

## EXPLOSION CAUSES LOSS OF MILLIONS

**New York Harbor Bombarded When Ammunition on Barges Explodes.**

New York.—Property loss estimated at \$25,000,000 was caused by a series of terrific explosions of ammunition awaiting shipment to the entente allies and stored on Black Tom Island, a small strip of land jutting into New York Bay off Jersey City.

Estimates of the casualties placed the number of dead at four, with three others mortally injured, 35 suffering from less serious injuries and 11 to 20 missing.

Conflicting reports as to the cause of the fire are circulated. Lehigh Valley officials assert that an interloping barge loaded with ammunition was moored at their pier in defiance of their orders and that the first explosion took place on board that vessel.

The immigration station at Ellis Island had the appearance of a war-swept village, with every window shattered, the roof of the hospital caved in, the main door blown away and the dining and executive rooms wrecked.

The buildings on Bedloe's Island, with doors blown in and windows shattered, showed the marks of an eight-hour bombardment of shrapnel, iron bolts and spikes and pieces of steel, and were full of holes while the homes of the army officers are stripped of their chimneys and walls and plaster are shattered. The loss there is estimated at \$100,000. The Statue of Liberty is virtually undamaged, but the doors to the pedestal are blown in.

## CRUSHING BLOWS BY THE RUSSIANS

Petrograd.—Three crushing blows, delivered simultaneously by Generals Brusiloff and Lechtitsky against the Teuton forces in northeastern Galicia, Volhynia and the region south of the Dniester, have hurled back the Teutons' front for many miles, placed the Russians in possession of Brody, key point to Lemberg, and gravely imperiled the Teutons' entire system of defense in the east.

The new Russian attack south of Lutsk not only threatens Vladimir-Volynski, but opens the possibility of a successful attack on Kovel from the south, since an important railway line connects these points. The proximity of the Russians to Sokal likewise constitutes a definite threat to Lemberg from that direction.

The combined effect of the two Russian advances toward Vladimir-Volynski and toward Brody now has been to drive the Austro-German armies back along a 60-mile front.

## TROOPS FIGHT MEXICANS

**Bandits Cross Border to Steal Horses and are Forced to Fight Cavalry.**  
El Paso, Texas.—Two Americans were killed and one was wounded in a clash with Mexican bandits who had crossed the Rio Grande five miles below Fort Hancock, Texas. There were five bandits in the party.

Carranzista and United States troops fought side by side in the engagement with the bandits. A Carranza captain and eight soldiers responded to an appeal for aid from the American side of the Rio Grande, the report says. The bandits fled and retreated over the river, leaving behind four dead.

The cavalymen were supported in the fight by a company of Massachusetts guardsmen. The Mexicans, it is believed, had crossed the line in an attempt to steal horses.

Their presence was discovered by American outposts. The Mexicans were surprised and attacked by the cavalry patrol. The Mexicans, mounted on good horses, attempted to flee. They were intercepted and forced to fight.

## Blast Deals Death to Six.

St. Helens, Or.—Boxed in a powder tunnel, or "coyote hole," as it is called, six men, workmen on the stretch of new road between St. Helens and Deer Island, were blown to eternity, without a chance for their lives, when a large quantity of powder exploded.

**Russians Almost Envelop Austrians.**  
London.—Count von Bothmer's army is reported to be almost enveloped by the Russians in Galicia, says a dispatch from Rome to the Wireless Press. Cossack divisions, after the occupation of Brody, are said to have destroyed the railways behind the Austrian army.

**Blow Knocks Man Into Scalding Vat.**  
Portland, Or.—Slapped by Dan P. O'Connell, with whom he had had words, Adheld E. Otto, day foreman of the glue department at the Union Meat company's plant in Kenton, slipped into a boiling vat and died.

## Use of Water Power Means Boon to Prosperity of the Nation



By FRANKLIN K. LANE, Secretary of the Interior

In the marvelous material progress made by civilization during the last century the greatest single factor has been the substitution of mechanical energy for human labor. In proportion to the degree in which man is relieved from the necessity for devoting himself to the mere struggle for material existence, there has been and will be measured the advance of arts, science and philosophy, literature and the better things which make for the higher and nobler life of a nation or of the world.

We are living today in the dawn of an age in which power is the basis for our material progress. The productive abilities of our 100,000,000 people are increased by the use of probably 125,000,000 horse power of mechanical energy, not including the animal power furnished by 30,000,000 horses and mules. Most of the mechanical energy is used in the form of electrical current. When applied to industrial uses one electrical horse power does the work of ten men without tiring.

### Increasing Man's Productivity.

Conservation of human labor goes hand in hand with utilization of mechanical energy, and utilization of that form of energy most cheaply and least wastefully developed accomplishes the maximum in freeing man from muscular toil and increasing his productivity. In the last decade we have harnessed for our utilities and industrial needs something like 6,000,000 horse power of water.

This accomplishment stands for real progress, but, as compared with our possibilities, it is not such progress as we should have obtained. Although we are utilizing today 6,000,000 horse power of water, we are annually, daily neglecting and wasting ten times that amount, largely because of our inapplicable laws, since most of the water powers not in use are under government control, and the present laws do not adequately make provision for their fullest development and use. There is in nonuse in the United States enough water power to equal, if harnessed to the wheels of industry and used continuously, the daily labor of 1,800,000,000 men, or thirty times our present adult population.

This nonuse of our water powers is a significant illustration of the opportunities and possibilities of the future of America. It is equally significant of the lack of intelligent development of resources, employment of opportunity, and coordination of effort which has, to the present time, marked our political and industrial growth.

### Only the Surface Touched.

We have \$200,000,000,000 of accumulated wealth, but we have mined only the surface of our natural resources. Many times two hundred billions of wealth lie beneath this carelessly scratched surface awaiting only the coordination of capital, labor and statesmanship for its realization.

And in this development and utilization of natural resources, particularly of water powers, we have, for some good reasons and some not so good, fallen behind the rest of the world. While we are bickering over terms of legislation to make our water powers available other countries have developed their powers and with them created vast new industries based upon scientific discovery and invention, of which we have none.

We are depleting our fuel supply in the manufacturing sections of the East and Middle West, while in the far West are mountains of undeveloped raw materials adjacent to unused water powers whose development would mean the establishment of great new industries in new manufacturing centers.

We are robbing our farm lands of fertility and failing to realize the utmost of our agricultural opportunities because of our dependence upon foreign sources of high priced supplies for chemical plant foods or fertilizers, while mountains of phosphate rock, lime and lignite in the West await only the magic touch of atmospheric nitrogen extracted and fixed with the aid of cheap hydro-electricity to furnish a low-priced and plentiful supply of fertilizing elements.

Millions of acres of lands rich in plant foods lie arid and waste in the western country which can be converted into fertile and productive farms, gardens and orchards merely by pumping onto them the waters of the streams flowing through them. This miracle of making the desert bloom awaits for accomplishment only the laws which will permit capital and enterprise to engage in the harnessing of those streams so that they can pump themselves onto the thirsty soil.

### Complete Preparedness.

Behind a complete preparedness, whether industrial or military, must be the complete machinery of an indus-

trial nation's life. Today we produce most of the commodities which make for this preparedness. To produce the others is very largely a matter of developing those resources we have neglected, and in the forefront of these neglected resources are our water powers.

Such development will open to the West an industrial era of such possibilities as have been almost undreamed of. The fuels available include natural gas, oil, lignite and coal. The coal, reduced to coke, offers raw material for the production, by electric smelting processes, of the carbide extensively used for illuminating purposes. Here at hand are great deposits of limestone that will furnish the lime required to form calcium carbide used in the fixation of nitrogen and the production of ammonia. At hand, also, are mountains of phosphate rock awaiting the installation of appliances to free its content of phosphoric acid and combine it with ammonia as a fertilizing agency at less cost than any now known.

Sodium sulphate, sodium carbonate and sodium chloride are here, the latter offering material for electro-chemical production of soda, bleaching powder, etc. In time of peace and for the making in wartime of the deadly chlorine gas now devastating the trenches of European battle fields.

### Abundant Iron Deposits.

Iron deposits are here in abundance, which, with fluxing and reducing materials at hand and cheap hydro-electric power as the agency for reduction, may make the Pacific Coast a competitor with the Ohio Valley in the production of special grades of pig iron and the manufacture in electrical furnaces of high grade steels. Also at hand are the materials for the manufacture of such steel alloys as ferromanganese, ferro-chrome, ferro-silicon, ferro-tungsten, ferromolybdenum and others. Here are rare metals—barium in the form of sulphate and carbonate, zinc and copper, gold and silver—all awaiting the magic touch of the cheap electrical potentiality in our wasted stream flow to make their utilization the basis of new settlements, new towns and cities, new centers of civilization and new sources of activity and wealth.

As a by-product, and not an unimportant one, of the atmospheric nitrogen plants, we can produce cyanide, giving new life and impetus to the mining and production of precious metals from low grade ores. In fact, this material either as by-product or from metallic sodium produced with the cheap power available, should make the Pacific Coast the logical distributing center for cyanide used in gold extraction. Our Alaskan copper, now shipped as far away as New Jersey for smelting, may be cheaply and profitably reduced and manufactured by electrical processes on the Pacific Coast, and the same hydro-electric power which will bring these industries into existence will afford the energy for cheapened transportation of their products over electrified railways.

### Security of Investment Needed.

We must depend upon private enterprise and capital to secure this development. To enlist private enterprise and money in the work, our legislation must offer to investors, to promoters and builders, the security of investment and hope of reasonable reward or return which will induce them to put their money and brains into these enterprises. The door must be securely locked against exploitation of the public need and speculation in future values of these power sites, but there must be no improper barriers or handicaps to enterprise and development.

Production of cheap power depends as largely upon the securing of investment at low rates of interest as upon economy of physical operation. If the legislative conditions are such as force capital to earn large returns it necessarily means higher priced power and eliminates many of the desirable uses to which cheap power could be put. If it is economical to combine more than one water power under a single operating control or with one distributing system which will increase the percentage of generating capacity utilized and so reduce the unit cost, neither mere prejudice nor political timidity should be allowed to prevent such economical operation.

The big things which should not be lost to sight are that use constitutes the highest form of conservation of water power, that power not used today is wasted, and that power used today does not diminish the potential value of the same power for use in the future, while every kilowatt of electrical energy produced by water conserves human labor or adds to its productivity and is the equivalent of a fuel saving which closely affects not only present day industrial and social conditions, but future cost of living as well.

## The Call To Breakfast

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### Notice of Sheriff's Sale on Execution in Foreclosure.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an execution and order of sale issued out of the circuit court of the state of Oregon for Lane county on the 15th day of July, 1916, on a judgment rendered in said court on the 8th day of July, 1916, in a suit wherein the plaintiff Fred Wright recovered judgment against the defendants, C. D. Brainard and Gertrude R. Brainard, for the sum of \$729.67, with interest thereon from the 8th day of July, 1916, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, and the further sum of \$8.99 with interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from the 8th day of July, 1916, and one hundred and no-100 dollars attorneys' fees, and the further sum of eighteen and 40-100 dollars costs, which judgment was entered and docketed in the clerk's office of said court on the 8th day of July, 1916, and said execution to me directed commanding me in the name of the state of Oregon, in order to satisfy said judgment, costs, and attorneys' fees, to sell the following described real property, to-wit:

Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 in Milapoo Park, as the same is platted and recorded in the plat records of Lane county, Oregon, and situated in Lane county, Oregon.

Now, therefore, in the name of the state of Oregon, and in compliance with said execution and order of sale, I will on Saturday, the 19th day of August, 1916, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., to-wit: at one o'clock p. m. on said day, at the southwest door of the county court house in Eugene, Lane county, Oregon, offer for sale, and sell, subject to redemption, all the right, title and interest of the defendants, C. D. Brainard, Gertrude R. Brainard, his wife, John Cunningham, National Hospital Association, a corporation, and W. O. Wilson in and to the above described real property.

JAMES C. PARKER,  
SHERIFF OF LANE COUNTY, OREGON.

### Notice for Publication.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon, June 22, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that William R. Floek, of Oakridge, Oregon, who, on July 25, 1911, made Homestead Entry, Serial No. 07278, for Lot 4 and part of Lots 2 and 3, described by metes and bounds, of Sec. 17, Tp. 21 S., R. 3 E., W. M., and on November 3, 1914, made Additional Homestead Entry, Serial No. 09828, for the NW 1/4 of Lot 1, and Lots 2, 3, and 4 of Sec. 17, Tp. 21 S., R. 3 E., W. M., except the land embraced in original entry No. 07278, has filed notice of intention to make final five-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before I. P. Hewitt, U. S. Commissioner, at his office at Eugene, Oregon, on the 15th day of August, 1916.

Claimant names as witnesses: S. E. Walker, of Oakridge, Oregon; J. L. Floek, of Oakridge, Oregon; W. S. Walker, of Oakridge, Oregon; William Floek, of Oakridge, Oregon.  
jn29aug36 W. H. CANON, Register.

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