

TRACTORS TO HAUL AMERICAN GUNS IN SPRING DRIVE

DETROIT, Sept. 18.—That this is a war of machinery has become a commonplace, but how completely this is the fact can best be realized by a look at the motive power of our new field artillery.

Inspiring pictures of artillery dashing into action, with the riders lashing their horses into a gallop, are out of date. No horses will be attached to the greater part of our new field artillery. Instead, there will be tractors, equipped with Liberty truck engines and protected by armor plate, capable of dragging the heavier pieces over the roughest roads, or no roads at all, where the going would be impossible for horses.

At the Maxwell Motor Co.'s plant here, I have spent the day watching the production of the five-ton tractor and seeing it perform. The Maxwell plant is also making the transmissions for the ten-ton tractors, which are being built by the Holt Tractor Co. at Peoria, and the Chaffin Co. at Cleveland.

The Production Record
It was the middle of last November when the Ordnance department began the work of designing the five-ton tractor. The Maxwell plant had the first experimental model running 21 days after the patterns for the parts were started. This model was subjected to all kinds of tests; it was required to do about everything except run upside down—every weak spot was checked up and corrections made.

Finally came the order to "go ahead" with production, the model having been worked out completely. In the last week of June the first tractor was accepted by the government. Since then, the Maxwell plant has been warming up to the job as fast as the necessary machinery could be assembled, and the raw material secured. Twenty-five hundred men are at work producing the motors and parts and assembling the machines. This force is being increased as fast as machinery comes in. At full production, between 5000 and 6000 men will be engaged.

The Roe Co., at Lansing, Mich., the only other company building five-ton tractors, has completed the first of its machines and will begin quantity production at once.

Every unit going into the production of the tractor is inspected and accepted before assembly begins, so that the final test is merely a check-up on previous inspections.

Does Incredible Stunts
This tractor is required to go up a 100 per cent grade—that is to say, a hill running at an angle of 40 degrees. As a matter of fact, it will go up a 60-degree hill easily. The carburetors in the motor are designed so as to run when the machine is at an inclination of 70 degrees; the oil system is such that tipping the tractor on end does not affect the proper feed. One of these tractors has been tipped on end to nearly 90 degrees without falling over. The center of gravity is so low that the machine can do almost incredible things in the way of climbing steep places.

Besides hauling batteries of guns and caissons, these tractors are also intended for hauling other material in an emergency. Several sizes of special trailers are being built—a three-ton, five-ton and ten-ton—on which will be mounted guns out of commission to be hauled back to the base repair shops.

It takes one man to operate a tractor, instead of three, four or five artillery drivers for six, eight or ten horses. When the allied spring drive starts next year, these tractors are being produced in quantity should be on the front to bring the supporting field guns up to the advancing line—and they won't ask for roads to bring them over.

GIVES INFORMATION IN ARMY TRAINING

Dr. John F. Howard, head of the department of zoology in the University of Oregon, is in Medford today in the course of a tour of southern Oregon. While in the city, Dr. Howard will be at the Hotel Medford where he will meet any who wish information regarding the new military courses at the university, the students army training corps, the civil offices training camp, the nurse training, promedical work, new commerce courses for women, and any other line of university activity.

Dr. Howard will visit Grants Pass and Ashland in the course of his trip. He was in Roseburg Tuesday night. He will spend Saturday in Ashland and Sunday afternoon in Grants Pass.

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 \$2.07; 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 6 1/2c; consumer pays, 6 1/2c.

Rye 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 60c 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 80c to 90c.

Rolled 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 16c; consumer pays 12 1/2c 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 to 12c.

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

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

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 1/2c to 18 1/2c.

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

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

Prunes, local, per lb., retailer pays 75c; consumer pays 9 1/2c to 10 1/2c.

Dried peaches, California, per lb., retailer pays 13c; consumer pays 15c to 16c.

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

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 13 1/2c; consumer pays 16 1/2c to 17 1/2c.

Corn syrup, white, in 10 lb. pails, retailer pays 82 1/2c; consumer pays \$1.03 to \$1.10.

Corn syrup, dark, in 5 lb. pails, retailer pays 40c; consumer pays 50c to 53 1/2c.

Butter, per roll, retailer pays \$1.10; consumer pays \$1.20 to \$1.22.

Eggs, per dozen, retailer pays 50c to 53c; consumer pays 57 1/2c.

Potatoes, per lb., retailer pays 3c to 3 1/2c; consumer pays 3c.

Cheese, per lb., retailer pays 32c; consumer pays 40c to 45c.

Report overcharges to Jackson county price interlocking board.

Why not use local flour and help local farmers, local industry, and save hauling the imported article over the already congested railroads?

Optimism is all right, but don't be a super-optimist and get the idea that rigid food conservation is not as necessary as ever.

Sugar is still short in the county. Faithful observance of the 2 pounds one month per person rule is absolutely necessary.

Jackson County Price Interlocking Board.

BELLANS FOR INDIGESTION

BRITISH NAVY TO SHARE IN SPOILS FROM PRIZE MONEY

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The capture of an enemy vessel, or a neutral vessel laden with contraband material, now has a new significance in the British navy, from the admiral to the youngest cabin boy.

The question of the disposition of prize money—which is the proceeds from the sale of captured enemy property and neutral contraband—has long been a bone of contention among British sailors. In previous wars, this prize money went only to those actually making the capture, being divided among the crew of the victorious ship.

This resulted in the accumulation of enormous fortunes on the part of some crews, in many cases far from the actual battle front, while those actually bearing the brunt of the fighting were glad to get off with their lives.

A recent enactment in the house of commons has changed all this. Under the new law everyone in the navy will share the prize money, providing he has put in a minimum of one month's sea service in the navy or its auxiliaries.

Those who have been in the service for more than 30 months, should the war last no longer than five years, will be entitled to a full share commensurate with their rank. Lesser periods will entitle the men to smaller proportionate shares.

The British admiralty has stated that the proportionate sums to be given the higher officers and the men have been determined to insure satisfaction to all.

The new enactment will not affect the rulings as to prize bounty. This prize is awarded to crews of victorious battleships, being at the rate of \$25 a head for those on board a captured or destroyed enemy ship, and is shared only among the members of the crew.

TRANSPORT LABOR PROBLEM REFERRED

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The council of national defense authorized the following statement:

Recognizing that the vital need for increasing transportation facilities of the country during the war may be realized only thru the most effective utilization possible of the highways, the United States employment service has instructed its representatives to refer all labor problems arising in this connection to the highways transport committee, council of national defense, to which committee all highways transport problems are being referred.

The task thus delegated involves the adjustment of labor employed in any phase of transport activity, either power or horse drawn.

U. S. RED CROSS REACHES SIBERIA TO CARE FOR CZECHS

LONDON, Sept. 18.—With the revival of the Russian front, both west and east, there have come new calls upon the American Red Cross. Almost simultaneously with the announcement of the arrival of the American troops at Vladivostok, cable messages reached Red Cross headquarters in London of the arrival at the same port of an American Red Cross mission which sailed from Tokio, The mission brought with it 75,000 pounds of hospital supplies, provisions and other things urgently needed at the front.

Part of the American Red Cross mission went immediately to the front to work among the Czech-Slovak and other allied troops. The remainder of the mission is at Vladivostok, in charge of a large hospital. A large number of wounded Czech-Slovak who have heretofore been cared for in the sick-bay of an American man-of-war at Vladivostok were transferred to the hospital.

The urgent needs of the situation at Vladivostok were brought to the attention of the American Red Cross by the secretary of the navy in Washington, who reported that an American warship was caring for 85 wounded Czech-Slovak and that facilities were wholly inadequate.

At the same time a wide program of relief work among Russian refugees has been started at Harbin, where the American Red Cross representative reports that supplies are needed for 20,000 refugees.

KAISER'S PLAN FOR RUSSIAN MONARCHY

LONDON, Sept. 18.—That the ultimate aim of the Germans is to re-establish some kind of a monarchy in Russia, is the view of Lord Robert Cecil, assistant foreign secretary.

Germany's present aim, Lord Robert said, is, first, to get all the food and supplies she can out of Russia, and second, to keep the country in as much disorder and disorganization as possible in order to prevent her from recovering and becoming a possible menace to Germany's ultimate aims.

And it is to attain the immediate aim that the Germans are working hand in hand with the Bolsheviks.

Lord Robert also said it was being reported that the Germans have sent troops into Siberia, on the pretext of looking after German and Austrian prisoners, but in fact to help the Bolsheviks and German prisoners to operate against the Czech-Slovak army.

Some of the London officials express the opinion that recognition of the Czech-Slovak army as conducting a regular warfare means that under international law any of them captured by Austrians cannot be executed as "rebels."

MACHINE GUN ACCURACY NEED OF FIGHTING FLIERS

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Accurate machine gun fire is the chief requirement of the successful combat aviator, allied aviation experts agree. Fortunately for the allies that is one department in which their aviators excel.

It is interesting to note the progress made in the weapons used by the aviators. At the opening of hostilities airplanes were used mainly for observation work. Their pilots were armed generally with carbines, and sometimes only with an automatic revolver. Then came the fighting airplane and the single and double machine gun.

But these newer and more deadly weapons are useless unless properly aimed, and this is no small task as the pilot must aim not his gun, but his whole machine. He must use his airplane as a gun mount. It is easy to conjure some of the pilot's difficulties when the gun mount is maneuvering and traveling twice as fast as any express train, while its target is in similar action.

Nor is that all the difference between aerial and ground gunnery. On the ground, ammunition is practically unlimited. In an airplane, every ounce of weight counts, and ammunition is therefore strictly limited. The greater, consequently, is the need for accuracy in shooting.

It is important that no ammunition shall be carried which is not absolutely reliable and all is selected and tested. Guns are rigorously inspected, for a jam at a critical moment might prove fatal. In training, on the other hand, ammunition is carefully selected for its accuracy; the object being, by means of frequent gun jams, to make the clearing of a stoppage automatically simple to the pilot.

The successful air pilot must be a good pilot; but even the most brilliant trick flyer, the "stunter" who can throw his machine about in the air and make it a supremely difficult target for his adversary, is nevertheless incompletely equipped as a fighter unless she can combine brilliant flying with brilliant gunnery. Foeh's rule that "offense is the best defense" applies even more in the air than on land, and it is by following that rule that the allied fighters have won their ascendancy over the Germans.



SHINOLA

AMERICA'S HOME SHOE POLISH

We have complied with the Government's request to be satisfied with a reasonable profit and to keep the quality up to standard.



The Same Quality The Same Size Box The Same Price—Ten Cents

Our increased volume of sales, foresight in buying and rigid economy in manufacture, enable you to buy SHINOLA At The Same Price As Always—Ten Cents 50 Good Shines to the Box Good for Leather Makes Shoes wear longer and look better Black-Tan-White-Red-Brown

MEN WANTED

For Logging, Saw Mill and Box Factory Work

Eight hour day—good working conditions—healthful climate—best of wages. Write or call upon

KLAMATH LUMBERMEN'S & LOGGERS' ASSN.
Main Street, Klamath Falls, Oregon

Painting, Paper Hanging, Decorating and Tinting

Now is the time to have your house painted to protect the same for the winter. We guarantee every inch of our work to be first-class; the material we use is the very best. Prices Are Moderate.

R. J. Miller Decorating Co.
Phone 329-1. Estimates Free of Charge

GATES' HALF-SOLE TIRES

COST ONE-HALF AS MUCH

And wear twice as long as the average Fabric Tire. Guaranteed 3,500 miles.

PUNCTURE PROOF

Our Service Station is now equipped with the latest mechanical Tire Changer, Up-to-Date Vulcanizing Equipment, Curtis Air—Free From Oil.

Try our Tire Service—It's Different.

F. R. Roberts 132 S. Riverside

THE BUGLE CALL

Summons all the forces and resources of the Republic to the defense of Freedom

THE OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

which the United States authorities have ranked as one of the fifteen distinguished institutions of the country for excellence in military training, has responded to the call. The College is distinguished not only for its military instruction, but

DISTINGUISHED ALSO FOR—

- Its strong industrial courses for men and for women: 17 Agricultural, Commerce, Engineering, Forestry, Home Economics, Mining, Pharmacy and Vocational Education.
- Its wholesome, purposeful student life.
- Its democratic college spirit.
- Its successful graduates.

Students enrolled last year, 1453; stars on its service flags, 1258, over forty percent representing officers.

College opens September 23, 1918

For catalog, new illustrated Bulletin, and other information write to the Registrar, Corvallis, Oregon

Jackson County School Fair

Begins Tomorrow at Medford

and lasts over Friday in the garage building second block on South Fir street

Consisting of **Industrial Club Exhibits**

- of Hogs, Sheep, Chickens, Rabbits, Corn, Potatoes, Vegetables, Sewing, knitting, Etc.

SCHOOL EXHIBITS of Drawing, Writing, Language, History and all branches.

JUDGING CONTESTS of Stock, Corn, Vegetables, Etc., by Boys and Girls.

ATHLETIC CONTESTS Consisting of Foot Racing, Bicycle Races and Novelty Contests of various kinds.

CANNING DEMONSTRATIONS by girl teams from different parts of the county.

Admission 15c All School Children Free