

## VIVID STORY OF ANTWERP'S FALL

Looking Down on Historic City Again Laid Waste.

### LIKE A HIDEOUS NIGHTMARE

Correspondent So Depicts Days and Nights on the Frontier During Bombardment—Whole Streets Ablaze. Dutch Villagers of Rosendaal Succored Refugees.

The horrors of Antwerp's fall are told by a London Daily Chronicle correspondent, who, through the courtesy of a Belgian officer, was able to ascend to the roof of the cathedral and from that point of vantage looked down upon the scene in the city.

All the southern portion of Antwerp appeared to be a desolate ruin, says the correspondent. Whole streets were ablaze, and flames were rising in the air to the height of twenty and thirty feet. In another direction I could just discern through my glasses dimly in the distance the heavy artillery of the attacking German forces, ruthlessly pounding at the city and creeping nearer to it in the dark. At that moment I should say the enemy's front line was within four miles of Antwerp.

From my elevated position I had an excellent view also of the great oil tanks on the opposite side of the Scheidt. They had been set on fire by four bombs from a German Taube, and a huge, thick volume of black smoke was ascending 200 feet into the air.

#### Like Dore's Idea of Infernal Regions.

In all directions were fire and flames and oil laden smoke. It was like a bit of Gustave Dore's idea of the infernal regions. From time to time great tongues of fire shot out from the tanks, and in this way, the flames greedily licking the sides of other tanks, the conflagration spread. How long this particular fire raged I cannot say, for I saw neither the beginning nor the end of it, but while I watched its progress it seemed to represent the limit of what a fire was capable of.

After watching for some considerable time the panorama of destruction that lay unrolled all around me I came down from my post of observation on the cathedral roof, and at the very moment I reached the street a 28 centimeter shell struck a confectioner's shop between the Place Verte and the Place Meir. It was one of these high explosive shells, and the shop, a wooden structure, immediately burst into flames.

#### No Way to Check Fires.

The city by this time was almost deserted, and no attempt was made to extinguish the fires that had broken out all over the southern district. Indeed, there were no means of dealing with them.

The reservoir ten miles outside the city was cut off and as this was the city's main source of supply, indeed practically its only source, great apprehension was felt. The health of the city was thereby menaced, for there was danger of an epidemic.

Happily stricken Antwerp was spared this added terror. It had plenty of other sorts, and some of these I experienced when after leaving the cathedral I made my way to the southern section of the city, where shells were bursting at the rate of five a minute. With great difficulty and not without risk I got as far as Rue La Moiere.

It was obviously impossible to proceed further, and so I retraced my steps toward the quay. As I was passing the Avenue de Keyser a shell burst within twenty yards of me. I was knocked down by the force of the concussion.

I had scarcely picked myself up and was hastening to a place of safety, if there were one, when a man about forty years of age, almost half naked, rushed out of a house screaming loudly. He had gone mad.

#### A Haven For Refugees.

When the people of Antwerp had to fly at midnight by the light of their burning homes and to the death march of booming guns they naturally sought the line of least resistance, and for the majority that line led due north to Rosendaal.

Though Rosendaal is little more than a village, it is an important railway center, commanding all the main routes, and, with a station nearly as large as all the rest of the town in which to handle the frontier traffic, it became an ideal clearing house for refugees. It is estimated that nearly 200,000 have passed through during the last few days, thence to be distributed all over Holland.

The townspeople and troops alike threw themselves and all their resources into the work of helping the helpless.

We must write Rosendaal high in the list of places that have served the world by love and mercy, says an Amsterdam correspondent. These days and nights on the frontier seem a hideous nightmare.

#### Whistles For Wounded Soldiers.

Dr. Monnier, a Paris surgeon, is urging the authorities to provide every soldier with a whistle for use when wounded to call stretcher bearers. The surgeon cites the case of one artilleryman who lay for sixty hours on the battlefield with insufficient strength to call ambulance men passing near.

## PRINTING RESERVE BANK CURRENCY

Two Kinds of Money Will Be Issued For Use.

### WONDERFUL PIECE OF WORK

Little Variation in Designs of the New Notes Which Are to Be Ready to Meet Demands When the Federal Banking System Goes in Effect—Will Need About \$250,000,000.

The federal reserve banks, as soon as they are organized—and the prospect is that they will be open for business on or before Nov. 1—will need the currency provided for by law to meet their necessities. Money will be printed by the bureau of engraving and printing and ready for distribution as early as Nov. 15, continuing until the entire need is satisfied.

This, says the Washington Star, is pronounced a wonderful accomplishment by the bureau of engraving and printing. It has meant foresight and preparedness, an understanding of a prospective situation and the taking of steps to anticipate it, for it takes nine months to engrave a plate for new money. And designs for this new federal reserve currency, while drawn and submitted months ago, received the approval of the secretary of the treasury a comparatively short time ago.

The new currency law provides for two kinds of paper currency to meet the necessities of the federal reserve system. The federal reserve notes will be issued to the twelve federal reserve banks and be secured by collateral equal to the amount of notes. The federal reserve banknotes are to be issued to member banks under practically the same conditions as are national banknotes that are now issued to national banks.

The federal reserve currency will consist of notes of five dollar, ten dollar, twenty dollar, fifty dollar and one hundred dollar denominations. It is estimated that there will be \$250,000,000 of this currency required to be in circulation or in stock for issue. Printing will begin Nov. 1 and continue until the necessity ceases. Federal reserve banknotes will issue in values as are issued now in national banknotes—\$5, \$10, \$20 and multiples of \$100—to meet the public requirements. This money will not be required for circulation for some time.

The way to furnish promptly the new money is clear at this time at the bureau of engraving and printing. The great volume of emergency currency printed under the authority of the Freedland-Aldrich act, amounting to \$750,000,000, has practically all been made, and is issued or resting in the vaults of the United States treasury. The great volume of federal reserve banknotes, to be issued to the various member banks of the new currency system, will not be required for a year.

Notes Similar in Essentials.

The federal reserve currency and the federal reserve banknotes are to be greatly similar in all essentials. The same portrait is to distinguish each note of the same denomination of either form of note. The same allegorical designs are to mark notes of the same denomination.

Notes issued to the federal reserve banks are to bear the number and original letter of the district and location of the bank. The banknotes will bear the name of the member bank and indication of district.

There has been no change in the size of the banknotes from that now in use. The plan to put into circulation a smaller note, approved by the Taft administration but never carried into effect, has been abandoned. There is a great purpose on the part of experts in money making to provide a permanent and uniform currency that will be for all time the paper currency of the land. This hope may not yet be realizable, but the tendency in money designing has this thought in view.

There is little variation in the general appearance of the notes of whatever denomination. The head of Lincoln, a finely engraved portrait, adorns the five dollar notes and is set in the center of the face. On the reverse side are two allegorical designs, representing the discovery of America and the landing of the pilgrim fathers, one on either side of the back, leaving a large space of white between. This arrangement is observed in the other notes of the federal reserve currency. Jackson is the portrait on the ten dollar note, with allegorical designs representing agriculture and manufacturing.

On the designs for the notes not yet approved Cleveland is the portrait for the twenty dollar note, with allegorical designs of transportation by land and by sea. On the fifty dollar note Grant is to be the portrait, with allegorical pictures representing the Panama canal.

Malaria Mosquito Discovered.

After ten months' study Walker and Barker of the bureau of science, Manila, P. I., announce that they have found that the cause of malaria is a hitherto unsuspected mosquito that inhabits fresh running water. The mosquito has been named the Myzomia febrifera. Its presence accounts for hitherto inexplicable epidemics of malaria throughout the Philippine archipelago.

## Real Leaders in the Churches United in Condemnation of Prohibition

### Prelates, Priests and Pastors Raise Their Voices in the Cause of Temperance, Not for "Reform by Law"

#### Read What National Thinkers Say:

"To drink is no sin. Jesus Christ drank. To keep a saloon is no sin. And any policy that claims in the name of Christ, or does not claim His name, that deals with the well-nigh universal taste of man for alcohol ON THE BASIS OF LAW AND ORDER ALONE, cannot commend itself to the best intelligence, and is doomed to fail."

REV. DR. RAINSFORD,  
St. George's Episcopal Church, New York City.

"Is it right to drink wine and beer? It is right for each individual to decide that question for himself, and for the community to put such regulations on the sale of wine and beer, AND ONLY SUCH, as are necessary to prevent popular excesses and public disorder."

REV. LYMAN ABBOTT.

"The church of God has never declared the moderate use of alcohol to be a sin; this seems to be left, with other things, as open matters of Christian Liberty."

THE REV. CANON WEST, D. D.

"As for those who endeavor to enlist Scripture on their side by maintaining that the wine mentioned in Scripture was not an intoxicating liquor, they must either be themselves very ignorant and silly if they really believe it, or must be fostering a pious fraud in the hope of deluding the simple . . . under false pretences."

ARCHBISHOP WHATELY.

"All true Americans, it seems to me, ought to strive to maintain and perpetuate American principles. State-wide prohibition violates and local option supports this principle. Therefore I am opposed to state-wide prohibition and in favor of local option."

BISHOP DANIEL S. TUTTLE,  
Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States.

"I am opposed to prohibition by statute. I would rather see America free first, and then have its citizens use its freedom for moral ends."

REV. S. PARKS CADMAN,  
Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Under the present law (county prohibition) the saloon, where the traffic could be regulated, has given way to the drugstore, where minors and undependables obtain all the whisky they want. The liquor business should be conducted open and above board, and not over the bars of secret dens."

REV. FATHER T. J. RYAN, Pontiac, Mich.

"I cannot see the benefits to be derived from compulsory abstinence."

BISHOP GRAFTON, of Wisconsin.

"Absolute prohibition has proven impracticable, if not a dismal failure."

THE RIGHT REV. THOMAS F. LILLIS,  
Bishop of Leavenworth, Kansas.

"The use of alcoholic liquors is and always has been considered not only legitimate as a beverage, but it is consecrated and hallowed in the most solemn and weighty rite of the Christian Church. You cannot, by mere law, eradicate a sentiment and destroy an institution that has stood for ages and that is so deeply rooted in our social life."

REV. W. A. WASSON, New York.

"Everyone knows that there are many saloons that are perfectly orderly and law-abiding. Have I, as a minister, any more right to interfere with the business of such a place than the saloonkeeper would have to disturb the peace of my congregation while at worship?"

VERY REV. D. D. J. HARTLEY, Little Rock, Ark.

"I consider prohibition wrong because it is destructive."

BISHOP CHARLES D. WILLIAMS, Michigan.

"The establishment of prohibition would be impractical and would put a premium on the sale of intoxicating drinks."

CARDINAL GIBBONS.

"Prohibition drives underground the mischief which it seeks to cure."

BISHOP HALL, Vermont.

"Prohibition has been disastrous to the cause of temperance."

BISHOP CLARK, Rhode Island.

"It is a rude interference with the personal liberty for the law to tell me what I shall eat or how much I shall eat. It is just as rude an interference for it to describe what shall or shall not drink, and how much."

REV. DR. CHAS. PARKHURST, New York.

"My eyes were opened to the great evils of prohibition in a very few years. The clubs organized by young men, the selling of vile concoctions by women and children, the hypocrisy and corruption arrested my attention."

REV. DR. BLANCHARD, Portland, Me.

"Many people thought state-wide prohibition to be the ideal remedy. It is impractical, and its violation is productive of hidden and shameful vice."

BISHOP GAILOR, Tennessee.

(Paid Advertisement—Taxpayers' and Wage-Earners' League of Oregon, Portland, Or.)

Sheriff's Sale.  
In the circuit court of the state of Oregon for Crook county.  
J. H. Haner, Plaintiff,  
vs.  
Samuel F. Knight, and all unknown heirs of Samuel F. Knight, if deceased, and all others interested,  
Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of an execution and order of sale of real property, issued out of the above entitled court on the 21st day of September, 1914, in favor of the above named plaintiff and against the above named defendant, Samuel F. Knight, for the sum of thirty-nine and 45-100 dollars, with interest at the rate of 15 per cent per annum from September 9, 1914, and the further sum of twenty-seven dollars as costs, and wherein it was ordered, adjudged and decreed by the court that the hereinafter described premises belonging to said defendant be sold to satisfy said judgment and costs and accruing costs, under foreclosure of certificates of tax delinquency Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, issued by the sheriff of Crook county, state of Oregon, on the 30th day of October, 1912, against said premises, I will on

Saturday, the 31st day of October, 1914, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, in front of the front floor of the court house in the city of Prineville, Crook county, state of Oregon, sell at public auction for cash, to the highest bidder, all the right, title and interest of the said defendant, Samuel F. Knight, in and to the following described premises, to-wit: The south half of the southeast quarter of section five, in township ten south, of range eighteen east of the Willamette meridian, in Crook county, state of Oregon, to satisfy said judgment, costs and accruing costs.

Dated and published first time this 1st day of October, 1914.

FRANK ELKINS,  
Sheriff of Crook County, State of Oregon.

#### Administrator's Notice of Sale of Realty

In the county court of the state of Oregon for the county of Crook.

In the matter of the estate of John H. Jarrett, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the county court of the state of Oregon for Crook county, made and entered on the 8th day of September, 1914, in the matter of the estate of John H. Jarrett, deceased, the undersigned, administrator of said estate, will sell at public sale to the highest bidder for cash at ten o'clock in the morning on Saturday, the 17th day of October, 1914, at the front door of the county courthouse in Prineville, Crook county, Oregon, subject to confirmation by the said county court, all the right, title and interest which the said John H. Jarrett, deceased, had at the time of his death in the following described real property, to-wit:

Lots Three (3) and Four (4), and the south half of the northwest quarter of section Five (5), township fourteen (14) south, range nineteen (19) east of the Willamette Meridian, situated in Crook county, state of Oregon, and containing 153.84 acres, more or less, according to the official plat and United States survey thereof.

Given under my hand this 17th day of September, 1914.

L. M. BECHTELL,  
Administrator of the estate of John H. Jarrett, deceased.

Willard H. Wirtz, attorney for administrator.

Date of first publication September 17, 1914.

Date of last publication October 15, 1914.

#### Notice for Publication

Department of the Interior,  
U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Ore.

August 31, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that

Noah W. Floyd

of Lamonta, Oregon, who, on January 29, 1910, made homestead entry No. 05921, for e<sub>1</sub> ne<sub>1</sub> e<sub>1</sub> sec<sub>1</sub> section 14, township 14 south, range 14 east, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof to establish claim to the land above described before Timothy E. J. Duffy, a United States Commissioner, at his office at Prineville, Oregon, on the 30th day of October, 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses: Charles Montgomery, Vick Butler, of Prineville, Oregon; Benjamin Cook of Lamonta, Oregon; John Montgomery of Prineville, Oregon.

9-24 H. FRANK WOODCOCK, Register.

#### Notice for Publication

Department of the Interior,  
U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Ore.

September 4, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that

Mary E. Carlin

of Roberts, Oregon, who on October 7, 1910, made Desert Land Entry No. 07525, for e<sub>1</sub> ne<sub>1</sub> sec<sub>1</sub> section 11, township 19 south, range 17 east, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final proof to establish claim to the land above described before Timothy E. J. Duffy, a United States Commissioner, at his office at Prineville, Oregon, on the 28th day of October, 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses: Edmund A. Parker, Ira Wertz, Harry E. Dobson, Elam Faught, all of Roberts, Oregon.

9-24 H. FRANK WOODCOCK, Register.

#### Notice to Creditors.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, the administrator of the estate of Lucy S. Booth, deceased, to all creditors of said deceased and all others having claims against said estate to present the same with the proper vouchers to the undersigned at the office of M. R. Elliott, in Prineville, Oregon, within six months from the date of the first publication of this notice.

W. A. BOOTH,  
Administrator of the estate of Lucy S. Booth, deceased.

9-10

#### I. O. O. F.

Ochoco No. 46. Meets every Tuesday night.

Strangers welcome.

J. H. Gray, Noble Grand; Percy H. Smith, Vice Grand; S. G. Hinkle, Recording Secretary; C. B. Dinwiddie, Treasurer.

Crook County Journal, \$1.50 per yr.