

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON EXCEPT SUNDAY BY THE MEDFORD PRINTING CO.

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A consolidation of the Democratic Times, The Medford Mail, The Medford Tribune, The Southern Oregonian, The Ashland Tribune.

The Medford Sunday Sun is furnished subscribers desiring a seven-day daily newspaper.

GEORGE PUTNAM, Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS:

BY MAIL—IN ADVANCE: Daily, with Sunday Sun, year, \$6.00; Daily, with Sunday Sun, month, .62; Daily, without Sunday Sun, year, \$5.00; Daily, without Sunday Sun, month, .50; Weekly Mail Tribune, one year, 1.50; Sunday Sun, one year, 1.50; BY CARRIER—In Medford, Ashland, Jacksonville, Central Point, Phoenix, Daily, with Sunday Sun, year, \$7.50; Daily, with Sunday Sun, month, .85; Daily, without Sunday Sun, year, \$6.50; Daily, without Sunday Sun, month, .65

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MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

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Notice to Subscribers—The United States War Industries Board has issued the following mandatory order, among others regulating the newspaper business during the period of the war: "Discontinue sending papers after date of expiration of subscription, unless subscription is renewed and paid for." The publisher has no option but to comply.



NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

If you fail to receive the Mail Tribune promptly and on time, please notify us at once. Phone 609-J

EM-TEES

TO THE STAY AT HOME.

(Written by a Soldier at Camp Cody) You say he can't stand the army, The life is too rough for him; Do you think he is any better Than some other mother's Tom or Jim? You raised him up like a girl, He don't smoke or drink is your brag; If all the rest of the boys were like him, What would become of our flag? You say let the rough class do the fighting. They are used to beans and stew; I am glad I am classed with the roughnecks, Who will fight for the red, white and blue. You say his girl could not stand it To send him off with the rest; Don't you think she'd be glad he enlisted. When she feels a German's hot breath on her breast? Think of the women in Belgium, Of the cruelties they had to bear; Do you want the same thing to happen To your innocent daughter so fair? You can thank God that the stars in Old Glory, Are not blurred by that kind of stain; Because there are ten million rough necks That have red blood in their veins, They go and drill in bad weather, And come in with a grin on their face, While your darling sits in the parlor, And lets another man fight in his place. Maybe we do smoke and gamble, But we fight as our forefathers did So go warm the milk for his bottle, Thank God we don't need your kid.

BACK OF THE BOY.

How does he dare to dare so well, This soldier of the west? To face the fangs and fangs of hell Which beat against his breast? Where did he get that soul of steel Which serves him nobly now? What brave descent has set the seal Of knighthood on his brow? Well Back of the boy is Wilson, Pledge of his high degree; Back of the boy is Lincoln, Lincoln and Grant and Lee, Back of the boy is Jackson, Jackson and Tippecanoe, Back of each son is Washington; What better blood could be? Where is the lad who has ever had A knightlier pedigree?

America's Roll of Honor

Today's Casualty List Sent By Pershing From Battle Front in France.

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American expeditionary forces:

Killed in action, 50; missing in action, 139; wounded severely, 263; died of wounds, 26; wounded, degree undetermined, 254; died of disease, 19; died from accident and other causes, 2. Total, 744.

Killed in action: Pvt. Joseph Valenzuela, Watts, Calif.

Died of wounds: Pvt. Lenig Gosna, San Anselmo, Cal.

Wounded severely: Privates Felix Wavoni, Napa Soda Springs, Cal.; Robert L. Casaday, Tacoma, Wash.

Samuel Glickfeld, San Francisco; Alvin H. Smith, Loomis, Wash.

Wounded in action: Anton Anderson, Turlock, Cal.; Douglas G. McLennon, South Bellingham, Wash.; Joseph L. McNew, Wilbur, Wash.; Harry Bainbridge, San Francisco; Hugh Kunz, Sacramento.

Missing in action: Private Guy V. Allredge, Chico, Cal.; Corp. Delbert Reeves, Leland, Ore.; Corp. Wm. H. Rosier, Montesano, Wash.; Private Louis L. Russell, Lodi, Cal.

Wounded, degree undetermined: Lieut. Charles M. Chamberlain, Spokane, Wash.; Corporals Daniel K. Iopa, Oakland, Cal.

The White Flower on the Field of Blood

(Dr. J. C. Rollins.)

It may be said that wherever want and pain abounds today there is the Red Cross. It ministers in every clime under every sun, to all races and its speaks the language of humanity. No other one activity reaches so far and elicits so much respect and encouragement as this. In the night-mare regions where the battle has never died down for 50 long months, this Greatest of Mothers feeds the hungry cares for the mothers and guards the aged and children.

Increasingly it puts heart into the marching millions and waits with ever ready hand to receive the wounded and sick.

The horrors of a prison camp behind the weakening fortifications of the brutal Hun are mitigated and softened by its touch. It would be hard to name an avenue of want where the Red Cross has not entered. In the wake of German desolation—into the terror of broken families, which is almost as horrible to anticipate as the enslavement of the conqueror—comes this angel of mercy.

A vast amount of this service to a hurt world is far from spectacular. Much of its ministry is close to the front—under bursting shells—in myriads of hospitals and desolated and ruined areas—but very much—very much of its important work is done in the quiet and hidden rooms of a loyal people where heroic and noble women toil and spin month after month.

In almost every hamlet, village and cross roads are there chapters or branches of this modern Samaritan on the world's Jerico Road.

And just as the never failing snow banks far up the everlasting hills—where plow and drill may never come—the warrant for waving fields of grain, so are little companies of loyal women who sew and knit—making with tireless fingers the necessary equipment for hospitals and emergency stations—they are the warrant for the life saving and cheer bringing nation on the battle front.

Every day the needs become more and more pressing. Supplies in ever increasing amount are demanded. Larger hospitals are being built, more wounded and torn men are cared for, and we must meet the call.

We may never forget that every stitch placed by tireless fingers—every click of the ceaseless knitting

spreads a bullet or wings a shell to defeat the universal enemy. The testimony from every trench and wasteland home is to the effect that this war could not be won were it not for this "Stormy Petrel of the World's charity."

And here is the opportunity for every loyal man and woman, every boy and girl to help win the war. Were it to be lost—which please God it can never be—money and homes would be memories, for the American people, fed on the air of freedom. It should not be necessary for solicitors to find us for the purpose of giving to this splendid service—but if we are given the opportunity to serve—it should be with joy and freely.

Here as in every other city, scores of women are giving unstintingly of their time and energy to the Red Cross, but alas, scores, many scores there are of other women who have not fallen into line. Here is an interrogation mark that looms big and grim—how any woman can refrain from giving her utmost for this need of labor when she must know in what esteem womanhood is held by the invader. Women of America, is honor and virtue of any worth to you? Is the sanctity of your home of no value? Would you be a help in this the world's testing time? How can you keep away from the Red Cross rooms?

Here is the "purest flower that blooms on the field of blood"—here are the ranks of ministering angels; here are noble women who follow the steps of the gentle "woman of the lamp," who in that fateful winter of '52 transformed the living hell of Asiatic Turkey into a hospital of ministry to the sick and dying.

Women of the Red Cross, we give you a cheer, the long arms of your zealous ministry reaches to ever-dim under the shining stars. Your—the continued work of the Healer of the world's dire hurt.

Money—a deal of money, is required to continue the work of the local chapter—this must continue in a steady flow until peace is won. And here we may all co-operate in breaking the blackness of the world's night. Close beside the cross on the bleak hillside outside the city's gates of the long ago, down through all the coming years stands the Red Cross—the symbol of the world's humanities—the badge of universal brotherhood.

WAR DOES NOT AFFECT WEATHER OR CAUSE RAIN

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—"There is nothing in it," says the United States weather bureau to repeated inquiries as to whether the war affects rainfall or any other weather conditions. There is a popular fallacy that conceptions, explosions, and the liberation of gases in the European conflicts is having an effect on the weather, not only over the battlefields, but elsewhere on the globe; but it is only a fallacy, say the weather specialists of the United States department of agriculture, even tho it has existed almost since the beginning of historic times. Before gunpowder was used, the ancients had an idea that battles produced rainfall, which was caused by the clash of swords and the sweat of the fighters.

Of Ancient Origin Later, the same theory was transferred to the noise produced by musketry and artillery; later still, to dust particles and smoke from burning powder, upon which the moisture in the air was supposed to be condensed and to fall as rain, and now to the gases freed by explosions, and liberated in the new chemical warfare.

These theories are not combated merely by other theories, but by actual observations made officially by several of the belligerent governments, and the net result of these

careful observations is to refute the idea of any effect of war on weather.

Real Cause of Rainfall

The real cause of rainfall is the cooling of the air by the vertical rising of heated air currents, and the incoming of cooler currents to take their places. All weather conditions depend ultimately for their origin on the heating and cooling of the atmosphere. All the powder that could be reasonably expended in any battle, even by millions of men engaged, would not be enough to produce any appreciable change in temperature throughout any considerable section of the atmosphere over the battle area.

The weather specialists point out that in all such cases, even when rain has followed such bombardments, the moisture was there and was due to fall anyhow without man's intervention and that in the few cases where rain has fallen it has been a mere coincidence, the rain being due to natural causes, and the drought was broken because it was time that it would have been broken in the natural course of events. In short, moisture would fall when it was present; if it were not present all the conceptions that could be devised by man could not make rain.

Prof. and Mrs. N. L. Narreagan and today moved their household goods to Rogue River and themselves went to that town, where Prof. Narreagan will serve as superintendent of schools this year.

McCurdy Agency

General Insurance Medford National Bank Bldg. Telephone 123.

PROPOSE TUNNEL FOR TRAFFIC UNDER ENGLISH CHANNEL

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Leave London by train in the morning, spend four or five hours in Paris or Brussels, and return to London before midnight!

Such is the possibility now being widely discussed in the press and by the public.

This achievement will be made possible after the war—perhaps even before it ends—by the construction of a great railway tunnel under the English channel.

The most interesting feature of the plan to Americans is that it has been proposed that American capitalists or the American government undertake the task of building the tunnel. The chief reason for this is the fact that Americans have had more experience at subway building than Europeans, as witness the Pennsylvania railroad tunnels under Manhattan and the East river.

The channel tunnel is not a new proposal—it was planned by Napoleon I, again by Napoleon III, and as recently as 1880 by a French and English company. A house of commons committee killed the project in 1883, and it was not resurrected until 1917, when Chancellor Bonar Law stated in the house of commons that it was "not practicable to proceed with the matter during the war."

U. S. Capital to Build It

The press and public, however, have taken an opposite view, and the French government has always been in favor of the project. Capitalists and contractors in America have been considering the subject, and all that held them from seeking English and French consent to go ahead with it has been the necessity for employing American capital at home for the purchase of Liberty bonds and other war uses.

With thousands of American troops in France and a bond established between America and her allies, France and England, that time can never destroy, it is now suggested that American government instead of private capital be employed to build the tunnel.

American, English and French engineers agree that mechanically the proposal is even more feasible than was the Panama canal. The distance between 29 and 32 miles, but the geological conditions at the Straits of Dover are far more favorable than under the Hudson and East rivers or in Panama. The bed of the channel is a stratum of chalk 200 feet thick and impervious to water. The tunnel will be excavated very rapidly without blasting, by cutting, digging and scraping machines.

The plans agreed upon in 1913 by the British and French tunnel companies called for two tunnels, each 18 feet in diameter, lined with cast iron and concrete, connecting with the railways of France and Belgium at Salis or Boulogne and with the English railways near Dover, and linking London directly with the great cities of the continent.

Will Cost \$80,000,000

Ample provision was made for protecting each end of the tunnel by the governments of England and France against invasion in time of war, which has been one of the chief obstacles, but with the English and French projects united by the war, and with England's condition of insular isolation practically annihilated, there is little fear on that score.

American engineers believe they can build the tunnel in four years at an estimated cost of \$80,000,000, and

LEMON JUICE TAKES OFF TAN

Girls! Make bleaching lotion if skin is sunburned, tanned or freckled

Squeeze the juice of two lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white, shake well, and you have a quarter pint of the best freckle and tan lotion, and complexion beautifier, at very, very small cost.

Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply three ounces of orchard white for a few cents. Massage this sweetly fragrant lotion into the face, neck, arms and hands each day and see how freckles and blemishes disappear and how clear, soft and white the skin becomes. Yes! It is harmless. Adv.

JOHN A. PERL UNDERTAKER

Lady Assistant 22 SOUTH BARTLETT'S Phone M. 47 and 47-31. Automobile Hearse Service. Undertaking.

that the investment would net earnings of \$5,075,000 a year, or seven per cent, by means of the tremendous freight and passenger traffic that would pass through it. It is estimated that there will be 200 through trains with 30,000 passengers between London and Paris every day.

The result, it is believed, will be to bring America, England, Belgium and France closer together, preserve the people of Europe and advance civilization—which is what America is fighting for.

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ed on the tunnel in 1907, it would have been in operation throughout the war, making it possible to rush thousands of men from England to the front in a few hours without danger from submarines, and that it might have ended the war in 1916. No one can say how long the war will last, and if work were started on the tunnel now it might yet be the determining factor in winning the war.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Cunningham of Yreka were callers at the commercial club yesterday.



A Nutritious Diet for All Ages. Quick Lunch; Home or Office. OTHERS ARE IMITATIONS

GIM CHUNG China Herb Store

Herb cure for earache, headache, catarrh, diphtheria, sore throat, lung trouble, kidney trouble, stomach trouble, heart trouble, chills and fever, cramps, coughs, poor circulation, carbuncles, tumors, cracked breast, cures all kinds of goiters. NO OPERATIONS.

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, Witnessee:

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

Clubbing Rates

Medford Mail Tribune and Crescent City Courier. Medford Mail Tribune (Daily)...\$5.00 Crescent City Courier (Weekly) 2.00 Clubbing rate, \$6.00. Medford Mail Tribune (Weekly)\$1.50 Crescent City Courier (Weekly) 2.00 Clubbing rate, \$2.50.

CRATER LAKE Hotel and Auto Rates

Board and lodging, per day (tent) ..... \$ 3.25 Board and lodging, per day (Lodge) ..... 3.75 Board and lodging, per day with hot and cold water.. 4.25

Auto Stage Fare, 12-passenger White

Medford to Crater Lake and return ..... 15.00 Kirk to Crater Lake and return ..... 6.00 Klamath Falls to Crater Lake and return, via Kirk ..... 9.30 Medford to Kirk or the reverse via Kirk ..... 10.50 Medford to Klamath Falls or the reverse, via Kirk.. 12.15 Auto stage leaves Medford, Holland and Nash Hotels at 9:00 a. m. Leaves S. P. Depot 9:40 a. m. For further information phone Crater Lake Motor Company, Court Hall, local manager.

Crater Lake Hotel Company

WESTON'S Camera Shop

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Negatives made any time or place by appointment.

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J. B. PALMER. Medford 208 East Main Street.

Advertisement for Instant Postum: One cup or three No harm in INSTANT POSTUM Contains no Caffeine

Advertisement for M.J.B. Coffee: SAVE 25 CENTS by buying M.J.B. Coffee IN THE FIVE POUND SIZE the most economical coffee you can buy it goes further BACKED BY A GUARANTEE THAT MEANS SOMETHING

Advertisement for Candy: THE TRUTH ABOUT CANDY Conserving the Candy Industry It is not the wish of the government to disintegrate industry. When people realize the truth about the candy industry, they immediately see that candy is a wonderful food product, rich in nutritive values and a necessary food for people who work hard. Sugar is recognized as a necessity. Yet few people take their requirements of sugar a spoonful at a time, like a big pill. Many people like the sugar in candy form. Thinking people realize that one man is entitled to his sugar in candy form as much as another is entitled to take his melted in coffee. In 1916 (the last normal year in the industry), there were approximately 2500 candy factories in the United States, using about 8 per cent of the sugar used in the United States. (Really a much smaller percentage than anyone thought.) The capital invested in the industry was more than \$119,000,000. It was the thirty-eighth largest industry. It employs normally one hundred thousand people, seventy-five per cent of whom are women. It also makes possible, to a large extent, the chocolate and paper box industries, with millions invested, and employing thousands of people—mostly women. There are still people who believe that the candy industry is using from 25 per cent to 50 per cent of the national sugar consumption, and that the wiping out of the industry would solve the sugar problem. But, on the contrary, only 8 per cent sugar is used normally, and today this has been cut to 4 per cent. Reasonable people, with these facts before them, are realizing that with only so small an amount of sugar goes into candy, and in view of the high food value of candy, it is time to consider the facts and figures and to conserve in other directions for further savings. —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.