# BITTER PRICE PAID BY SENLIS PEOPLE

## Mayor Executed, Town Laid in Ashes, Guns Turned on Terrified Populace.

## TURCOS INTERRUPT WORK

**British Correspondent Tells of Reprisals Taken When Townsfolk Fired on Slayers of Tobacconist and His Wife.**

(Reprinted from the London Times.)

BEHIND THE LINES BY SENLIS AND CHANTILLY, Sept. 16.—I have passed through a smiling land to a land wearing the mask of death; through harvest fields rich with great stacks snugly builded against the Winter to the fields of a braver harvest; by jocund villages where there is no break in the ebb and flow of everyday life to villages and towns that despoiling hands have shattered in ruins.

And I have passed up this Via Dolorosa toward the harvesting itself—toward those great plains stretching away on the banks of the River Aisne, where the second act of this drama of battles is at this moment being played.

**Utmost Strength Demanded.**

Details of this fight, as I write, reaches its third day of duration, are scanty, but partly from personal observation and partly from information which has reached me I know that the struggle so far has been a terrible one, equal to, if not greater than, the struggle on the banks of the Marne.

The events of Monday revealed a foe battling desperately for his life; and this defense of General Von Kluck's army demanded of the allies, and is demanding, their utmost strength and determination. I see through these fierce hours the tide of battle ebbing and flowing across the great river, which in this place runs deeply betwixt high banks. Along this huge front there are varying fortunes, though everywhere the same zeal and fury of conflict. I see tremendous doings on these rough, newly made bridges in the region of Noyon, of Vic-sur-Aisne, and of Soissons.

Picture this battlefield which before these lines are printed will assuredly have taken its place with that of the Marne as one of the greatest combats of the greatest war. Through the middle of it flows the great river, passing from the east to the west. The banks of the river here are very steep. Above the plain, which sweeps away from the northern bank, rises the "massif" of Laon.

**Field Ideal for Great Movements.**

It is an ideal area for great movements and for artillery work directed upon the valley of the river. Pass eastward a little, there are the heights behind the City of Reims and above the Vesle, a tributary of the Aisne. Here again nature has builded a stronghold easy to defend, difficult exceedingly to attack.

I know of heroic work against these great lines—work that will live with the most momentous of this struggle. I know of smashing attacks the thought of which takes one's breath away. I have heard narratives of the trenches and of the bridges—these engineers, French and English, have indeed "played the game"—which no man can hear unmoved; how the columns went down again and again to the blazing death of the valley, and how men worked, building and girding in a very inferno—worked with the furious speed of those whose time of work is short.

And in the trenches, too, the tale of heroism unfolds itself hour by hour. Here is an example, one among ten thousand, the story of a wounded private: "We lay together, my friend and I. . . . The order to fire came. We shot and shot till our rifles burned us. Still they swarmed on toward us. We took careful aim all the while. 'Ah, good; did you see that?' I turned to my friend and as I did so heard a terrible dull sound like a spade striking upon newly turned earth. His head was fallen forward. I spoke. I called him by name. He was moaning a little. Then I turned to my work again. They are advancing quickly now. Ah! how cool I was. I shot so slowly . . . so very slowly.

**Soldier Tells of Wound.**

"And then — do you know what it feels like to be wounded? I rose just a little too high on my elbow. A sting that pierces my arm like a hot wire—too sharp almost to be sore. I felt my arm go away from me—it seemed like that—and then my rifle fell. I believe I was a little dazed. I looked at my friend presently. He was dead."

So, on these green river banks and across these fair wooded plains, the Huns make their great stand—the stand that if they are defeated will be their last in France. And meanwhile behind them lie the wasted fields and the broken villages of their rapine and savagery. It is impossible adequately to describe the scenes which I have witnessed on the line of the great retreat, but here and there events have had place, which, in truth, cry to the heaven for report. Of such is the grim story of Senlis.

I spent many hours in Senlis this afternoon and I will recount that story as I saw it and as I heard it from those who lived through the dreadful procession of days. On Saturday, September 5, the Germans reached this beautiful old cathedral town and entered into occupation. They issued a proclamation to the inhabitants calling upon them to submit and to offer no sort of resistance on pain of severe reprisals.

**Townspeople of Senlis Bitter.**

But the inhabitants of Senlis had already tasted the bitter draft of German war making. They had been visited some days before by a motor car—one of 400 which were sent out from Amiens to scour and to scourge the country north of Paris—in which apparently five peaceful civilians were traveling. The car had been stopped on the outskirts of the town and the travelers ordered to show their papers. There were in order, bearing the official stamp of Amiens (pillaged, of course, by the conquerors). The car proceeded. Again it was stopped. This time no papers were produced, but a revolver. Next moment the sentry lay dead at his post. The car dashed through the town, the occupants shooting as they went.

So Senlis waited in fierce and resentful mood. The townspeople had become bitter to the point of losing care of their own safety. They were reckless, driven to distraction.

Bitter was the price exacted for this recklessness! The trouble began on Tuesday of last week when, exasperated beyond measure by the insolence of the invaders, a brave tobacconist declared to a couple of the Prussians: "I serve men, not bullies." He followed his words with a blow delivered fiercely from the shoulder.

The infuriated soldiers dragged him from his shop and hurled him on his knees in front of the door. His wife rushed out shrieking for mercy. Mercy! As well ask it of a stone! A shot rang out. . . . Another. . . . Man and wife lay dead.

**Mayor Pays With Life.**

Immediately the news of this murderous act flew throughout the town. Windows on the opposite side of the street from the tobacco shop were thrown open. Shots were fired. One of the soldiers fell, wounded. Then, realizing what they had done, the inhabitants closed themselves in again, terrified of the result.

Their fears were well founded. Outraged and furious, the conquerors marched instantly to the house of the Mayor—their hostage—and arrested him. They convoyed him without a moment's delay to the military headquarters, where he was imprisoned for the night. On Wednesday morning a court-martial sat to decide his fate. A few minutes later this brave man paid for the indiscretion of his people with his life, dying splendidly.

Then guns were turned on this town of living men and women and children. Shells crashed into the houses, into the shops, into the station. At Chantilly, seven kilometers away, the amazed inhabitants saw a great column of black smoke curl up into the air; they guessed the horrible truth. Senlis was burning. From the shattered houses men and women ran, wounded and terrified; children screamed among the ruins of their homes. But the bombardment went on till the principal street of the town was shattered, till the railway station was reduced to a few charred walls, till the exquisite tower of the cathedral had been smashed and broken—though happily not demolished.

**Turcos Take Revenge.**

The work, however, was interrupted. At midday the glad tidings were heard, "The Turcos are here." Within the hour broken and blazing Senlis was relieved and rescued. The Turcos pursued and severely punished the enemy.

Today these streets are terrible to look upon. House after house has been shattered to pieces—broken to a pile of stones. One of the small turrets of the cathedral has been demolished and a rent has been torn in the stone work of the tower. The station is like a wilderness.

# APPLE DAY PLANS GROW

## SUB-COMMITTEE MEETINGS TEND TO MAKE SALE IRRESISTIBLE.

**Special Talks on Industry Planned for Pupils—Patriotism of Citizens Appealed to for Success.**

"Eat yourself healthy—apples 'buy' the box."

Just what will be the slogan for Apple day, October 20, is not yet certain, but the above was leading before the sub-committee at its meeting at the Commercial Club yesterday afternoon. The old standby, "An apple a day keeps the doctor away," was also popular.

The plans for the Apple day observance manifest greater elasticity and tendency to spread at each sub-committee meeting since the launching of the movement Tuesday, and by October 20 it is planned to have a system developed that will make it quite impossible for any citizen of Portland who has any loyalty or patriotism whatsoever to get away without doing his share to help start the great Northwest apple crop moving.

Down South everybody is buying a bale of cotton, to help the cotton situation under the war conditions, and the Apple day movement this year is designed to handle a similar emergency here in the Northwest—to start apples moving and to keep them moving until the great capital that is tied up in the crop of the Northwest shall suffer no material blow from the restriction on commerce that results from the war.

The sub-committee yesterday considered the campaign in the schools principally.

A. H. Brown is chairman of a committee which is going to arrange to give 30,000 apples to the pupils of the public schools of Portland on Apple day.

It is now planned to send speakers to each school to talk to the pupils about the apple industry and to superintend the distribution of apples.

Hotels and dining-cars throughout the land are to feature apple menus and will have baked apples and cream at especially low rates on their bills of fare.

The apples that are going to be turned loose in Portland on Apple day are not going to be any "culls," as some people might fear. Whoever buys a box of apples on Apple day will get the very best in the Northwest, carefully selected and packed and in first-class condition, at a low rate, according to the committee.

Members of the sub-committee that met yesterday to plan the school feature were: G. D. Lee, general chairman; Wilmer Sieg, C. A. Malboeuf, A. P. Bateham and C. C. Chapman.

# COURTS TO KEEP HOLIDAY

**Columbus Day, Next Monday, to Be Honored by County.**

Columbus day, next Monday, will be a day of rest at the Courthouse. Aside from a few minor activities that must go forward on holidays as well as at other times, the legal machinery of the county will be suspended. Judges of the various Circuit Court departments will rest, with the exception of Judge McGinn, who declares that if there is anything important in his court at that time it will be heard as usual.

"Columbus day is not a non-judicial day, although it is a legal holiday," said Judge McGinn.

October 12 was made a legal holiday by the 1913 session of the Legislature and the statute is found in the 1913 session laws.

# WHO EVER HEARD

**Of Talking Machines Being Cut in Price?**

Now, believe me, everything is cut in price at 388 Morrison street, Soule Bros.' failure sale. Columbia, Edison or Victor talking machines and records. Everything goes; also a large number of brand-new player pianos and baby grand pianos. If you want any kind of a musical instrument be sure and call at 388 Morrison street right away, for the balance of this stock is going to be sold out between now and Saturday night. Everything goes. Remember the place—388 Morrison street. Open in the evening until 9 or 10 o'clock. Read page 18, this paper, for further particulars. —Adv.

**Albany High Recruit Injured.**

ALBANY, Or., Oct. 7.—(Special.)—The first accident of the season in football at Albany occured last evening during the scrimmage of the Albany High School eleven, when Johnny Clelen, who was trying out for end, collided with another player in attempting to make a tackle. Clelen was struck a hard blow on the head and sustained a severe injury to his neck, fainting while his team-mates were assisting him from the field. Physicians say he will recover, although he will have to abandon football work for a time.

The United States last year mined 2,509,508 tons of gypsum.

# WORLD JUDGMENT ASKED BY BELGIUM

## Legation Says Every German Shot Belies Sacred Pledge of Neutrality.

## INNOCENT HAVE SUFFERED

**"Honest Nation That Never Wanted War" Asks to Be Allowed to Live Its Peaceful and Neutral Life Unmolested.**

(Continued From First Page.)

he communicated the following note to the Belgian government:

"'The German government has received unimpeachable news to the effect that the French forces have the intention of marching on the Meuse by Givet and Namur. This news leaves no doubt as to the intention of France to march upon Germany from Belgian territory.

"'The imperial government of Germany cannot help fearing that Belgium, in spite of the best of intentions, will not be in a po sition to repulse without help an incursion by the French of such great magniture. In this case it is sufficiently certain that Germany is seriously threatened. It is the urgent business of Germany to forestall this attack on the part of the enemy. The German government would be filled with lively regret if Belgium were to regard as an act of hostility against her the fact that her precautionary measures oblige her to violate on her side Belgian territory.'

**Germany Disdains Hostility.**

"In order to avoid the possibility of misunderstanding, the German government made the following comment:

"'First—Germany contemplates no act of hostility towards Belgium. If Belgium consents to assume in the war which is about to commence the attitude of friendly neutrality toward Germany, the German government, on its side, engages, when peace is restored, to guarantee the integrity of the kingdom and its possessions.

"'Second—Germany engages herself, on the aforesaid conditions, to evacuate Belgian territory as soon as peace is concluded.

"'Third—If Belgium observes a friendly attitude, Germany is ready, in co-operation with the authorities of the government of Belgium, to buy for cash everything that is necessary for her troops and to pay indemnities for damage done in Belgium; but if Belgium behaves in a hostile manner against the troops, and in particular places difficulties in the way of their advance by opposition by the fortifications of the Meuse, or by the destruction of roads, railways, tunnels or other works, Germany will be obliged to consider Belgium as an enemy.

**Result Left to Arms.**

"'In that case Germany will enter into no agreement with the kingdom, but will allow the further relationship of the two states to be left to the decision of arms. The German government feels that it is justified in hoping that this eventuality will not materialize and that the Belgian government will know how to take appropriate measures to prevent its materialization. In that case the friendly relations which unite the two neighboring states will become closer and more lasting.'

"Such is the German note. It will be noticed that there is no question of the alleged entry of French aviators and officers into Belgium, as has been stated in several papers here. The document, in fact, knocks that fable on the head. The only reason given for the violation of Belgian territory is the alleged intention of the French army to march upon Givet and Namur. This assertion is supported by no proof and is denied by the French government, which officially declared to Belgium and England its intention of not violating Belgian territory. On the contrary, the premeditated intention of Germany to violate Belgian neutrality is proved in the most irrefutable way—namely, by the affirmation of the German Secretary of State himself and by that of the German Chancellor.

**Neutrality "Already Violated."**

"To the request of Sir William Goschen, the English Ambassador in Berlin, to be allowed to know if Germany would pledge herself to respect the neutrality of Belgium, the German Secretary of State replied that 'this neutrality had already been violated by Germany.' Herr von Jagow went again into the reasons why the imperial government had been obliged to take this step—namely, that they had to advance into France by the quickest and easiest way, so as to be able to get well ahead with their operations and endeavor to strike some decisive blow as early as possible. It was a matter of life and death to them, for, if they had gone by the more southern route, they could not have hoped, in view of the paucity of the roads and the strength of the fortresses, to have got through without formidable opposition, entailing great loss of time. This loss of time would mean time gained by the Russians for the bringing up of their troops to the German frontier. Rapidity of action was the great German asset, while that of Russia was the inexhaustible supply of troops. (Official report of the British Ambassador in Berlin to the British government.)

"This conversation preceded by a few minutes that in which the German Chancellor, giddy at the sight of the abyss into which Germany was falling, uttered these celebrated words: 'Just for a word, neutrality, a word which in war times has been so often disregarded, just for a scrap of paper, Great Britain is going to make war on a kindred nation. At what price would that compact (neutrality) have been kept? Has the British government thought of that?' Sir William Goschen replied that fear of consequences would hardly be regarded as an excuse for breaking a solemn engagement. (Official report of the British Ambassador in Berlin to his government.)

**Premeditation Is Charged.**

"It is clear from these documents that Germany had for a long time premeditated the violation of the neutrality of Belgium and that she has even reconciled herself to the terrible danger of war with Great Britain rather than renounce the advantages she thought she would gain by not respecting the treaty. In the face of these confessions the allegations that France wished to violate the neutrality of Belgium, an allegation supported by no proof, falls to the ground.

"To continue the analysis of the German note, one reads: 'If Belgium consents to assume in the war, which is about to commence, the attitude of friendly neutrality towards Germany, the German government, on its side, engages, when peace is restored, to guarantee the integrity of the kingdom and its possessions.'

"Could Belgium, without being false to her duties of neutrality, take up the position which the German government calls 'friendly neutrality'? That is to say, could she allow the German armies to pass without opposition through her territory? Can the German government itself answer that question?

**Note Concluded by Threats.**

"It is enough to re-read the conversation given above between the British Ambassador and the German Secretary of State to come to a clear conclusion in that respect. If the violation of Belgian territory was to procure so signal an advantage to Germany that she had no fear of bringing on war with England to attain it, then for Belgium to lend herself to the passage of German troops must have meant the certainty of fatal consequences for France. Thus, for Belgium to have yielded to the German ultimatum would, ipso facto, have conferred a considerable advantage to Germany to the detriment of the other belligerent, and would have constituted a breach of neutrality.

"Germany concludes her note by threats. She engages, on the conditions already defined, to evacuate Belgian territory at the conclusion of peace. If Belgium behaves in a hostile manner (that is to say, if she does her duty), Germany will be obliged to consider Belgium as an enemy. She would then leave the ultimate arrangments of the relations of the two states to the decision of arms.—In other words, if Belgium does not agree to violate the treaty, Germany will treat her as an enemy, and adds a veiled threat of annexing a part or the whole of her territory.

**Death With Honor Preferred.**

"The moral fiber of nations is not always measured by their size or power. Belgium is small and weak, but her answer bears witness to her love of justice and to her respect of the right. She would rather die with honor than live dishonored.

"That was made clear by the answer of her government. The answer was as follows:

"'The German note has been a painful surprise to the Belgian government. The intentions which the note attributes to France are in contradiction to the formal declarations which were made to us on the first of August in the name of the republic. Besides, if—contrary to our expectations—France is about to violate the neutrality of Belgium, Belgium would be prepared to fullfil its neutrality obligations, and her army would offer to the army of the invader the most vigorous resistance. The treaties of 1839, confirmed by the treaties of 1870, commit to the guarantee of the powers, and notably to the government of his majesty, the King of Prussia, the independence and neutrality of the kingdom of Belgium.'

"The Chancellor of the German empire said in sitting of the Reichstag on August 4: 'We are in a state of legitimate defense. Necessity knows no law. Our troops have occupied Luxemburg and have, perhaps, already penetrated into Belgium. This is against the law of nations. France, it is true, has declared to Brussels that she is determined to respect the neutrality of Belgium as long as her adversary respects it, but we know that France was ready to invade Belgium. France can afford to wait, we cannot. A French attack on our flank in the region of the Lower Rhine might have been fatal. It is for that reason that we have been compelled to ignore the just protests of the governments of Luxemburg and Belgium. The injustice which we thus commit we will repair as soon as our military object has been attained.'

**French Invasion Disbelieved.**

"It has been shown above how much value can be attached to the assertion of the alleged intention of France to invade Belgium. That intention, and the realization of that intention, belong exclusively to Germany, and they must be left in her posession. This is especially the case in view of the fact that the military dispositions undertaken by France absolutely refute the allegations of the German Chancellor. So true is this that when the violation of Belgian territory became an accomplished fact, and when the King of Belgium appealed under the terms of the treaty of 1839 for support in maintaining the neutrality of Belgium, which these powers had guaranteed, France was so little prepared to invade Belgium that it took her more than ten days to get her troops into the country.

"The world is familiar with the way Germany has repaired in Belgium the injustice of which she was guilty, to use the words of the German Chancellor.

"Under the pretext that her troops were attacked by civilians, and even under no pretext at all, whole villages have been razed to the ground. Important towns whose boast it was to represent part of the common inheritance of civilization were not spared. Their monuments, which have been respected during the centuries in all the constant wars of which Belgium has been the theater, were deliberately destroyed. Open cities were bombarded.

**Vanquished Exorbitantly Taxed.**

"Exorbitant taxation was imposed upon conquered towns, and when the inhabitants were unable to pay the taxes a large number of their houses were set on fire. That is what happened to Wavre, among other cities, whose 3500 inhabitants were unable to pay a tax of $600,000. Termonde, with 10,000 inhabitants, was utterly destroyed. On the 15th of September, there only remained in that town 282 houses out of 1400. The town of Aerschot, with 8000 inhabitants, is now nothing but a mass of ruins and more than 150 of its inhabitants have been shot.

"Dirigible balloons have thrown bombs at night into Antwerp. It cannot be maintained by those who were in the balloons that they were trying to hit the forts, as the forts are outside the boundaries of the town, and a good distance outside them as well. Nor could the bombs thrown have had any effect upon the forts, which are even stronger than those of Liege. There was no warning of this bombardment, a fact which constitutes a violation of article 26 of the fourth convention of The Hague, and more than a dozen people were killed, all of them non-combatants and several of them women and children.

**No Mercy Shown Louvains.**

"The town of Louvain, with its 42,000 inhabitants, was one of the centers of Belgian culture. It had no mercy shown to it and has been nearly obliterated. Several quarters of the town were set on fire, the Church of St. Pierre, a marvelous example of Gothic art, the buildings of the university, including the library with more than 70,000 volumes, of which a large number were ancient manuscripts, the collections belonging to the university, nearly all the scientific institutions and nearly all the houses of the town were deliberately burned. They are now nothing more than heaps of ashes. Their destruction has been a loss to the whole civilized world.

"Numbers of absolutely innocent women and children lost their lives in the fire, which was started by the order of the German military officials. Of those who were saved, several thousand, including women enfeebled by age and children in arms, are today wandering homeless over the roads without food or clothing. They are not to blame for anything, unless it is because they belong to a nation which has refused to purchase peace at the price of dishonor. That can be the only crime accounted to them and it is for that they have lost all their possessions upon the earth.

**Universal Judgment Asked.**

"From the declaration made by the Imperial German Chancellor it may be seen that the German government is conscious of its wrongdoing. As one of the guarantors of Belgium's neutrality, it wanted to force Belgium to relinquish its neutrality for Germany's benefit. Because Belgium would not consent to this perjury and because Germany could not reproach her with anything else, Germany invaded and covered with blood and ruin a small, peaceful country of hard-working and honest people, a country which it had promised to protect.

"This attack upon her neutrality is the first violation for which Belfium asks judgment from the universal conscience.

"The entire Belgo-German question today is dominated by the fact of this violation of the neutrality of Belgium. Therefore, there is not a single shot fired by a German soldier in Belgiub which is not manifestly and avowedly belying most sacred things—the keeping of a solemn pledge—and the right for an honest nation that never wanted war, nor showed aggressive disposition, to be allowed to live its peaceful and neutral life.

"Such is the Belgian case. Humanity will judge it."

# DATA FOR VOTERS LATE

**Washington Pamphlets Delayed by Court Contest.**

OLYMPIA, Wash., Oct. 7.—(Special.)—Secretary of State Howell will begin tomorrow, almost a month later than the time prescribed by law, the task of mailing 40,000 copies of the state initiative and referendum pamphlet to voters. The delay of the state pamphlet, under Washington's first experience with direct legislation, came as the result of the contests carried through the Superior and Supreme Courts against the "seven sisters" initiative measures.

The pamphlet will contain the text of one constitutional amendment, the two referendum measures and seven initiative measures upon which Washington voters will pass November 3, and will contain also arguments for and against a unmber of the measures.

# LINNTON FARE IS ARGUED

**United Railways Files Brief Contending 10-Cent Toll Is Just.**

Judge C. H. Carey presented his brief to the County Commissioners at a special meeting yesterday afternoon setting forth legal phases of the petition of Linnton residents, asking that the franchise of the United Railways on the Portland-St. Helens road be revoked and the tracks of the company torn up.

He argued that the United Railways should retain its franchise and declared the opposed 10-cent fare between Portland and Linnton is necessary as the line has not paid operating expenses, but has been operated at a loss.

Mayor Schaefer, of Linnton, declared the 10-cent fare is a violation of the franchise.

The brief of Judge Carey was referred to District Attorney Evans.

# PORTLAND MAN MISSING

**L. Wilson Disappears After Leaving Auto in Tacoma Six Weeks Ago.**

TACOMA, Wash., Oct. 7.—(Special.)—Disappearance of L. Wilson, a restaurant proprietor of Portland, who was last seen in Tacoma six weeks ago after leaving a new touring car with Captain Cornish, of the mounted police, has alarmed friends of Mr. Wilson here.

The Portland man was arrested on the Puyallup road, two miles from Tacoma, six weeks ago today, after he had driven his car into a ditch. He was taken to the Tacoma police headquarters and was held in jail until next morning, when he was released to go to a hotel. He has not been seen here since.

# STREET PAVING BIDS OPEN

**Offers on $6500 of Sewer Work and $36,000 of Improvements Made.**

Bids for street paving contracts aggregating about $36,000 and sewer contracts amounting to about $6500 were opened yesterday by the City Commission. The bids were referred to the public works department for tabulation and report with recommendations.

Following are the bids as received:

Sewer in East Seventy-fourth street, Thorbush avenue and East Seventy-second street, G. O. Randles, vitrified pipe, $6,453.03; George Gordon, vitrified pipe, $6,187.40; John Keating, vitrified pipe, $6,424.84; Edward Sandeberg, vitrified pipe, $6,317.14; George Abraham, vitrified pipe, $7,177.30.

Improvement of East Grant street from Grand avenue to East Eleventh street, Warren Construction Company, bitulithic pavement, $1.85 square yard, $15,323.75; asphalt pavement, $1.45 square yard, $12,762.24, Oregon Hassam Paving Company, Class "A" Hassam pavement, $1.40 square yard, $11,016.52. Oskar Huber, bitulithic pavement, $1.42 square yard, $12,807.46. Oregon Independent Paving Company, asphalt pavement, $1.35 square yard, $12,154.01.

Improvement of Webster street from Denver avenue to Delaware avenue, Oregon Independent Paving Company, asphaltic concrete pavement, $1.10 square yard, $6,178.90. Cochran-Nuning & Company, concrete pavement, $1.25 square yard, $6,542.20. Oskar Huber, asphaltic concrete pavement, $1.15 square yard, $6,053.05. Oskar Huber, gravel-bitulithic pavement, $1.38 square yard, $6,876.91. Warren Construction Company, asphaltic concrete pavement, $1.30 square yard, $6,610.85; gravel-bitulithic pavement, $1.45 square yard, $7,148.15.

Improvement on Fremont street, from East Thirty-third street to county road No. 818, Oregon Independent Paving Company, asphaltic concrete pavement, $1.10 square yard, $19,854.75. Oskar Huber, asphaltic concrete pavement, $1.07 square yard, $18,476.55. Montague-O'Reilly, asphaltic concrete pavement, $1.35 square yard, $22,445.46. Gleblsch & Joplin, asphaltic concrete pavement, $1.12½ square yard, $19,637.87. Warren Construction Company, asphaltic concrete pavement, $1.35 square yard, $23,736.65; bitulithic pavement, $1.85 square yard, $29,138.26; asphalt pavement, $1.50 square yard, $25,070.07.

**Cottage Grove Woman Dies.**

COTTAGE GROVE, Or., Oct. 7.—(Special.)—Mrs. Mary Hart died Monday evening at the home of her son, Harry Hart. The funeral will be held Saturday afternoon from the Methodist Church, Rev. H. N. Aldrich officiating. Mrs. Hart was born on Christmas day, 1846, at Tuckingmill, Cornwall, England. She came West to Virginia City, Nevada, in July, 1847, moved to California November 24, 1893, and came to Oregon May 28, 1898. The surviving children are: James H. Hart, Bisbee, Ariz.; John W. Hart, Chico, Cal.; Mrs. James H. White, Chico, Cal.; Harry C. Hart, Cottage Grove, and Mrs. H. M. Wheeler, Roseburg.

**Ashland Club to Raise School Fund.**

ASHLAND, Or., Oct. 7.—(Special.)—At a meeting of the Commercial Club Monday it was decided to raise at once $1000 to add to the Normal School fund. A resolution also was adopted providing that hereafter the secretary shall be appointed by the club trustees, instead of being elected by the membership. This new order takes effect November 1, when the present secretary's term expires. According to the new resolutaion, the secretary does not have to be selected from the club membership.

ASTORIA, Or., Oct. 7.—(Special.)—Lee Sing, a Chinaman, pleaded guilty in the Circuit Court this afternoon to an indictment charging him with conducting a lottery. He was fined $500. George Aywatter, a bartender, pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with selling liquor on Sunday and was fined $50.


**"BLOOD WILL TELL"**

**The Heroes of the war.**

"Blood will tell," is an axiom that in all the ages has never been gainsaid. Every man who does a brave, heroic act carries within his veins a quality of blood that urges and sustains him. No matter whether he inherits it from a long line of famous ancestors or from the sound and healthy constitution of his immediate parents, whose only distinction is honorable toil and a simple, virtuous life.

It matters little where or how you obtain it, but it matters all the world that by some means you possess good blood. Good blood is first, last and always the making of manly men and womanly women. It is the source of all courage, virtue and happiness.

A new man can be made out of one that's "used up," bilious and dyspeptic. It's done by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It starts the torpid liver into healthful action, purifies and enriches the blood, cleanses, repairs and strengthens the system and restores health and vigor. As an appetizing, restorative tonic it sets at work all the processes of digestion and nutrition and builds up flesh and strength. It's the only Blood and Liver Remedy that's **guaranteed**, in every case, to benefit or cure. If it doesn't do all that's claimed for it the money is promptly refunded. But it keeps its promises—that's the reason it can be sold in this way.

It is not a secret remedy, for its ingredients are printed on wrapper.

You only pay for the **good** you get. "Discovery" **strengthens** Weak Lungs, relieves Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Severe Coughs and kindred affections.

**Free**—Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, bound in cloth, is sent **free** on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps to pay expense of wrapping and mailing **only**. Address: Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.—Adv.


# Harney County Strong for Hanley

## News, of Burns, Tells Why It Supports Home Man

## FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE

**His Generous Treatment of Settlers—His Knowledge of How to Develop Oregon—His Standing as a National Figure—His Earnestness, Courage and Candor Cause Harney County People to Rally to His Support.**

WILLIAM HANLEY.

**WILLIAM HANLEY AT MEDFORD.**

**MEDFORD, Oregon, Oct. 7.—(Special.)—William Hanley, Progressive candidate for United States Senator, was given a great reception here. An enthusiastic meeting was held today at Ashland. He was given a banquet here this evening and reception at the Courthouse at Jacksonville. Tomorrow he goes to Grants Pass.**

**IN SUPPORT OF MR. HANLEY**

(Editorial Harney County News of Burns.)

With the purchase by the manager of this paper of the interest of Mr. Frank Davey, while the general policy heretofore advocated in the editorial columns will be pursued, there will be one change which we desire to mention and explain. From now to the election the News will do all in its power to secure the election of Mr. Hanley, of this county, to the office of United States Senator, with the full belief that the best interests of Oregon, especially of Eastern Oregon, and particularly of Harney County, will be subserved by Mr. Hanley's success.

Over thirty years ago a family came from Missouri and settled a mile north of Burns. There were the father, mother and six children, the oldest of whom was a boy of 16 years. Like most of the immigrants of those days, the family purse was not as plethoric as it might have been, the family necessities not so numerously supplied as could be desired. In fact, they were pioneering with hope and determination as their chief assets.

But there were good angels in human form then and one of them is still with us. "Bill" Hanley and his brother Ed were here in those days, running their herds on the surrounding hills, and one day, as they rode to the camp of the Missouri family, "Bill" stopped and entered into conversation with the father and mother, surveying also the bevy of youngsters.

"Look here," he said, "you have no cow and these little ones cannot thrive in this country without milk. We have some cows up here in the hills, and if that boy will ride up there he can bring in one. If you have no horse and saddle for him to ride, we will furnish them and you have him go out and get her at once." The family was overcome with thankfulness for the generous offer of the man who was then a stranger to them, and the boy made the trip for the cow, which proved such a great boon in their strange and new surroundings. That was not the only assistance and encouragement given by "Bill" Hanley to the same family in those times, but is simply a sample.

The parents of that family were "Daddy" and "Mammy" Byrd, and that boy was the manager of this paper, and it is the memory of that time and the knowledge that in all these years other families and other settlers have met the same generous treatment and encouragement from the same "Bill" Hanley, which rises in our mind, prompting this article and making one of many pleasant reasons why we wish to support Mr. Hanley at this time. If "Daddy" and Mamma Byrd were alive today they would be supporting "Bill" Hanley for Senator. With a grateful memory of their goodness, this scion of the Byrd stock considers it a tribute to them to do the same.

But these personal reasons are not the only ones which prompt the support of the News for Mr. Hanley. We believe that no man in the state better understands or has a deeper sympathy with the needs of Oregon in general than he. He is a native of the state and his whole being is wrapped up in its development and prosperity. With Eastern Oregon it is vital that such a man as he should be sent to the National halls of legislation, in order that proper encouragement may be received for the use and development of its resources and for the betterment of agricultural conditions. It is impossible for any man in Portland or Western Oregon to know as Mr. Hanley does the great needs of this undeveloped empire, for he has been in it and a part of it for a generation; he has given it the most careful study; he has labored for changes and improvements; he has spent time and money traveling to Eastern gatherings and appearing before commercial bodies and Congressional committees to hold up the rights and demands of the Great West, so that those Eastern fellows might realize something of what had heretofore been a strange and unimportant land to them.

He has thus become a National character and will be no stranger to the big men of the Senate when he lands there. He will at once take his place among them as one of them. His earnestness of purpose, his courage and candor, together with his open-hearted kindness, will appeal to their intelligence; his homely and direct way of presenting facts will become attractive and he will have ready audience for all his measures and theories.

All the facts recited herein should create a strong pride among the people of Harney County in having such a man in their midst, who in the honoring will honor them; who is their friend, neighbor and co-worker; whose every interest is their interest, and they should rally unitedly to his support.

We believe they will and that William Hanley will be the next Senator from Oregon.

(Paid advertisement by Hanley Campaign Committee, Clarke Leiter, Manager; Headquarters 223-224 Oregon Hotel. Main 6465, A 6761. If you want to help elect a big man United States Senator, call up and enlist in the Hanley campaign. We have a small army of voluntary workers now. Won't you help make this People's Fight?)