

# NEW PRINCIPAL IS SELECTED FOR JACKSON SCHOOL

The new principal of the Jackson school will be Miss Alta N. Johnson of Lake Odessa, Mich., who is a graduate of Ypsilanti college, Mich., and comes highly recommended. Superintendent Davenport last night received her telegram of acceptance of the position.

Mr. Davenport is now beginning to see daylight in his preparations for the opening of the schools, Sept. 16th. All vacancies in the teachers staff except two have now been filled, and one of these is in the high school faculty. Next week Superintendent Davenport will make public the list of teachers and their assignments, and announce the study courses.

The vacancy in the high school faculty to be filled is that of Melvin Ellestad, manual training and military instructor who served three months in that capacity last year, and who recently resigned because he is sure to be called into military service. Mr. Ellestad whose home is near Central Point, is an O. A. C. graduate and took a four weeks course of instruction at an officers training school camp at San Francisco.

At this late day Superintendent Davenport will have difficult work in trying to find a man to replace him as manual training teacher, but has lines out in hope of landing a good instructor before school opens. Despite Mr. Ellestad's absence arrangements may be made for limited military instruction and drill in the high school.

# ENGINEERS OFF FOR ARMY EXAMS

Ralph Cowgill, engineer of the Rogue River Canal company, and F. C. Dillard, engineer for the Talent irrigation project left last night for Portland to take the physical and mental examinations for entrance into the engineering corps of the army. Olen Arnsperger, city engineer, leaves for Portland tonight for the same purpose. Harry Stockman, the civil engineer expects his orders to take the same examination within the next day or two.

After they have passed the examination they expect to be ordered within the next two weeks to take a course of fourteen weeks' training at Camp Humphrey, Va. Engineering corps candidates are commissioned according to age, those from 32 to 36 years old being given first lieutenantcies, and those between 36 and 42 years being made captains. Arnsperger will be made a first lieutenant as he is only 34 years old, while the others who are over 36, will be commissioned captains.

Mr. Arnsperger will not resign his position as city engineer and water works superintendent until after he has passed the examinations, received his commission and been ordered into service.

# WAR OR NO WAR, WE MUST HAVE CORSETS!

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Because only by seeing that they have corsets can maximum efficiency be obtained from women munition workers, the ministry of munitions has released 1,500 tons of steel for making corset stays.

# WITHIN MILE OF PERONNE.

(Continued from page one.)

are holding the road to Bapaume as far as a point opposite Combles. North of here the advance of the British made the enemy retire again. British patrols are astride the road and are moving southward.

Bapaume seems to have been captured without much resistance by New Zealand troops who were assisted by pressure from the English on the south. The town was entered from the northeast. There was only brief street fighting and then the Germans who had been left behind surrendered.

Fires indicating the withdrawal of the Germans on the northern end of the British front and especially in the Lys salient are burning. Many explosions have been observed behind the enemy lines.

# Advance 2000 yards

LONDON, Aug. 30.—British forces east of Arras resumed their advance this morning and at an early hour had penetrated another 2,000 yards on a front of seven miles between Bullecourt and the Scarpe, according to advices received here.

The British forces have reached within a mile of the Droocourt-Queant switch line and have captured Bein court.

# BOND ISSUE OF \$1,500,000 TO WATERVALLEY

(Continued from page one.)

engineers in the country as to the cost of the project. The cost of the project, allowing a very wide margin of safety, a sale of bonds as low as is allowed by law and interest on the bonds for one year amounts to \$75,000 per acre. A bond issue such as is proposed on the basis of being finally redeemed at the end of 40 years will amount to a payment of about \$5 per acre per year. This will include the repayment of the bonds and interests upon them. Figures obtained from other districts lead us to believe that an upkeep and operating cost of one dollar per acre will be sufficient for all expenses. It would certainly seem that a total cost of \$6 per acre per year, such an additional amount of produce could be raised and sold as to cover the cost many times over. However this is a purely business matter and can be better figured out by each land owner for himself.

The issuance of the bonds will be the third step in securing water for the district. First the district was voted; second the investigation was carried out. Now the bonds must be voted and then final and complete plans and specifications must be submitted and passed upon by the state engineer. Then the security of the bonds which includes the whole question of water rights, land values and feasibility must be passed upon by the state commission consisting of the engineer, the attorney general and the chief bank inspector. Thus before the bonds can be issued there must be two more rigid examinations of the whole project. Nothing further can be done until the bonds are authorized and we expect the voters to give the whole matter their careful consideration and to vote in favor of going ahead.

The preliminary estimates of the engineers follow:

Summary		
Diversion works in Big Butte Creek	\$	10,016
Canal from Big Butte Creek to Little Butte		491,292
Little Butte creek crossing		121,386
Canal from Little Butte Creek to Bear creek		321,637
West side canal		39,413
Water rights, land, etc., at Big Butte creek and right of way to Little Butte creek		12,500
Bear creek water rights and existing works		50,000
Legal expenses, acquiring right of way and water rights		12,500
	\$1,058,814	
Distribution system		179,868
	\$1,238,712	
Additional 5 per cent engineering and administration on contingencies		7,846
	\$1,246,558	
Bonds at \$9.50		124,456
Interest for first year		10,000
Surplus		30,984
	\$1,500,000	

Bonds will be issued to only such amount as actually is needed to complete the project. Surplus bonds will be retired and the cost per acre be reduced accordingly.

Submitted by J. B. PIATT, Resident District Engineer.  
Submitted by W. C. HAMMATT, Consulting Engineer.

# SPANISH CABINET MEETS TO DISCUSS GERMAN CRISIS

MADRID, Aug. 30.—(By the Associated Press.)—The cabinet council will meet at 5 o'clock this afternoon. According to official explanation, the meeting will be held to discuss economic problems and the budget but it is the general belief that other important questions will be brought forward.

Public opinion displays symptoms of considerable excitement over the international situation and many conferences are being held by leading politicians.

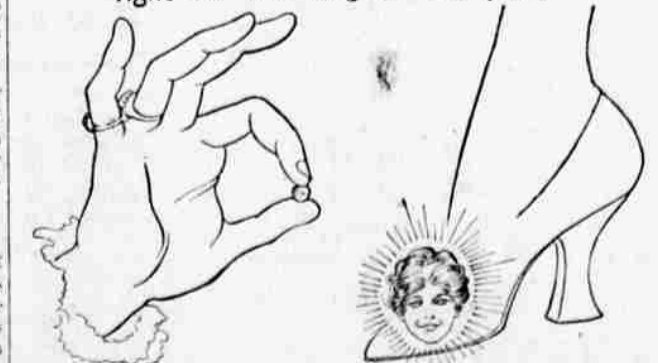
Count Romanes, minister of justice, speaking to newspapermen today, declared there was no occasion for alarm. Other ministers are making great efforts to tranquilize the populace. Some of them declare that parliament will meet shortly to deal with current questions, while Count Romanes is taking steps to modify or even suppress the censorship which now is regarded as severe.

Diplomatic relations between Spain and Germany have been strained for the last few weeks over the sinking of Spanish ships by German submarines.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Aug. 30.—Two naval aviators were killed and a third sustained minor injuries when their machine made a nose dive into the bay here last night. The dead are James Lloyd Churchill, Syracuse, N. Y., and Dewitt Gifford Wilcox, Newton Center, Mass.

# Lift Off Corns!

"Freezone" is Magic! Lift any Corn or Callus right off with fingers—No pain!



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# GERMANS' MAIN LINE OF DEFENSE IS PENETRATED

(Continued From Page One.)

Ham and Tergnier. The British now are within a mile of Veronne and the French are five miles west of Ham. The important railway junction of Tergnier is not threatened very seriously but French crossing of the Ailette hodes ill.

Heavy Fighting in Progress. North of Soissons the Germans have thrown in fresh troops to stop the advance of the French and Americans toward the heights dominating the Chemin Des Dames, allied possession of which would compel the enemy to withdraw from the Vesle. The allies have the more favorable positions and have but one more plateau to overcome to reach their objective.

As the fall of Roye compelled the Germans to retire to the line south of Peronne, the capture of Bapaume by the British made it necessary for the enemy to retreat north of the Somme. Where the enemy will make a stand here is problematical, but his best line would seem to be that of the canal Du Nord, which runs northeast from Peronne. The canal crosses east five miles east of Bapaume and crosses the old Hindenburg line near Havrincourt, seven miles east of Bapaume.

The canal Du Nord extends across the Picardy battlefield in a general north and south direction and the fact that the Germans are offering stout resistance to the French south of Peronne, where the canal parallels the Somme, would indicate the probability that they may attempt to

stand on the line of the canal. The Germans are contesting bitterly the possession of heights north and east of Noyon. The French are on the southern slopes of Mount St. Simeon, an important height east of Noyon.

# To Outflank Enemy

General Mangin's move in crossing the Ailette and the Franco-American progress north of the Aisne may be the beginning of a move to outflank the heights east of Noyon and north of the Oise by a drive toward Tergnier.

There has been no further infantry fighting along the Vesle, altho the American artillery is shelling the enemy positions heavily. The German claim of the capture of 250 Americans at Bazoches and Fismette Wednesday is denied.

Since the beginning of the offensive in Picardy, French troops have made the greatest advance. From Castel, on the Avre, to Bethencourt, on the Somme, the French have moved forward almost twenty-five miles. The Hindenburg line is at St. Quentin, fifteen miles due east. St. Quentin is 470 miles from Berlin and 192 miles west of Coblenz, on the Rhine. American troops east of Luneville are nearest of the allied forces to Berlin, which is 400 miles north-northeast, as the crow flies. In southern Alsace the Americans are eighty miles from the Rhine.

On the Usuri front north of Vladivostok, allied troops have repulsed an enemy attack and have begun an advance northward. South of Chita, in east central Siberia, anti-Bolshevik forces are moving northward along the Siberian railway.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—"A rose by any other name would smell as sweet" but not by a German name. So the English people are changing the names of roses which have been known as "Friederichsruh," "Otto Von Bismarck," "Kaiserin Augusta Victoria," "Veichenblau," etc.

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Don't figure your coffee cost by the pound, but by the cup. If M.J.B. Coffee costs you more per pound than the coffee you are using, we can guarantee M.J.B. Coffee will cost you less per cup. You can make more cups of good coffee with M.J.B. than with any other coffee. M.J.B. surpasses all other coffees in fragrance, flavor and economy.

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# THE TRUTH ABOUT CANDY

## One Man Takes His Sugar in His Fruit or Coffee—Another Man Takes His in the Shape of Candy

The human body needs constant fuel. Just as coal is fuel for a furnace, sugar, which supplies carbohydrates, is bodily fuel.

Plain, raw granulated sugar is not an attractive way to take it, so people generally take sugar in ways to suit their individual taste. One man takes his sugar in coffee or on fruit. Another likes a cake of chocolate, for example.

The cake of chocolate, called candy, consists of cocoa, sugar, and milk, properly blended.

Is it right to say that the man who takes his sugar in his coffee is on the right road, while the man who takes his in the form of a piece of milk chocolate is wasteful and enjoying a non-essential luxury?

One small boy takes several lumps of sugar in his coffee or his portion of sugar on his mush. Another little fellow takes his thru his favorite piece of chocolate or a piece of stick candy. Is the latter less patriotic than the former? We believe not.

The soldier in the camp takes his cake of milk chocolate out with him and it sustains him. The soldier up in the front line trench enjoys its nourishment and it makes him "fight like the devil," as General Waller of the Marines said.

Yet the candy industry, the thirty-eighth largest industry in the United States, an industry supplying a recognized and tremendously vital food product, is now threatened with practical annihilation because many people have not learned the facts.

Many people still feel that candy has no food value, that it is a non-essential luxury which uses up maybe a quarter to a half of the sugar in this country, and that by wiping out candy the sugar problem is solved. But that is not so. On the contrary, only 8 per cent of the normal consumption of sugar (now cut to 4 per cent) goes into making this firmly established food product.

Take one cent's worth of sugar. Put it in a little pile. That's the amount of sugar used per capita weekly in candy making. The saving of that tiny mite in the home will keep the candy industry alive and enable it to supply men and women and children at home and the men at the front with nourishing, wholesome body fuel. Put a pound of chocolate creams to the test, for instance. Eat a pound of "candy" and you will know why soldiers crave it.

—In normal times the candy industry uses only 8 per cent of the sugar used per capita in this country. Right now this amount has been cut squarely in two.

The Candy Manufacturers of Oregon.