

ENLISTING STUDENTS AT UNIVERSITY FOR ARMY TRAINING

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON, Aug. 28.—A student enlisted in the Students' Army Training corps at the University of Oregon in military service of the United States. Because he does not receive pay, he is classed as an inactive service but in a national emergency the president may call him at any time to active service. He is called to active service each summer when he attends camp for six weeks and receives the pay of a private.

Any student so enlisted, tho in the military service of the United States, is technically on inactive duty, and therefore must register after he has reached draft age and upon notice by the president. Upon stating on his questionnaire that he is already in the military service of the United States, he will be placed automatically by his draft board in class V-D, as provided by the selective service regulations. The draft board will not call him for induction so long as he remains a member of the students' army training corps.

Subject to Draft
In order that the college student may not even appear to enjoy special privileges, it is agreed, however, that when the day arrives on which according to his order number he would have been drafted, had he not already volunteered, the fact is reported to the president of the college, and to the commanding officer at the college, who in turn reports it to the adjutant general. This is the day of reckoning for the college man. The president of the college and the commanding officer will then report to the chairman of the committee on education and special training of the war department, for what form of military service the individual is in their judgment best qualified. They will recommend either that the student should continue his studies to prepare for work in medicine, engineering, chemistry, psychology, economics, etc., or that he should go at once to an officers' training camp to prepare for an officers' commission in the infantry, artillery, etc., or that he should be assigned to work in the ordnance, quartermaster or other staff corps or sent immediately to a division at one of the camps.

Lieut. Col. Rees, commander of the entire students corps, has authority to dispose his men in the best way suited to meet the emergencies of the military and national situation at the time. The presumption is that, for the next year, the largest proportion of the student body reaching twenty-one years will be required to supply a large part of the officers needed for the national army. It is understood that at least four or five times as many officers will be required as the total number of students who will graduate from all American colleges and universities. Enlistment in the students' army training corps, therefore, while it does not hold out any promise of an officer's commission, is at the present time the plainest road leading in that direction.

For War Duration
The student who shows no ability for special service in his college and military work, will be ordered into active service as a private when his day of reckoning comes. Enlistment is for the duration of the war. If however, the student fails to improve his college opportunities, he may be dismissed from college by action of the college authorities and discharged from military service by the military authorities. He would then be subject to the operation of the draft. His enlistment may be cancelled for other sufficient causes such as sickness, lack of funds, etc., upon recommendation of the president of the college and the military officer in command at the college.

Opportunity will be given for the enlisted student, who so elects, to transfer from army to navy, and vice versa, and to be assigned to active service in one of the various corps of the army upon recommendation of the college president and the proper military authority.

Regular uniforms, including hats, shoes and overcoats, will be furnished all members of the Students' Army Training corps by the government.

GERMAN AVIATORS KILL 200 HUN PRISONERS IN RAID

Major E. E. Kelly, headquarters signal officer of the advanced section of the American lines, in a letter to friends tells of an air raid against the Americans in which 200 German prisoners were killed by their own aviators as follows:
"New arrivals keep us jumping sideways and in addition der prince has been putting on another party. They also had a little surprise fixed up for der prince. I had a mental picture of Medford and the meales around the M. T. when the news began to trickle in. I sure would liked to have been around for the period of the celebration. I've been writing my wife for eight months now that when our boys got into the game the Straffrup would have to get out of the brewery boots and get into some running shoes and I'm beginning to think I'm a prophet. They messed up some of our wires with an air raid awhile back and I felt real bad about it 'till I saw the full result. They killed off a couple of hundred 'P. G.'s' (prisoner guerres) which means Boche on this side of the line. Honestly I never thought that a bunch of dead ones could look so good. I guess they must have taken the place for a hospital, anyhow they made a morgue out of it, which should entitle it to a red cross sign."

"We are all very proud of the way the country has risen to the crisis and the way they are making history in speeding things up. It is all counting on this side and the time not far distant when the weight of this energy will turn the balance rapidly in the right direction.

There are a great many fine young Medford boys over here now and there is one message that I should like to give to every relative of an enlisted man in France, yes, and to every friend of an enlisted man, and that is to write often, and let the letters all be cheerful and encouraging. Don't visit your troubles on the soldier. He has plenty of his own. Solidarity under any condition is not a picnic in this war it is a serious soul-trying business that tries the metal of the most seasoned. There are plenty of young men here who have never been away from home before; it is inevitable that homesickness will come to these, and when a failure of mail or discouraging letters are added to this, comes a lowering of morale. Help them make the sacrifice worth while and do it with good cheer and encouragement.

"I'm sorry the old Rogue is so low. It don't seem like it would be much fun to wade her with the punch she normally has, gone. I've been thinking of you many times and saying to myself after a computation of the difference in time, maybe they've got one on right now, but it's all off for me this season and the best I can hope for is to get in on the tail end of next. I'll cable you about that later from Berlin."

E. E. KELLY,
Major S. O. R. C.

WAGE AWARDS FOR PACIFIC SHIPYARDS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Wage awards to shipyard workers on the Pacific coast and in the Delaware river district have practically been determined on by the shipbuilding labor adjustment board. It is planned to make the test of the board's decisions in these districts available to the workers at the yards on September 3, but the terms may be announced here when the decisions are mailed.

Increases, it was intimated, will be granted for the next six months, the period for which each decision applies.

GERMANS TO CURB CRIME IN SCHOOLS

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 28.—Police measures having failed to check juvenile crime in Germany, members of the reichstag have asked the war office to free as many male school teachers as possible from military service and liberate them for school work, as the Hun children have no respect for maternal discipline or woman teachers.

SNEEZING DRILL PREVENTS ADENOIDS

LONDON, Aug. 28.—A sneezing drill for the prevention of adenoids is being employed at the Children's Hospital in London. A powder is shaken in front of the children's noses and the resulting sneezes does wonders, say the physicians.

WHAT TO PAY LOCAL DEALERS FOR GROCERIES

Lower figures under "Consumer pays" are 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, in 49 lb. sack, retailer pays 68c; consumer pays 72 to 74c.
Corn flour, per lb., retailer pays 7 1/2c; consumer pays 8 1/4 to 9 1/4c.
Corn meal, yellow, in 49 lb. sack, retailer pays 63c; consumer pays 70c to 80c.

Corn grits and hominy, in 10 lb. sack, retailer pays 69c; consumer pays 82c to 87c.
Rolled oats, in 9 lb. bag, retailer pays 73c; consumer pays 81c to \$1.00.

Barley flour, ordinary grade, 49 lb. sack, retailer pays \$12.40; consumer pays 7 1/2c to 8c lb.

Rice flour, per lb., retailer pays 10 1/2c; consumer pays 12 1/4 to 13c.

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

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

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

Beans, white dried, per lb., retailer pays 11 1/4c; consumer pays 14c to 15c.

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

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

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

Canned corn, standard No. 2, ordinary grade, per can, retailer pays 15 1/2c; consumer pays 20 1/2c to 22c.

Canned tomatoes, standard No. 2, ordinary grade, retailer pays 13c; consumer pays 17 1/4c to 18 1/2c.

Canned peas, standard No. 2, ordinary grade, per can, retailer pays 13c; consumer pays 17 1/4 to 18 1/2c.

Canned pork and beans, standard No. 2, ordinary grade, per can, retailer pays 19 1/4c; consumer pays 25c to 30c.

Peanes, local, per lb., retailer pays 8c; consumer pays 10c to 11c.

Dried peaches, per lb., retailer pays 13 1/2c; consumer pays 17 3/4c to 19c.

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

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

Corn syrup, ordinary grade, in 2 1/2 lb. can, retailer pays 17 1/2c; consumer pays 22c to 23 1/2c.

Corn syrup, ordinary grade, in 2 lb. can, retailer pays 13c; consumer pays 16 1/2c to 17 3/4c.

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

Eggs, per dozen, retailer pays 42 1/2c to 45c; consumer pays 47 1/2c to 50c.

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

Cheese, per lb., retailer pays 28 3/4c; consumer pays 35c to 40c.

Report overcharges to Jackson county price interpreting board.

This list, showing weekly range of prices authorized by the United States food administration, will appear weekly in this paper on this date.

It is possible to can many fruits without sugar; if you don't know how, learn.

A good American citizen will use all the substitutes recommended by the food administration, and do it without complaining.

Use local products and help your country and your community at the same time.

Jackson County Price Interpreting Board.

STAFANSSON ON WAY UP YUKON

JUNEAU, Alaska, Aug. 28.—(Via cable to the Associated Press.)—Vilhjalm Stefansson, Arctic explorer and discoverer of the "bond Eskimos," was at Circle City last night on his way up the Yukon and to the outside via Juneau and southeastern Alaska, according to advices received here today.

THE SIGN INVISIBLE AT THE PAGE TODAY.



"Sometime you give me kiss, you no have to pay" Scene from "THE SIGN INVISIBLE"

The romance of a man of the city, a scientist who stood up in the face of mighty nature and defied her forces. Swift as the light came nature's answer, crushing as an avalanche, irresistible as the earthquake—and the man was twisted and tortured and burned until his seared soul cried for mercy and was born again. And in his purification nature used her own instruments. Good and bad men and women she used; she chose a land of mighty waters and towering mountains for her crucible. It is a wondrous thing to see, and may not be described in words.

PLUNKETT URGES HOME RULE FOR IRISH PEOPLE

LONDON, July 31.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press) Urging the British government to fulfill its promise of home rule for Ireland, Sir Horace Plunkett, who was chairman of the Irish convention, asserts in a statement that "the average Englishman still wants the political question settled—finally, as an obligation of honor;—secondly, because he is convinced that her admitted political grievance stands in the way of Ireland's co-operation in the war."

"There are two further compelling reasons widely felt, especially in liberal and labor circles, for a just, and even a generous, settlement," continued Sir Horace. "First it is felt that the influence of England at the peace conference will be seriously impaired if our small nationality is knocking at the door demanding the application to itself of the principles for which the allies profess to be fighting."

"Secondly, even those who are not converted to any of the big schemes of evolution now coming to be recognized as an essential part of reconstruction after the war, are determined that there must not be an unsettled Irish question obstructing the course of democratic legislation."

"I have not the slightest doubt that a complete analysis of British opinion upon the present Irish situation would reveal an infinite variety of views upon details, but an almost unanimous determination that this blot on British statecraft shall be immediately removed."

"Coming to outside opinion upon the Irish question, I shall speak only of that which I know—the opinion of the United States. It is not true that, since the American people came into the war, they have ceased to care about home rule. The only change I can discover in their opinion about Ireland is that they now condemn utterly those Irish extremists who have ever since 1911, been made the tools of Prussian intrigue."

"I know also that a large body of American opinion holds it to be Ireland's duty—and incidentally the best way to ensure the concession of what Americans regard as her democratic rights—to fight wholeheartedly on the side of the allies no matter what grievances against Britain she may have or may remember."

"But neither the war nor Ireland's attitude thereto is held to justify the postponement of home rule. As a most competent American authority, in a letter just received, says: 'The average man, who knows very little about details, thinks some form of home rule the only solution, and cannot see why it is not applied immediately.'"

GERMANS BURY DEAD IN PAPER CLOTHES

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 28.—The Bavarian government has notified local authorities that the dead must be buried in paper clothes. Any infringement of this rule will result in the removal of all useful clothes from corpses.

CANADIAN, AGED 100, WOULD BE FARMER

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 28.—William Cool of this city, aged 100 years, has signed a registration card signifying his willingness to do farm work.

CAMOUFLAGE IS PART OF TRAINING FOR WAR FLIERS

BEHIND BRITISH LINES IN FRANCE, Aug. 28.—Every British and American airman nowadays undergoes a special course of training in "counter-camouflage." He is told all the tricks of the German camouflage artist to deceive the enemy's eyes.

It is diamond cut diamond all the time in the contest between the German camouflage expert and the allied observers. Troops may be moved on roads camouflaged by camouflaged canvas, but there is camouflage also even in the business of moving troops in the open, where the German practices a simple little deception by varying the spacing between one rank and the next, so that in a long column the observer's estimate of the numbers on the move is hopelessly inaccurate.

The airplane observer of today has to combine the wits of a first-rate detective with the eyes of an eagle. He has first to see, then to deduce, and has to be certain that he is not making deductions from fallacious evidence.

A heavy howitzer is sometimes converted into a woodland growth and a grove of brushwood erected about it. But suppose a gun is seen nakedly plain, with well-worn tracks leading to it, and as an airplane appears above, flashes coming from the gun? The obvious deduction is that here is a dummy-gun, with the dummy batteries. But it may be the real gun after all. Exposed for purposes of deception.

Troops hiding in woods are well concealed from an airplane observer so long as they are motionless. But let one man move, and detection of the whole party may follow.

TINY AIRPLANES IN USE SMALLER THAN MANY BIRDS

LONDON, Aug. 29.—(By the Associated Press.) The smallest British airplanes now being manufactured are actually of less span than the largest birds. The great albatross has been known to measure nearly 18 feet from wing-tip to wing-tip. A certain type of "midget" airplane recently exhibited in London is only 15 feet in width.

"These are the machines which we may expect to see after the war carrying our mails," declared Major Orde Lees, of the British aviation service, "and they will be almost as universal as the smart automobile mail vans of pre-war times. These small machines will be largely used by the postal authorities on account of the existing limitations of storage and starting grounds in our great cities. Postal aerodromes, like railway stations, must be near the post-offices, at least in the initial stages of the development.

"Later the problem may be solved by the use of pneumatic tube communication between the central post offices and the postal aerodromes. In delivering letters to distances of 250 miles or more, the big types of airplane will be used, but for local work small machines are likely to be much more serviceable.

"Dropping the mail bags by parachute will be given a good trial, and this if successful, will be of great assistance. Bags may also be picked up while flying after the manner in which mailbags are now caught by express trains."

Motorcycles with triple rear wheels are enabling British dispatch riders to drive thru desert sands.

WEAR AND TEAR OF EQUIPMENT TO BE ALLOWED FOR

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Wear and tear of business and depletion of such enterprises as oil and gas wells are given consideration in the new revenue bill. It was learned today that the house ways and means committee has written a provision for allowances in computing net incomes of corporations, individuals and partnerships.

In the case of oil and gas wells a reasonable allowance for actual reduction in flow and production is authorized. This would be based not only on the extraordinary flow of oil or gas from these wells, but on the normal regular production or flow. In the case of mines a reasonable allowance is authorized for depreciation of improvements. In buildings, machinery equipment or other facilities used on government contract work, reduction is to be permitted for amortization.

All these allowances are to be determined upon the treasury department according to the peculiar conditions with respect to each property. Where there are leases involved, the deductions authorized in the bill are to be equitably apportioned between the lessor and lessee.

Typewriters will not be subject to the luxury tax in the bill.

ELECTRICIAN DRAFTED SO HOSPITAL CLOSES

LONDON, Aug. 28.—A hospital for convalescent soldiers has been closed because the electrician has been drafted and nobody else understands the lighting plant. The house was loaned by a naval officer as long as the man in charge was not called.

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