

20 MILLIONS IN RUSSIA FACE EXTERMINATION

Knowledge That Famine, Cholera and Disease Would Take Terrible Toll of Life, Caused Allies to Intervene to End Intolerable Conditions Existing Under Regime of Anarchy.

(By Harold Edwin Bechtel.)

LONDON, Aug. 22.—Intervention in Russia comes on the heels of information to the allied powers that before next summer 20,000,000 people would die in European and Asiatic Russia if the terrible conditions prevailing were allowed to continue.

This estimate was given the allies by men officially described as "good judges."

Starvation Threatens

Starvation, cholera and other diseases arising from bad sanitation and malnutrition, and slaughters of conflicting groups of Russians, were the causes that would take the terrible toll of human life, according to the information furnished the allies.

These figures were in the hands of the allied diplomats before the allied warships and troops were sent to the Murman coast, and of course before the decision for intervention in Siberia.

According to the British view, while allied intervention will thus be a mercy expedition, the allies will be in a most favorable position with the Russian millions if, by some sort of organization, they can bring relief to the people, after the chaos that the Germans and their tools among the Bolsheviks stirred up.

Time Is Opportune

In this connection it should be remembered that agreement between the allies and the Murman council provides that the people are to be furnished with food and financial assistance from allied countries.

Intervention therefore comes at a psychological moment, according to the view taken in British circles. The time could hardly have been more opportune.

Suffering, and sick of the fight for a mere existence that the made-in-Germany disorganization has brought them, the people of Russia are represented as ready for almost anything that resembles order and organization.

If the allies are able to set up order and help the Russian millions get food, a long step toward the re-establishment of a battle line in the east will be taken.

And with the swinging of the "odds" from the central powers to the allied powers, Germany now stands to lose in far greater degree than the allies, by any diversion from the main show in the west.

The allies, the London Times points out, "go in as friends of the Russian people, and it is for the Russian people to choose what government they will have."

Czecho-Slovaks' Part

Intervention in Russia has been made possible by the 100,000 Czecho-Slovak soldiers who have occupied more than 2500 miles of the Trans-Siberian railway from Pensa, in the heart of European Russia, to Lake Baikal, in Siberia.

The Czecho-Slovaks, whose aid to the allied cause is, the Times says, "are yet but imperfectly appreciated by allied opinion" are men who were forcibly drawn by the Hapsburgs to fight Russia. On many occasions they refused to fight those whose cause they recognized as their own and large numbers went over to the Russian ranks, particularly after the revolution.

When the Bolshevik rule sent conditions from bad to worse, the Czecho-Slovaks kept up their organization and still nourished their hope to be of service against the German masters.

They soon found they could serve by setting themselves counter to the German schemes of penetration and exploitation in European Russia. They did that. And then they spread their organization eastward, helping the people in local districts and extending their power until it now forms the groundwork for allied aid for Russia.

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WILSON LIKELY TO TALK POLITICS BEFORE ELECTION

(By Milton Bronner.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Before fall President Wilson will get into the fight to control the next congress and will ask the country to give him a democratic majority in sympathy not only with his plan for conducting the war, but also with the great reconstruction schemes he has in mind after peace comes.

For some time now Democrats all over the country have been worried about the Wilsonian attitude. They saw him ask Henry Ford, republican, to run for the senate in Michigan, and they noted that he gave his tacit support to such republicans as Borah of Idaho, Nelson of Minnesota and Kenyon of Iowa. Instead of giving his O. K. to any democrats so far—save W. J. Harris, senatorial candidate in Georgia—he has contented himself with opposing Congressman Slayden of Texas, who at once got out of the race for re-nomination, and with asking the voters to defeat Vardaman of Mississippi and Hardwick of Georgia.

Democrats Aroused

I understand that the result of this has been a perfect flood of mail at the White House asking whether the president doesn't care for democratic control of congress. Democrats are asking whether he subscribes to the doctrine of the Indiana republican platform, drafted under the watchful eyes of National Chairman Will Hays, in which the claim is made that the G. O. P. is the real war party, has given the president the best support, and, therefore, should be put in charge of congress.

No one can speak by the card for the president, but let's lay down this prediction: Some time before late fall the president will in a letter for publication answer one of his anxious inquiring democratic friends. He will make clear the following things:

Guess on Opinions

First—He thinks the republican party is still the party of special interests and of reaction, as indicated by the leadership and dominance of such people as Boies Penrose of Pennsylvania.

Second—He decidedly thinks the Democratic party is the party of the plain people, the party whose leadership consists of forward looking men.

Third—That quite as important as winning the war decisively is the necessity of having in mind a definite plan of national reconstruction when the peace comes. It is very probable that the president will go into some considerable exposition of just what reconstruction measures he has in mind. Part of these have already been outlined in the democratic state platform of Indiana. The question of railroad control, water power development, arid lands, the future of the returning soldiers, all these may be touched upon.

President Wilson expects to make some speeches this fall in support of the Fourth Liberty loan. He will probably give the country in full his vision of what needs to be done after the war is over.

And it is not improbable that after this Liberty loan tour, he may be induced to make one or two speeches in which he will set forth in a forward manner why he would like to have his own party in control in congress during the crucial and critical remaining years of his term in office.

MIKADO PROBES RIOTS OVER RICE

TOKIO, Monday, Aug. 19.—(By the Associated Press.) The emperor has suspended his holiday at the imperial villa at Nikko and will return to Tokyo August 21, on account of developments in the political situation growing out of disturbances over the price of rice.

The Genro and political leaders also will gather in Tokyo.

Prediction is made by the newspapers that the cabinet will tender its resignation when the disturbances have ceased.

Latest official advices show that rioting has stopped in the large cities altho it appears to be spreading to remote towns and villages.

AUSTRIANS DESERT BY THE THOUSANDS

ROME, Aug. 22.—Deserters from the Austrian army arriving in Italy report that desertions are causing the greatest alarm to the Hapsburgs. In the month of May more than 24,000 deserted. Few are recaptured, despite the fact that a high price is laid on their heads.

WHAT TO PAY LOCAL DEALERS FOR GROCERIES

August 19, 1918.

The lower figures under "consumer pays" are the maximum prices that should be charged by "cash and carry" stores, and the higher figures maximums that should not be exceeded by stores giving credit, delivery, and similar services.

Wheat flour in 49 lb. sack, retailer pays \$2.70; consumer pays \$2.90 to \$3.00.

Rye flour, per 10 lb. sack, retailer pays 68c; consumer pays 72c to 74c.

Corn flour, retailer pays 71c to 72c; consumer pays 94c to 95c.

Corn meal, yellow, per 10 lb. sack, retailer pays 63c; consumer pays 76c to 80c.

Corn grits and hominy, per 10 lb. sack, retailer pays 69c; consumer pays 82c to 87c.

Corn grits and hominy, per 1 1/4 lb. package, retailer pays 16 2/3; package; consumer pays 20c to 21c.

Rolls oats, per 3 lb. bag, retailer pays 73c; consumer pays 91c to \$1.00.

Barley flour, ordinary grade, retailer pays \$12.40; consumer pays 71c to 8c lb.

Corn starch, edible, ordinary grade, retailer pays 10c lb.; consumer pays 12 1/2c to 13 1/2c lb.

Rice, ordinary grade, retailer pays 12c lb.; consumer pays 15c to 17c lb.

Granulated sugar, retailer pays 8 1/2c lb.; consumer pays 10c lb.

Beans, dried, white, retailer pays 11 1/2c lb.; consumer pays 14c to 15c lb.

Beans, dried, red, retailer pays 9c lb.; consumer pays 11c to 12 1/2c lb.

Evaporated milk, large size, retailer pays 13c can; consumer pays 15 1/2c to 16 1/2c.

Lard substitutes, ordinary grade, in tins, retailer pays 27c lb.; consumer pays 30c to 35c lb.

Canned corn, standard No. 1, ordinary grade, retailer pays 13 1/2c can; consumer pays 20c to 22c can.

Canned tomatoes, standard No. 2, ordinary grade, retailer pays 11c can; consumer pays 14c to 15c can.

Canned peas, standard No. 2, ordinary grade, retailer pays 12c can; consumer pays 15c to 16c can.

Canned parsnips and beans, No. 2, ordinary grade, retailer pays 12 1/2c can; consumer pays 15c to 16c can.

Prunes, local, retailer pays 20c lb.; consumer pays 17c to 18c lb.

Dried peaches, retailer pays 13 1/2c lb.; consumer pays 15 1/2c to 16c lb.

Dried peaches, local, retailer pays 10c lb.; consumer pays 13 1/2c to 14 1/2c.

Evaporated apricots, California, retailer pays 22c lb.; consumer pays 30c to 32c lb.

Corn syrup, per 10 lb. can, ordinary grade, retailer pays 35c; consumer pays \$1.04 to \$1.10 can.

Butter, per roll, retailer pays \$1.00 to \$1.06; consumer pays \$1.10 to \$1.20 roll.

Eggs, per doz., retailer pays 40c to 42 1/2c; consumer pays 45c to 47 1/2c.

Potatoes, retailer pays 3c to 4c lb.; consumer pays 5c lb.

Cheese, retailer pays 27 1/2c; consumer pays 35c to 40c lb.

Report overcharges to price interpreting board.

This price list showing weekly range of prices will appear weekly in this paper on this date.

Jackson County Price Interpreting Board.

EAWLES MOORE, Chairman.

PUTNAM LEADING AMERICAN ACE IN AIR FIGHTING

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 22.—(By the Associated Press.)

The story of Lieutenant David E. Putnam of Newton, Mass., the leading ace of American aviation, as he tells it, gives the impression that there is nothing extraordinary in the making of a star of the air fleet. Of the big things that he has done, he tells in so quiet a way that they appear ordinary. His greatest flight took place on June 5, when he engaged 10 Germans and shot down five of them.

A year ago he was feeling his way on a Panguin, the machine that is given to all beginners because it cannot fly off the ground. Now his average is three victories a month, having destroyed 20 enemy planes and an observation balloon since his debut, Dec. 20, 1917. Not all of these have been officially recorded.

Ardent Aggressiveness

Putnam shows in the air the same ardent aggressiveness that the Germans have been grieved to observe in our infantry. Like a great many new flyers, he sailed boldly over the lines far into the territory occupied by the Germans to provoke battle. In consequence a number of his victories could not be officially confirmed and the risks were largely increased. Twice he has had to plane back over the lines with his motor out of commission and his machine shot up.

After seven months' training and one month's service at the front he fought his first battle and won it on January 19. Wally Winter, of Chicago, flying in the same patrol, said Putnam saved him during this fight.

Putnam now says he was the man who was saved by Winter. Flying in a high wind that bore him over into the enemy's territory he sighted two German planes below him, making for the French lines. He dove after them and at one of 2,000 yards height. Then he discovered that the other German was maneuvering above him and that Wally Winter was coming down followed by two more of the enemy. He took height to meet Winter and the Germans abandoned the fight.

Machine Turns Turtle

A curious accident in his second fight, January 27, gave Putnam the unpleasant sensation of being at his adversary's mercy. He made such a sharp dive after his man that his machine turned turtle and all his spare ammunition fell out. He had fired his last cartridge from his gun when the German wobbled and crashed about two miles inside the German lines. Putnam's last shot had done for him.

A week later he had another narrow escape when in a fight with four two-seaters his machine was shot almost to pieces. He just managed to dive under his adversaries and plane back to the French lines.

Putnam began work with the squadron of Lieutenant Madon on a monoplane March 14, and the same day ran into a patrol of 15 Germans. Knowing he had the advantage in speed, he decided to make a quick attack, then dive. All the Germans followed him down, one of them, at least, in a dizzy nose spin, making the third success officially credited to him. The next day he downed a two-seater in a fight with two; his gun

jammed and he had to dive away from the second.

Battle in Air

One of his hardest and longest combats was on April 11, when he engaged four two-seaters during 35 minutes. One of them crashed. The afternoon of the following day he ran into one of the German "circuses;" there were six in the group and he got two of them. These made five adversaries shot down between March 14 and April 12 from a monoplane.

Engaged at close quarters with a two-seater on May 15 he got near enough to see the German gunner fall forward on his quick trier when he sent a bullet home. Putnam was brought down himself for the first time June 2, but without personal danger. He was one of two fighters protecting two reconnoitering machines when he sighted 11 Germans. He signalled but the reconnoitering planes continued their course. Two minutes later the Germans came on in two groups, one of five above and one of six below. The reconnoitering planes dove for their lives and Putnam for the first time in his career gave himself up for lost.

Pursuing the Hun

One of the Germans had succeeded in cutting off the reconnoitering planes. Putnam dove and dove him down. Another German dove at the second reconnoiterer and Putnam followed him. The German "put his nose up," which in aviation parlance means that he made a steep upward turn, and put three bullets into Putnam's motor. He got one in return that sent him down in a crashing slide on the wing. Meanwhile the six machines in the higher group were firing and one of their bullets went through the machine within half an inch of Putnam's foot. His motor was now out of commission and he was looking for two disasters at once—a fall of 4,000 yards and the final bullet.

Again the Germans abandoned just as they were about to get him and he managed to fall just softly enough to break nothing but "wood." The great fight that made Putnam famous in France was over the battlefield of Rheims on June 5. In half an hour's combat he shot down five of an enemy squadron of 10 abattresses. It was close and difficult work for the Germans maneuvered skillfully and close in on him until he could see pilots gleamly in their seats as their machines passed under him. He waved his hand to one of them and the German returned the salute in the thick of the fight. All Putnam says about it is that he kept out of range as best he could and watched closely every chance to fire. He finally got into a good position and the German machines began to fall. Five of them crashed before the fight was over.

June 14 Putnam got three out of six Fokkers and the next day shot down one of two German observing planes. He was about to put out of this on account of jammed guns when one of his adversaries pulled up at a sharp angle, fired ten shots, turned over and fell two hundred yards; then the other machine broke in the air and crashed. Since then Putnam has accounted for an observation balloon, and, on June 30, another enemy plane.

Peat and chalk are being used for briquetting in Canada.

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FAMOUS QUEBEC BRIDGE STANDS FINAL TEST

QUEBEC, Aug. 22.—The famous Quebec bridge over the St. Lawrence river, which collapsed twice during the course of construction, passed its final test yesterday when two trains weighing approximately 14,000,000 pounds, were run out on the central span simultaneously. The bridge, completed and ready for use, ranks as one of the world's greatest engineering feats.

ST. PAUL AVIATOR KILLED IN ACCIDENT IN ITALY

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Ensign Allan L. Nichols, U. S. N. R. E., of St. Paul, was killed in an airplane accident in Italy August 17, the navy department announced today. He had served with the naval aviation forces abroad since last March.

LONDON TO EXTEND HER DOCK SYSTEM

LONDON, Aug. 22.—In order to facilitate trade between London and Canada after the war plans have been laid for the extension of the dock system. The South Dock, one of the largest in London, is to be increased to three times its present size.



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