaries in private life often spend their few shillings of army pay the day after they receive it. This is the money lender's opportunity. He has his "touts," and the price of an introduction to him usually is a pint of beer at the canteen.

The Shylocks charge a varying rate of interest for their loans, but they average about 50 per cent, and the loans must be paid within a week. They make loans as high as \$25 to the soldier who is "broke," and get in return about \$37.50.

And the money lenders take care not to incur any "bad debts." They make a friend of the sergeant or sergeant-major of the company and when the borrower gets in over his head, an official word from this officer usually results in the distracted private writing home for money to pay the Shylock.

KEEP THE SPRAY RIGS IN ACTION

At the present time the second brood of codling moths are doing their maximum amount of egg laying. There is only 10 to 15 days in the percentage of moths since the 15th of July and from all indications moths will be as plentiful for the next 30 days. It is necessary to keep the spray rigs in growing thoroughness with a quantity of lead. This is especially necessary in the districts where worms have been very common for the past year or more. Make it a point to have your spray applications about three weeks apart. This will probably be the last application needed for late years.

(Signed) C. C. CATE, County Pathologist.

FANATICAL WOMEN GIVEN JAIL SENTENCE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Twenty-six women who have been defying the police in women's party demonstration on the square opposite the White House, protesting against the senate's delay in acting on the suffrage amendment were given jail sentences in the police court today when they refused to pay fines.

NEWLY RICH IN GERMANY OFFEND POORER CLASSES

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 16.—(By the Associated Press.)—The moral deterioration of the German nation in consequence of wartime trials is greatly troubling clear minded observers of the Fatherland. The Lutheran Synod of Berlin the other day called a special meeting to discuss how to deal with the dissolute ways of the thousands of young munition workers, male and female, who habitually squander their high wages in riotous living and immorality. It was agreed that most of the youth of the country seemed to be entirely beyond control.

Much has already been written about the unsafety of the public streets, and the general callous indifference to the sufferings of others. This seems to apply to the whole of Germany.

"Every man's hand seems to be against his neighbor," the Cologne Gazette despairingly exclaims, and it devotes a whole article to the intense if latent anger of the populace at the extortions to which it is subjected by the unscrupulous method of tradesmen, who, in their turn are made the victims of deficient government control and the usurious practices of producers.

The Newly Rich Offend

Popular discontent is fanned by announcements of extravagant profits such as those made by a meat firm which supplies the army. It operated with a capital of a million marks and in one year netted a profit of 722,633 marks.

Sarcastic comment abounds in respect of the newly rich who flaunt their recently acquired wealth in the faces of their less-favored fellow citizens. The vulgarian who at a restaurant calls for "three times a portion of whatever is most expensive" is a standing type.

Another feature is the phenomenal demand for real estate by war profiteers whose aim is to become "lord of a manor." The German Tageszeitung the other day contained no fewer than 25 advertisements for country estates wanted at once, from 1,000 to 2,500 acres, price no object, although land has risen to double, and sometimes treble, the pre-war times prices.

Poor Suffered

All these things serve to embitter the helpless poorer classes to a degree the danger of which has not escaped the attention of the powers that be, as witness recent arrangements made at Munster, Westphalia, where the service of the clergy has been enlisted by the official war food department to keep down the growing popular discontent over the food difficulties.

Even the Rheinisch Westphalian Gazette, which gives publicity to this interesting piece of news, expresses the fear that the last few months preceding the harvest will be an exceedingly trying time, and for this reason the war food department wishes to remain in constant touch with the minor clergy, so as to have the benefit of their observations among the people.

With reference to this, the socialist Vorwaerts prophetically exclaims, "after the war there will be only two camps—war profiteers and out and out socialists."



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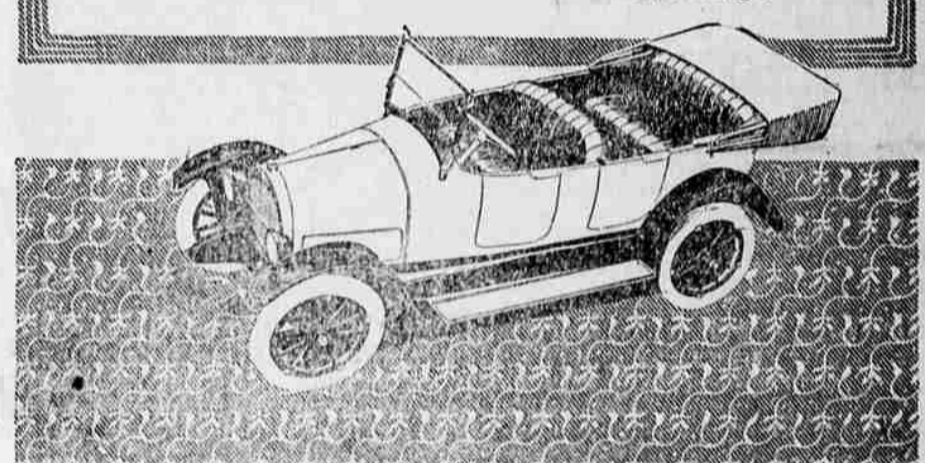
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Medford, Oregon, Jan 13, 1917 TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: This is to certify that I, the undersigned, had very severe stomach trouble and had been bothered for several years and last August was not expected to live, and hearing of Gim Chung (whose Herb Store is at 214 South Front street, Medford) I decided to get herbs for my stomach trouble, and I started to feeling better as soon as I used them and today am a well man and can heartily recommend anyone afflicted as I was to see Gim Chung and try his Herbs. (Signed) W. R. JOHNSON, Witness: M. A. Anderson, Medford S. B. Holmes, Eagle Point, Wm. Lewis, Eagle Point, W. L. Childreth, Eagle Point, C. E. Moore, Eagle Point, J. V. McIntyre, Eagle Point, Geo. B. Von der Hellen, Eagle Point, Thos. E. Nichols, Eagle Point, Friday, June 28th, War Savings Day

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