

UNCLE SAM'S ORDER PUTS BULLIS ROAD OUT OF BUSINESS

The Southern Oregon Traction company line, more familiarly known as the Bullis railroad, formerly the Barnum line between Medford and Jacksonville, including the trolley line in Medford, will soon go out of existence, at least for the period of the war. The fact that part of the rails of the line had been requisitioned by the government, together with the fact that freight and passenger traffic between the city and county seat, because of auto competition, had fallen to a low ebb, brought about this decision.

To Dismantle Road
The dismantling of the railroad to furnish the requisitioned rails will begin within a week or two and which will first be started in the Jackson creek section, will necessitate the abandoning of logging operations in that section for the Applegate Lumber company mill in this city, which means that all logs for the mill will have to be brought in from the Butte Falls section. Mr. Bullis said this noon that this situation will probably necessitate removing the mill of the Applegate Lumber company from its present location to another on the Pacific and Eastern railroad line.

The decision to stop the operation of the road, induced by the requisitioning of three miles of rails, and the fact that probably other rails would also be requisitioned in the course of time, has thrown the plans of the Southern Oregon Traction company and the Applegate Lumber company all up in the air at present. Mr. Bullis, however, says that the line will probably be in operation for several weeks yet in Medford and Jacksonville.

Ordered by Uncle Sam
On Sept. 6th Mr. Bullis, who is president of the traction company, received the following telegram from the war department, spruce production division, bureau of aircraft production:

"We have made requisition on you for three miles of 56-pound rails for immediate shipment to the bureau of aircraft production, for account of Grant Smith Porter Brothers company, Clatsop, Ore."

On Sept. 9th Mr. Bullis wrote to the state public service commission announcing that the road would have to discontinue operation and explaining the reasons. Monday he went to Portland to endeavor to straighten out the situation, but without avail. He arrived home last night.

REPORT MURDER AMONG INDIANS AT HUCKLEBERRY PEAK

A telephone message was received at the sheriff's office in Jacksonville at 11 a. m. today, stating that a murder had been committed at Huckleberry mountain in the Crater lake district and asking the sheriff to hurry to the scene to make arrests. It was understood that Klamath Indians were implicated in the murder.

In the absence of Sheriff Jennings, who had departed for Portland, Deputy Sheriff's Starnell and Garrett at once started for Huckleberry mountain. Enroute they stopped in Medford to borrow several pairs of handcuffs at Chief of Police Timothy's headquarters.

The telephone message telling of the murder was understood to have come from Prospect. This afternoon James Grieve at the Prospect hotel, phoned that he had heard of no murder and further that if there had been a murder it was not at Huckleberry mountain.

19 I. W. W. NAMED IN INDICTMENT

SACRAMENTO, Sept. 11.—Nineteen alleged Industrial Workers of the World, were named in an indictment returned yesterday by the United States grand jury, charging them with a conspiracy to burn grain, food-stuffs and canneries and other plants in California.

SHILLING A WHIFF FOR PRE-WAR WHISKY

LONDON, Sept. 11.—At a fair at Beaconsfield a good snuff was realized by charging five shillings, 25 cents, a snuff at a price of pre-war whisky.

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 \$2.67; consumer pays \$2.87 to \$2.97.

Wheat flour, Portland, etc., make, in 49 lb. sack, retailer pays \$2.92; consumer pays \$3.12 to \$3.23.

Wheat flour, less than mill packages, per lb., retailer pays 5 1/2c; consumer pays, 6 1/2c.

Bye flour, in 10 lb. sack, retailer pays 72c; consumer pays 75c to 80c.

Corn flour, per lb., retailer pays 7 1/2c; consumer pays 9 1/4c to 9 3/4c.

Local corn meal, yellow, in 10 lb. sack, retailer pays 55c; consumer pays 65c to 70c.

Eastern corn meal, in 10 lb. sack, retailer pays 63c; consumer pays 70c to 80c.

Corn grits and hominy, in 10 lb. sack, retailer pays 72c; consumer pays 81c to 90c.

Rollad oats, in 9 lb. bag, retailer pays 73c; consumer pays 91c to \$1.00.

Local barley flour, per bbl., retailer pays \$11.50; consumer pays 7c to 7 1/2c lb.

Imported barley flour, per bbl., retailer pays \$13.20; consumer pays 8c to 8 1/2c lb.

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

Edible corn starch, ordinary grade, per lb., retailer pays 10c; consumer pays 12 1/2c to 13 1/2c.

Rice, ordinary grade, per lb., retailer pays 12c; consumer pays 13c to 17c.

Granulated sugar, per lb., retailer pays 8 3/4c; consumer pays 10c lb.

Beans, white dried, per lb., retailer pays 10 1/2c; consumer pays 13c to 13 1/2c.

Beans, dried, red, per lb., retailer pays 9 1/4c; consumer pays 11 1/2c to 12 1/4c.

Evaporated milk, large size, per can, retailer pays 14 1/2c; consumer pays 16 1/2c to 17 1/2c.

Lard substitutes (compound) ordinary grade, in tins, per lb., retailer pays 25 1/2c; 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 1/4c 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.

Praunes, local, per lb., retailer pays 7c; consumer pays 9 1/2c to 10 1/2c.

Dried peaches, California, per lb., retailer pays 13c; consumer pays 15c.

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

HUNS PROPAGANDA FAST LOSING OUT WITH MEXICANS

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 11.—(By Associated Press.) The American publicity campaign is showing results in Mexico. The widespread dissemination of facts concerning the war aims and accomplishments of the United States are, according to foreigners long resident here, bringing about a change of sentiment, which, if not characterizable as love for Americans, may at least be called respect.

The effect of the allied blacklist becomes more noticeable daily. The Germans apparently have much less money than formerly to spend on propaganda. German firms, forced to deal in hidden ways to secure even the smallest imports from the states, are less prosperous. Arrogance of German officials and business men in public places is decreasing. Since it became known that four members of the American club, alone in the building at the time, evicted thirteen Germans who invaded the club, there have been no further outbreaks.

Posters, pamphlets, reading matter for newspapers, war photographs for window display, daily official cable reports, reading rooms, moving pictures and authoritative statements by American officials on international questions, are among the means adopted by the United States government to change the long standing dislike for Americans that have prevailed in Mexico.

Through these various channels the war aims of the United States, its accomplishments in the raising of a huge army, the sending of a million and a half men overseas in record time, its achievements in building a merchant marine, its enormous war expenditures, and the duty of its people, are being brought to the attention of the intelligent Mexican public in a way never before attempted. The campaign also is having its effect on the American residents who, armed with facts and encouraged by news of American successes in battle, are doing vigorous personal missionary work.

TURKEY SECURES NEW LOAN FROM GERMANY

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 11.—The Turkish minister of finance has announced that Turkey has concluded a fresh loan from the German government for 45,000,000 Turkish pounds, the Berlin Vossische Zeitung states.

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HOW KAISER KEEPS PRESS OF GERMANY UNDER HIS HEEL

(By Carl W. Ackerman).
Germany believes in publicity at home and abroad, but only the kind that is controlled, colored, inspired and censored. Last spring the imperial government established a Reichspresseamt, an imperial press bureau, with the director having the rank of a cabinet minister, and now publicity "at home" is as well organized and efficient as the army.

Dictates to Press
This bureau has complete power over every newspaper and periodical published in Germany. It dictates to the Wolff telegraph agency, the only news distributing agency in Germany, and it edits all news dispatches sent from the German wireless towers to the outside world.

The manner in which Germany controls her press is simple and extremely effective because the government has given the imperial press bureau, the foreign office, the police department and the army administration the authority to confiscate any edition of any publication and to suppress daily, weekly or monthly publications indefinitely.

No Freedom of Press
While the German government possesses this authority there can be no freedom of the press in Germany because no publication, large or small, can exist if it is frequently suppressed; that means a loss of advertising revenue and subscribers.

The imperial press bureau controls the newspapers and magazines in the following manner:
All government news is issued thru this office and distributed by the Wolff bureau. German newspapers are compelled to publish all this information, without changing it. All telegrams from foreign countries have to be sent to the imperial press bureau. All editorial articles must be submitted to the bureau. Those relating to foreign affairs are censored by the foreign office; those

commenting upon the army are passed by officers delegated by the general staff. Articles about the navy are passed upon by Captain Boy-Ed, former naval attaché in Washington. Comment upon the food situation is censored by the food administration.

Exceptions to Rule
For this reason one can safely say that practically everything printed in a German newspaper has the government's O. K.

There are exceptions. The Tagblatt was suppressed recently because the editor, Theodor Wolff, published an editorial without submitting it to the government bureau.

Often we read in the American newspapers editorial comment from various German newspapers. In order that readers may be guided in interpreting these expressions of editorial opinion, I give the following classification of the enemy press:

There are in Germany a few newspapers which reflect what is termed "liberal opinion" by the Germans. These newspapers favor a parliamentary form of government and are opposed to the aims of the Pan-Germans. The following newspapers come within the "liberal class":

Tirpitz Press Campaign
Frankfurter Zeitung, Berliner Tageblatt, having the largest circulation of any German newspaper; Die Zukunft, owned by Maximilian Harden, fearless writer, but with very limited influence; Vorwarts, social-democratic organ.

Last year Admiral von Tirpitz and the Fatherland party purchased a large number of German newspapers. The chief ones are the Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger, the Deutsche Zeitung of Berlin and the Tagblatt of Frankfurt.

Other newspapers holding extreme annexationist views are the Koelnische Zeitung (Cologne Gazette), the Koelnische Volkszeitung (Cologne People's Gazette), the Catholic organ, and the Leipzig-Neueste Nachrichten.

Another influential German newspaper is the Neueste Nachrichten of Munich. While this is a Bavarian government organ, it was considered a "liberal" newspaper, until recently there was a report that the Fatherland party had obtained control.

Fatherland Press
The most sinister influence at work in Germany today is that of the Fatherland press. These newspapers are subject to instructions from the

leaders of the Fatherland party, which is being supported, financially entirely by Krupp and the German war industries.
If Germany should win the war there will be little freedom of the press throughout the rest of the world, and on the other hand, when the United States and allies win, we shall have an opportunity to help some of the German newspapers to realize their dream of a free German press, because once the German government is defeated, its control of the press will be defeated also.

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