

JAP LEADER OF ALLIED FORCES VETERAN FIGHTER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—At the Japanese embassy, there is much nodding of heads and smiling at the mention of General Kikuzo Otani's name—which is the embassy's way of saying what a fine man the ranking officer of the allies' Russian expedition really is.

General Otani is regarded as one of the most brilliant officers in the Japanese army, qualified by temperament and experience to lead the forces which are going to the aid of the Russian people.

In plain American, he would be called a "soldier of the old school." He is essentially a fighter. As a member of the army council, he has a responsible share in the deliberations of Japan's supreme military body. He was summoned to that duty from Tsien-Chiaow, where he was governor-general.

To visualize him, think of a sturdy, straight-backed person with a Fred Funston jaw and a Marse Henry Watterson mustache. The mustache is gray. General Otani has just passed his sixty-second year. But he is as active as a junior subaltern.

As leader of the Japanese army in the Russian expedition he will cover more or less familiar ground. He was a brigade commander in the Russo-Japanese war. It is not felt here, however, that there will be any recalcitrant memory among the Slavs because of that former connection.

In the war between China and Japan, 20 years ago, Otani was chief of staff. He has a splendid record of efficiency, having come up thru the ranks from a second lieutenant—his rank when he graduated from the military academy, Tokio, 39 years ago. He was made a full general two years ago.

In his capacity as ranking officer, he will be in close touch with the commanders of the various allied armies composing the expedition. Officials of the Japanese embassy say he will in every way fulfill the exacting of that trying position.

NEW GAME LAWS PROMULGATED BY CANADIAN TREATY

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Regulations governing the taking of migratory birds, adopted as a result of international action binding on the United States and Canada, were promulgated by the president of the United States on July 31. The new law gives effect to the terms of the treaty which effectually protects such birds in most of the North American continent, and in the main there are only slight changes in the law as it existed before the treaty.

Under its provisions there is no spring open season, and the fall open season is made more uniform throughout the country. Nevertheless, the several states have the right under the terms of the act to make and enforce their own regulations when these are not inconsistent with the federal rulings, but such state regulations may not act to afford additional protection to migratory birds, and not to extend the open seasons beyond those just promulgated, nor to authorize methods of taking birds not sanctioned in the federal act.

Main Features of Law

The uniform open season in general covers the period between September 1 and January 31, with a period not exceeding 3 1/2 months for individual species, but there are slight exceptions to these dates in certain areas of the shorebird season in certain New England and middle Atlantic states, which opens August 16 and closes November 20. The sale of migratory birds is prohibited except of those propagated under permits issued by the secretary of agriculture, and uniform bag limits are set for the entire country. Sportsmen may not ship more than two days' bag limit in any calendar week.

At the same time provision is made for the collection of birds for scientific purposes, and under extraordinary conditions federal permits may be issued to kill migratory birds should they become injurious to agricultural interests.

Provides for Game Farms

Liberal provisions are included also for the propagation of migratory waterfowl on game farms and preserves, and the sale of birds so bred and reared is authorized as a part of the program for increasing the food supply. This paves the way for building up an industry which has already shown possibilities of marked success. Many species of waterfowl can be profitably raised in captivity, either on land unsuited to farming, or in connection with other farm operations.

The department says that many persons have been deterred from engaging in this business because there were no suitable laws governing or fostering the enterprise. It is hoped that this action by the federal government will lead to uniform and appropriate state legislation governing game farming. Such legislation is urgent because no migratory birds, except those reared under permit, can

BLIND SOLDIERS BEING TAUGHT TO WORK AND PLAY

(By George B. Newland.)

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 21.—"Reconstruction," they call it, of the blind soldier. And it is that literally, because it starts from the soul and includes the mind and the body.

This most delicate of all war relief work has just been begun at Roland Park hospital near here.

The sightless boy must be made to feel that he is a useful, productive citizen in his most precious faculty. Science alone cannot turn the trick for him. That's why, among the blind soldiers, forming the first "reconstruction class" at Roland Park, a period of mental readjustment is now being experienced.

There are only eight of them. Soon there will be many more, and preparations for accommodating the expected ones are being rushed. At present the work is being carried on in a beautiful private home, donated, together with the use of a 90-acre estate, by Garrett T. Harrison. An experienced instructor, O. H. Barrett, is in charge.

The eight soldiers take a vast interest in all that goes on. One lad is brimming over with enthusiasm because he has learned to write.

Typewriting, basket weaving, piano tuning and highly skilled technical arts are on the curriculum. Recreation is an important phase of the school. Football games are played daily. You should see them "kicking" off and then following the course of the ball by means of hearing! Soon they will be boxing in a regular boxing alley, and roller skating and splashing in a nine foot deep pool in the gymnasium building.

"The sightless soldier will always be placed in the field wherever mental and physical conditions will have the greatest play," said Instructor Barrett. "It's a wonderful condition and can't always be duplicated without experimenting."

"The attitude of members of a blind is important. We see let us give these boys a part of their life. They don't want it. They want to be given a chance to prove their usefulness."

now he sold an airplane in the United States.

Some Wholly Proved

The new law gives cautious protection to all insectivorous birds, band-tailed pigeons, cranes, wood ducks, and other ducks, swans, curlew, upland plover, and all shorebirds, except the black-billed and golden plovers, Wilson's snipe or jack snipe, woodcock and the greater and lesser yellowlegs, and to certain non-game birds such as terns, gulls, grebes, gull-broods, herons, loons, puffins, terns, and the like.

No night hunting is allowed, the killing or wounding of migratory birds between sunset and a half hour before sunrise being prohibited.

YANKEE TROOPS VISIT HISTORICAL SPOTS IN FRANCE

HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN TROOPS WITH THE BRITISH FORCES IN FRANCE, Aug. 21.—American soldiers during their brief leisure moments, are wandering through ruins and over fields made familiar to students of history by centuries of wars and revolutions. Some of them have already fought on the scene of some of Napoleon's operations in the region of the Marne.

Some are training over ground where the Normans fought the French and where the French fought the Spaniards. Later, they will, perhaps, be marching in line of battle over the country where the French and the Germans have fought again and again and where they will help the French and the British and the last of the wars to devastate the smiling valleys of France for centuries to come.

Nearly the entire history of France is pictured over the areas occupied by the Americans in ancient chair-heaps which, along with object lessons in history will give the attentive soldier an enlarged appreciation of art and architecture.

Asked to what extent the men were profiting from these opportunities, an officer of the American forces said that after getting located the soldier takes the first opportunity to explore the neighborhood. To use one of the British terms that are taking root among the overseas men they "push off" into all the nooks and corners. If their conceptions of what they see are often vague at first they soon get the habit of observation which develops into taste and in a goodly number of cases becomes a study.

STORY OF GERMAN BARBARITY TOLD U-BOAT VICTIM

LONDON, July 31.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.) Nine sailors, four of whom were dying of wounds, left by a German submarine commander to perish on a ramshackle raft in the North sea where eight of them died in the story of Hun barbarity told by Haakon Ohlsson, the sole survivor of the Norwegian bark Eglinton, now recovering in a British naval hospital. When near death, Ohlsson was rescued by a British motor boat patrolling in Helgoland light.

The Eglinton was carrying coal to Norway when attacked by the submarine firing shrapnel. The captain's right arm was shattered, the steward was badly wounded in the leg, a seaman was shot thru the body, and the second mate's arm was torn by splinters.

The ship filled rapidly but the crew put out a raft made of five planks and supported by barrels. A barrel of water and a case of biscuits were placed on the raft. The submarine came up, fired into the sinking bark and passed within twenty feet of the unfortunates as it circled about the raft.

"Not a word did the Huns say to us," said Ohlsson, "altho they could see our wounded and the plight we were in. There was a stiff breeze blowing and I expected the raft to break up. The submarine steamed away."

The wounded seaman died soon afterward and we threw his body overboard. The next morning, after a sleepless night for all, the steward died and then the second mate. We shoved their bodies into the water also. On the third day the captain died. Then I must have lost count of time, for on the afternoon of the fourth day I found myself alone with the chief mate.

"I did my best to cheer him up, but he only said, 'I am going down into the cabin to get my pipe,' and I knew his mind was going. He died that afternoon, and I managed to get the body clear of the raft."

One of the barrel buoys had bulged and that end of the raft settled low in the water. Brine got into the biscuits and into the barrel of fresh water.

"I was alone on the raft for five days," Ohlsson went on. "I didn't see a single ship all that time. I must have been a little delirious, because I'd lose count of the hours. I was wet thru. At night I would hear the water swishing round me and then I would sleep."

On the ninth day he heard distant firing. He managed to get to his knees to look around him. There was the British patrol boat. When Ohlsson was taken aboard he collapsed.

According to the Petit Journal, a proposal to establish aerial postal services between Paris and St. Nazaire, and between Paris, Marseilles and Nice is under consideration.

IRISH SLOW IN VOLUNTEERING FOR WAR SERVICE

DUBLIN, July 31.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.) America's participation in the war is the trump card used by the Irish recruiting council formed to put into effect the government's offer to accept 50,000 voluntary recruits from Ireland in place of three or four times that number of conscripts.

They are publishing widely the declarations of American cardinals, archbishops and bishops and evidence of cordial participation in the war by Irish Catholic Americans. They point out that the war is as much America's and France's as it is England's and urge Irishmen to take a fair share in it.

So far, they seem to have made only a slight impression. Nationalists declare that if Ireland is to take an active part in the war it must first have home rule.

The Ulster party is willing to accept conscription.

According to the latest announcement of the government policy the result may be three months hence, the forcible application of the government policy everywhere in Ireland outside northeast Ulster. It has been decided to divide Ireland into ten areas and to apportion to each the share of the fifty thousand recruits to be furnished. Any area which furnishes its quota will be held to have satisfied the claim upon it, and will be thereafter free from the application of conscription. It is regarded as certain that Belfast and the northeast area will readily provide its share of the voluntary recruits, and doubted whether any other part of Ireland will do so.

The result would be that the only part of Ireland which now declares its willingness to accept conscription would be the only part free from it. The rest of Ireland would be a chaos of violent opposition and resistance.

U.S. ACCOMPLISHES VAST TASK FOR ARMY IN FRANCE

PARIS, Aug. 21.—The American army in France is rapidly pushing to completion the greatest and longest scheme of communication ever used in warfare. The way it has overcome colossal obstacles and multiplied handicaps in perfecting the system seems almost incredible as it is now in full operation.

For instance, out of the waste lands adjacent to an old French port American engineers have built a splendid line of modern docks, where every day new ships are pouring forth their cargoes of men and war machinery. A huge new warehouse system at this point is also nearing completion and taking care of the great flood of supplies.

In the same coast town the Americans have installed motor operation and cold storage plants, a motor reception park, and quarters for storing supplies for ordnance and aviation forces.

The railway yards in this vicinity have a trackage of 200 miles. Work is well advanced on a new car assembly shop, where 20 or more freight cars are turned out every day. Another assembly plant has been erected to handle all-steel cars transported from America in parts.

Not far from this little port work is about completed on a 20,000-bed hospital, the largest yet constructed in France. In the same section is an immense new artillery camp ready for several brigades of artillery to occupy it. It includes a large re-mount camp with capacity for several thousand horses. The work on all these projects owes its success largely to the capable and intelligent direction of the American executives in charge of it.

These port communication centers are great affairs today, but they are so worked out as to be capable of almost unlimited expansion if necessary. This is highly important in view of the tendency toward pooling of French, British and American supplies and efforts, which may easily resolve the American base ports into main reserve centers from which their channels of distribution will radiate directly to railheads on all parts of the front.

On his return last night he said he was satisfied with the progress made.

CORBETT PLANNING BASEBALL TOUR

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—James J. Corbett, former champion heavyweight pugilist, is planning the organization of two all-star teams of baseball players who do not have to work and have them tour the country in benefit games for war funds. He has asked Christy Mathewson and Ty Cobb to act as managers. Cobb, however, if he carries out his announced intention, will join the marines as soon as the baseball season ends.

AIR CAMERA VITAL TO WINNING WAR

PARIS, Aug. 21.—The present allied offensives are giving prominence to the important part the air photographer is playing in the plans of the strategists. He has indeed become the eyes of the "eyes of the army."

Surprise attacks now lie entirely in the hands of the army with the numerically superior aerial photographers, as the recent attacks of Foch's armies demonstrated.

All constructions of tactical importance are immediately noticed by the aerial expert above with the aid of his four-foot camera. Trench railways, dumps, battery positions and communication trenches are recorded in detail by cameras which are often more than 15,000 feet in the air.

To the bomber this is of inestimable value. Furnished with the location of the object he is to destroy, be it ammunition dump, railway junction or airfield hangar, he finds his path laid out for him by the aerial observer.

CLEMENCEAU VISITS AISNE BATTLE LINE

PARIS, Aug. 21.—(Havas Agency.)—Premier Clemenceau visited the fighting front yesterday and saw the first results of General Mangin's successful attack between the Oise and the Aisne. On his return last night he said he was satisfied with the progress made.

Ugly, Unsightly Pimples Are Signals of Bad Blood

Give Heed to the Warning. Pimples on the face and other parts of the body are warnings from Nature that your blood is sluggish and impoverished. Sometimes they foretell eczema, boils, blisters, scaly eruptions and other skin disorders that burn like flames of fire.

They mean that your blood needs S. S. S. to purify it and cleanse it of these impure accumulations that can cause unlimited trouble. This remedy is the greatest vegetable blood purifier known, and contains no minerals or chemicals to injure the most delicate skin.

Go to your drugstore, and get a bottle of S. S. S. today, and get rid of those unsightly and disgusting pimples, and other skin irritations. And it will cleanse your blood thoroughly. If you wish special medical advice, you can obtain it without charge by writing to Medical Director, 29 Swift Laboratory, Atlanta, Georgia.

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