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Large assortment. Repairing, reconditioning and refilling. 515 1/2 St. Machine shipped on approval and returned by Home concern. Write for samples of work, stating make and model.  
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**It Stumps the Devil.**  
The devil was reading the war news over. At each fresh item he gave a roar. "It sickens me even to think of that gore," said the creature in red. "The kings who plan out such misery, the horrible torture and butchery, to call them 'devils' is flattery," and he shook his head.  
"I've never been called fastidious, but when Sherman said 'War is hell,' the cuss was altogether unjust to us," Beelzebub said.—Boston Advertiser.

**TYPHOID** is no more necessary than Smallpox. Army experience has demonstrated the almost universal efficacy of the typhoid vaccine. It is more vital than house insurance. Ask your physician, druggist, or send for "Have you had Typhoid?" telling your physician, and result from use, and Geiger from Typhoid Vaccines, THE CUTLER LABORATORY, BURLINGAME, CALIF. PREPARING VACCINES & SERUMS UNDER U. S. PAT. OFFICE.

**SUCCESS—**  
Depends Upon Your Training.  
Our courses in Shorthand, Penmanship, Business Training and Telegraphy will equip you for successful business career.  
FALL TERM SEPTEMBER 7

**Bennie Walker**  
BUSINESS COLLEGE  
Fourth Street, Near Morrison, Portland, Or.  
We Guarantee Positions for All Our Graduates.  
Write Us, No Trouble to Answer.

**The Dumdum Bullets.**  
As was expected the charge that dumdum bullets are being used in the war has appeared. There has not been a war since the dumdum was frowned upon at the second Hague conference because it shatters bones and tears great holes in the flesh. This time it is the French who claim that German soldiers are using it.  
The dumdum is so called because it was first made by the British at Dumdum, India the scene of the first outbreak in the mutiny of 1857. The British soldiers found that the small size bullet they were using would not stop their fanatical enemies. In civilized warfare it was customary for a man shot through the body to think he had enough fighting for awhile, but the Sepoys were different, so the British soldiers made a bullet that would flatten out when it struck a bone, making a terrible wound.  
There has since been a dispute as to whether the dumdum should be outlawed. On the one hand, it is argued that its use greatly increases the percentage of killed, and on the other that it should not be outlawed while artillery is permitted to throw shells that tear dozens of men limb from limb. Most of the powers now fighting have agreed that it should not be used.—Savannah News.

**In Disguise.**  
Native—Yes, I say the acquire he praised. He gave us that bootiful free library.  
Tourist—I'm glad you appreciate it; but you don't look like a reading man, either.  
Native—No, sir; I don't use the library, but my old woman gets the job of cleaning it out!—London Opinion.

**FARMER'S WIFE TOO ILL TO WORK**

**A Weak, Nervous Sufferer Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

Kasota, Minn.—"I am glad to say that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done more for me than anything else, and I had been here in a hospital for a long time. I was so weak and nervous that I could not do my work and suffered with pains low down in my right side for a year or more. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and now I feel like a different person. I believe there is nothing like Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for weak women and young girls, and I would be glad if I could influence anyone to try the medicine, for I know it will do all and much more than it is claimed to do."—Mrs. CLARA FRANKS, R. F. D. No. 1, Maplecrest Farm, Kasota, Minn.



Women who suffer from those distressing ills peculiar to their sex should be convinced of the ability of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to restore their health by the many genuine and truthful testimonials we are constantly publishing in the newspapers.

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letters will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

P. N. U. No. 39, 1914  
When writing to advertisers, please mention this paper.

**58 PERISH IN SEA**

**Steamer Leggett Sinks Off Oregon Coast—Two Rescued.**

**Lifeboats Containing 38, Including Women and Children, Are Scattered by Heavy Sea.**

Astoria, Or.—Fifty-eight persons, at least, and probably more, perished when the steam schooner Francis H. Leggett sank in a 90-mile gale 60 miles south of the Columbia river and 30 miles northwest by north of Yaquina light, off the Oregon coast shortly after 3 o'clock Friday afternoon. Other estimates place the number of dead at 70. Five women, a boy and a girl are among the missing.

Two persons are known to have been rescued, after clinging several hours to wreckage tossed by a vicious sea, and an unconfirmed report says a third person has been picked up. The known passenger list, furnished by the owners at San Francisco, totaled 35. Besides Captain Maro, the Leggett carried a crew of 24 men.

Two lifeboats are reported to have been filled and lowered. One containing 19 persons and the other eight. All the women and children were instructed. Heavy seas swamped the lifeboats immediately upon their striking the water.

The known survivors are Alexander Farrell, of Sacramento, Cal., and George Pullman, of Pullman, of Winnipeg, Man. Both were rescued by the oil tanker Frank H. Buck, which is lying off the mouth of the Columbia river awaiting a quiet sea to enter this harbor. Farrell was transferred to the steamer Beaver and taken to Portland. He told a thrilling story of his experience and gave pathetic accounts of drownings of persons attempting to cling to wreckage.

The Leggett was en route to San Francisco from Grays Harbor ports, having left Portland a few days ago for Washington town to load lumber.

**German Shells Set Noted Rheims Cathedral Affre**

Berlin.—An official statement issued Monday says:  
"Rheims was in the battle line of the French and the Germans were obliged to bombard it. We regret the necessity, but the fire of the French came from that direction. Orders have been issued to save the cathedral.  
"The attacks on the French are progressing at several points."

**Bordeaux.**—The Minister of the Interior, Louis J. Malvy, announced that the famous Cathedral of Rheims had been destroyed, and all other historic and public buildings either laid in ruins or seriously damaged during the bombardment of Rheims by the general artillery.

Compliments with this announcement was a statement that the government had decided to address to all the powers a note of indignation against "this act of odious vandalism."

**Germany Questions British Sincerity**

Berlin.—Nobody in Germany is willing to admit the sincerity of Great Britain's basing its declaration of war on Germany's violation of the territory of Belgium and Luxembourg and much allied evidence is produced in newspapers and magazines to prove that Great Britain had already made up its mind to join France and Russia previous to Germany's advance on Belgium territory. In civilized warfare it was customary for a man shot through the body to think he had enough fighting for awhile, but the Sepoys were different, so the British soldiers made a bullet that would flatten out when it struck a bone, making a terrible wound.

Another curious and timely piece of evidence is presented in the shape of an item purporting to be from the Paris Gil Blas of February 25, 1913. This item is said to have been published the following:  
"A newspaper of Eastern France has revealed a highly interesting piece of news. In military circles there it is believed that large stocks of British ammunition have for several weeks been brought into Manbeuge, near the northeastern frontier of France, on the railway line from Paris to Cologne. The presence of this great military installation is designated in the French general staff's plan of campaign as the concentration point for the allied troops which will be commanded in case of a war by the English field marshal, Sir John French, under General Joffre as commander-in-chief."

**Japanese Gain Reported.**

Tokio.—Lieutenant-General Kamio, commander-in-chief of the Japanese armies that are moving on Kiau-Chau, the German leased possession in China, reports that he met and repulsed a German detachment on September 18. The official Japanese report of the skirmish says that the troops, after landing moved southward at Wang-Ko-Huang, 13 miles east of Taimo. The Germans used machine guns, abandoned their position in disorder, leaving supplies, equipment and personal apparel. The Japanese suffered no casualties.

**Belgians Make Sortie.**

London.—A dispatch from Maestricht has been received here saying: "A Belgian force made a daring sortie in the direction of Liege. Reaching a point within 22 miles of that town, the Belgians pulled down the German flag at Laneken and hoisted the Belgian pennant. In the engagement with the Germans at Laneken the German forces suffered some losses. No Belgians were injured. Another sign of disturbance in this region is the interruption of passenger service over the Liege-Maestricht Canal."

**Army Wins on Apple Diet.**

London.—The Petrol correspondent of the Times says that General Ruzsky's army while in pursuit of the Austrians toward Lemberg, left all transports behind them and for six days lived on apples. This is cited by the correspondent as showing the great energy of the Russian soldiers, who are able to endure forced marches and continuous fighting on such a diet.

**PRINCE OF WALES TO FRONT**

**American Refugees About All Away From Europe**

London.—Henry S. Breckinridge, the American assistant secretary of war, arrived in London Friday from Havre, by way of Weymouth, on the American cruiser Tennessee. The cruiser brought no American refugees, as practically all who desire to leave France have already done so.

Mr. Breckinridge expects to remain here only a few days before leaving for the United States. He says that his original estimate of 100,000 Americans in Europe wishing to get away when the war broke out has been verified by those engaged in relief work, for reports show that about that number have been assisted or are in process of being aided in some way to leave Europe.

Mr. Breckinridge believes that the \$7,500,000 set aside for the relief of Americans in Europe will suffice, as he thinks their government ought not to be expected to care for Americans who remain in the war zone after being duly warned and who have had an opportunity to leave at the expense of the government.

In France alone, chiefly in the neighborhood of Paris, it is estimated that 40,000 Germans and Austrians are interned. The American officers make frequent visits to the school and other public buildings where they are held and talk with the prisoners, inspect the sanitary conditions, examine the food served and generally look after the well being of these foreigners. American officers are performing similar duties on behalf of interned Belgians of other countries involved in the war.

**Sir Lionel Carden Is Forced to Leave Mexico**

Washington, D. C.—How Sir Lionel Carden, British minister to Mexico, was forced by General Carranza to leave Mexico City, the diplomatic intervention of the United States alone preventing the constitutional chief from abruptly handing passports to the minister, was revealed in high official quarters here.

The facts in the diplomatic episode became known only after the publication of an alleged interview in New York with Sir Lionel criticizing President Wilson for ordering American troops to withdraw from Vera Cruz.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador, promptly informed Secretary Bryan that Sir Lionel, who has sailed for England, had not been asked to make any statement, and that he would endeavor to get in touch with him to learn of its accuracy, which he, himself, doubted.

**Colorado Coal Miners Agree to Plan for Peace**

Trinidad, Colo.—Colorado union coal miners in convention late Friday voted to accept the peace plan recommended by President Wilson. The vote, which came after two days of vigorous debate, was 83 to 8.

The Colorado mineowners have called a meeting to be held in Denver next week, at which the same proposal is to be considered.  
After the convention adjourned officers of the United Mineworkers of America sent a telegram to President Wilson notifying him that the strikers were ready to return to work under the terms of a three-year truce treaty drawn up by Hywel Davies and William R. Fairley, Federal mediators appointed by Secretary Wilson, of the department of Labor.

**Brazil Delays Steamer.**

Washington, D. C.—Brazilian authorities at Rio Janeiro have refused clearance to the former British steamer Robert Dollar, recently transferred to the American flag, and the State department has taken up the situation.  
When the captain of the Robert Dollar raised the American flag, the British consul at Rio Janeiro is reported to have refused his consent to the transfer and the Brazilian government accordingly declined to grant a clearance.

Representative Kahn, acting for California owners of the ship, has been in frequent conference with Secretary Bryan, and the State department has now cabled instructions to Ambassador Morgan to ask Brazil to recognize the transfer and clear the vessel.

**Austria Loses 350,000 Men.**

London.—The official press bureau issued the following announcement:  
"It is said from Russian official sources that the rout of the Austrian army in Galicia is complete. The Austrian loss since the taking of Lemberg is estimated at 250,000 killed and wounded, 100,000 prisoners, 400 guns, many colors and vast quantities of stores. The Germans made desperate efforts to save the Austrian army, but failed. At one point the Germans lost 36 pieces of heavy artillery and at another several dozen pieces of siege artillery."

**Kiau Chau Station Taken.**

Tokio.—The railway station at Kiau Chau, five miles from the bay of that name, and opposite Tsing Tau, the German fortified port, was occupied on September 13 by Japanese scouts, according to an official announcement made here. It is officially announced that a Japanese aeroplane dropped bombs on the barracks of the Germans at Tsing Tau, and that the machine returned safely to its headquarters. The destroyer flotilla operating from Lashan bay, near Tsing Tau, drove in the enemy's patrols.

**London May Glitter Soon.**

London.—In a statement issued here by Sir Edward Henry, commissioner of police in the metropolis, expressed the hope that the restrictions placed on street and shop illuminations as a precautionary measure against Zeppelin raids on London may be modified later. For the present, Sir Edward says, he is advised by the air department of the interior that it is desirable in the interests of public safety that they be continued.

**ON THE FUNNY SIDE**

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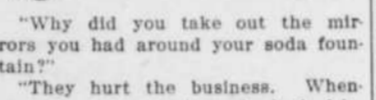
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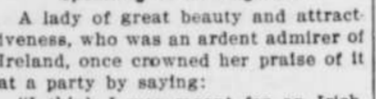
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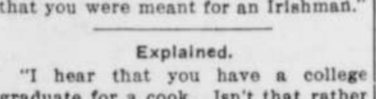
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