

CONGRESS' LONGEST SESSION ADJOURNS

Cotton Men Abandon Filibuster on Promise of Early Action Next Session.

Washington. — After nearly 19 months of continuous session, the longest ever taken, the Sixty-third Congress adjourned its second session Saturday, after the collapse of prolonged efforts to procure cotton growers' relief legislation.

Leaders in this movement agreed to adjourn, however, only on the condition that pending cotton relief measures would have the right of way when Congress reconvenes, December 7.

Not more than 50 members of the House and less than a quorum of the Senate were in attendance when the gavel fell on adjournment.

The announcing of the abandonment of the filibuster for cotton legislation followed a conference between Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia and Representative Henry, of Texas, who told the Senate and House it was apparent no quorum could be procured for consideration of cotton legislation at this time, and that further filibustering might injure chances of ultimate success.

One of the last acts of the House was the adoption of a resolution authorizing the appointment of a committee to investigate cotton conditions in the South and to report possible measures for Federal aid by December 15.

The end of the session was not accompanied by enlightening scenes that generally mark a wind-up. There was a round of hand-clapping as Speaker Clark thanked the members for their faithful services and then almost everybody dashed for a train.

The Senate adjournment was probably the most undemonstrative in its history. Democratic leaders and a few Republicans were sitting behind closed doors, confirming nominations, when word came that the House had carried out the adjournment resolution. Senator Kern, the majority leader, at once moved to open the doors. When this was ordered, the adjournment was announced by the presiding officer.

Army Desertions Fall Off.

Washington.—Desertions in the United States army last year were lower by many hundreds than ever before in its history, according to the annual report of Judge Advocate-General E. H. Crowder.

This is attributed in large part to the beneficent legislation by congress mitigating the treatment of deserters and other military offenders.

DODGERS OF INCOME TAX TO BE PURSUED

Washington.—In connection with their estimate that there are more than 146,000 income tax dodgers in the United States, congress experts declare that while they could not expect their early figures to be absolutely correct, the discrepancy is so large as to be suspicious.

The internal revenue bureau months ago began a vigorous campaign to detect the dodgers, and it was understood that results might be forthcoming soon. There is little doubt that every effort will be made to catch up with violators, for as a revenue producer the law has fallen considerably below expectations, turning in about \$28,000,000 for the payable ten months of last year instead of about \$45,000,000 as had been expected.

Not a single class of incomes lived up to the hopes of the estimators. In the \$5000 to \$10,000 class, however, the discrepancy was greatest, the estimates being 178,000 and the returns 101,718. Incomes from \$4000 to \$5000 numbered 114,484, while the estimate was 126,000.

The announcement showed that 44 returns were made on incomes over \$1,000,000; 91 on incomes between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000; 222 on incomes between \$250,000 and \$500,000, and 1241 on incomes between \$100,000 and \$250,000. The estimates put the \$1,000,000 incomes at 100, the next class at 350, the next at 500 and the \$100,000 to \$250,000 at 2500.

There were 6682 married women who made separate returns, the total of all married persons making returns being 278,835. Bachelors numbered 55,212 and the single women 23,551.

Seizure of Oil is Again Protested.

Washington.—The United States protested to Great Britain against the recent seizure of the Platania, a tank steamer owned by the Standard Oil company, now detained at Lewis Island, Scotland.

This protest is identical to the one filed in the case of the Brindilla, held at Halifax, N. S., and requests the immediate release of the ship.

GENERAL VON BUELOW



General Von Buelow, commander of one of the German armies now fighting the allies on French soil.

BRIEF WAR NEWS

After a week of strenuous fighting the Germans were unable to break through the lines of the allies in Northern France and gain a foothold on the French coast. The remnants of the Belgian army under personal command of King Albert, supported by two brigades of British marines armed with naval guns successfully repulsed the numerous violent attacks of the Germans.

The fighting between Lille and Dunkirk is described in Berlin as the greatest battle of the campaign and on its outcome is said to hinge the fate of the German invasion of France.

Because of the deadly fire of the naval guns the invaders are declared to have left the coast clear in an effort to work around Dixmude toward Lille, a Berlin report claiming success on the Yser Canal.

It is evident that along the coast the Germans have found it difficult to advance in the face of the hard fighting force drawn along the Yser Canal, aided by the British and French ships, which bombarded them from the sea. It probably is the most picturesque battle ever fought. On shore the troops of five nations are fighting—the Austrians and Germans on one side and the French, Belgian and British on the other.

The British monitors, gunboats and destroyers and submarines are fighting side by side with French warships, while at the same time they are being subjected to attack by German submarines and airships.

In eastern France there has been apparently some progress made by the French in developing their threat against Metz, but both sides are concealing their strength in the frontier zone. Little news on which reliable judgments can be based is forthcoming. The French have reports of successes during the week in driving the Germans north of Verdun, while a strong belief prevails in Berlin that Verdun is about to fall. The result of the campaign in western France and Belgium will have a paramount influence on the future developments of the war and this doubtless accounts for the meager details of the Meuse and Moselle operations.

During the week Russia has checked, temporarily at least Germany's efforts to get within bombarding distance of Warsaw. This is far from meaning that Russia has assumed the offensive. Nevertheless, the influence of the Russian success will be felt by the allies in France and Belgium. General Von Hindenberg will be unable to decrease his forces to strengthen the German western battle line, and, in fact, he has begun using troops in East Prussia to relieve the situation at Warsaw.

This movement of a German army from Lyck southward to the Vistula may eventually prove to be the utmost important military development in Poland, of the week. Its objective is not clear, but it seems to be aiming either at Nowogeorgievsk, Warsaw's northern flank fortress, or at the district in the rear of Warsaw. The future activity of this army should have an important bearing on Germany's offensive against the Slavs, which at present is stalled along the wrong side of the Vistula.

The Austrians, heavily reinforced by the crack Hungarian divisions and first line German troops, are making determined assaults against the Russians along the southern reaches of the San river, as well as to the north of Jaroslav. There is apparently a determined effort in progress against the entire Russian left wing, and as a result the main offensive against the Germans who have been driven from in front of Warsaw to the eastern bank of the Warta river, has been halted. Additional reinforcements are being rushed to the points of danger and the Russian forces are expected to prevail shortly.

REMARKABLE BATTLE IS BEING FOUGHT

Armies on Land, Vessels on Water, Submarines and Aeroplanes Unite in Struggle.

Paris.—From Nieuport, on the Belgian coast, sweeping southward through Dixmude, Langhemarcq, Ypres, east of Armentieres and toward Lille and then southwest to Arras is being fought the most remarkable battle in the history of the world. It is being waged on land, on the sea, under the sea, and in the air.

Engaged are the forces of four nations, English, French and Belgian soldiers and marines are desperately resisting the endeavor of the great German fighting machine to break through to the coast for the channel and the North sea. The losses run into the thousands on both sides.

The combined French and British fleets of light draught monitors and destroyers are shelling the German extreme right wing from Nieuport to Ostend. At the same time, they are frustrating attacks made on them by German destroyers, who are operating from a base in the deep canal that connects Bruges with Zee-Brugge.

The furious nature of the conflict can be gathered from the fact that in front of one British infantry division in a small space more than 1500 bodies of Germans were found after an engagement, while 600 German prisoners were taken by the British in the course of one attack.

La Bassee, which forms a promontory near Lille, is an important point covering railroads which the Germans seem determined to capture at whatever cost, but the allies' resistance hitherto has been too stubborn.

The battle continues its course with unabated violence near the Belgian coast, and the Germans have been able to force themselves across the Yser, which is a sluggish, shallow river, where the allies opposed them with a strong defense along every foot of the ground.

Sugar Barred Out of England.

London.—An official statement says that the government has prohibited the importation of sugar into the United Kingdom, with the object of preventing German and Austrian sugar reaching here from neutral countries.

Kaiser is Nearly Caught by Enemy.

London.—The Petrograd correspondent of the Central News sends the following: "Soldiers from the Warsaw front say that Emperor William was personally on the field of battle. He was almost taken a captive, barely escaping by automobile."

Canadian Troops Are Sent to Egypt.

London.—The British government during the last few days has sent many Canadian troops to Egypt, according to news received from well-informed quarters in Constantinople.

RUSSIANS PRESS ON RETREATING ENEMY

Petrograd.—An official communication issued by the general headquarters says:

"Our troops beyond the Vistula are pressing the armies of the enemy in retreat. North of the Pilitza River the Germans are offering only feeble resistance. They have been driven back as far as Skiernewice.

"Along the River San and south of Przemysl desperate engagements continue, but the advantage is with our troops, who have here made thousands of prisoners. In taking the heights of Tytyentse, south of Jaroslav, we have made prisoners of five Austrian companies.

"In repulsing an attack on the enemy against our corps operating south of Przemysl, we have captured 500 prisoners and nine rapid-firers."

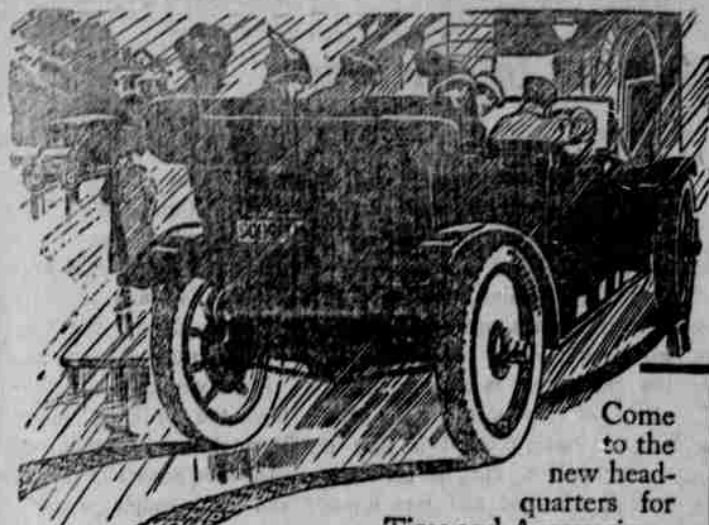
Petrograd is aglow with official reports of the recent successes of the Russian armies—the repulse of the Germans at Warsaw and in the vicinity of Ivangorod, fresh captures of prisoners and the precipitate flight of the Austrians.

Russia Will Free Italian Prisoners.

Rome.—Russia has formally offered to liberate and send to Italy all the prisoners of war it has taken who are from Austria's Italian provinces, it was announced here. Natives of the Trieste and Trent districts were mentioned especially.

13 Drown in Texas Flood.

San Antonio, Tex.—A five-inch rain in less than three hours caused a 15-foot flood in the San Antonio river here and put the San Pedro and Alamo creeks out of their banks from 10 to 1000 feet. Thirteen deaths by drowning have been reported, with indications that the record will reach 17 or more.



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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 door 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.

Notice for Publication.

Department of the Interior,
U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Oregon,
September 28th, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that

Walter M. Smith
of Held, Oregon, who on April 24, 1911, made homestead entry No. 08770 for sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, e $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 7, nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17 and ne $\frac{1}{4}$ section 18, township 19 south, range 19 east, Willamette meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof to establish claim to the land above described before A. S. Fogg, U. S. Commissioner, at Hampton, Oregon, on the 16th day of November, 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses: Clyde Blasley, Harry Evans, Warren G. Libby and Paul Held, all of Held, Oregon,
10-8p H. FRANK WOODCOCK, Register

Notice for Publication.

Not Coal Land
Department of the Interior,
U. S. Land Office, Lakeview, Or.,
August 31, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that

Emil Van Laks
of Imperial, Oregon, who on March 11, 1910, made homestead entry, act February 19, 1909, No. 08101, for ne $\frac{1}{2}$ sec 15, sec 19, township 21 south, range 19 east, Willamette meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described before A. S. Fogg, U. S. Commissioner, at Hampton, Ore., on the 31st day of October, 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses: Burr Black, Walter T. Harrison, Everett Lee Riggs of Hampton, Oregon, and Wm. Tins, of Imperial, Oregon.
9-24p JAS. P. BURGESS, Register.

Notice of Guardian's Sale of Real Estate.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, the guardian of the person and property of Nora Miller, a minor, that he will, pursuant to an order of the county court of Crook county, Oregon, made and entered on the 8th day of September, 1914, from and after the 13th day of November, 1914, sell at private sale the following described real property belonging to his said ward at private sale, to-wit: An undivided one-half interest in lot five of block eight, in Monroe Hodges' plat of Prineville, Oregon, as the same appears of record in the office of the county clerk of crook county, Oregon, and an undivided one-half interest in lots seven and eight in block fourteen in the Fourth Addition to Prineville, Oregon, as the same appears of record in the office of the county clerk of crook county, Oregon. The said sale to be made in Prineville, Oregon, and shall convey all the right, title and interest of the said Nora Miller in the real estate above described.

Terms and conditions of sale, cash. Dated this 15th day of Oct. 1914.

B. F. JOHNSON,
Guardian of Nora Miller, a Minor.

Notice for Publication.

Department of the Interior,
U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Ore.,
August 29, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that Claudia C. Wonderly whose post office address is Prineville, Oregon, did on the 3d day of November, 1913, file in this office sworn statement and application No. 012193, to purchase the sec. section 6, township 15 south, range 19 east, Willamette meridian, and the timber thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisement, and that pursuant to such application, the land and timber thereon have been appraised, \$805.00, the timber estimated 1,075,000 board feet at 80c per M, and the land at \$100.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of her application and sworn statement on the 8th day of November, 1914, before Warren Brown, county clerk, at Prineville, Oregon.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

9-3 H. FRANK WOODCOCK, Register.

I. O. O. F. Ochocho No. 46. Meets every Tuesday night.

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