

ENOUGH BEET ACREAGE SIGNED FOR A FACTORY

Establishment of Plant Now Up to Sugar Interests—Soil Expert Storey Says Sufficient Acreage Secured, Extending from Siskiyou to Grants Pass.

The establishment of a beet sugar factory in the Rogue River valley is now up to the sugar interests. Sufficient acreage to justify the building of the plant has been signed up, according to Soil Expert Storey.

According to a telephone message received from Grants Pass Thursday night, in the neighborhood of 2000 acres have been signed up in that section, largely bottom land and sub-irrigated.

Two obstacles confront the sugar beet factory—one is the fact that the acreage is scattered from Mount Shasta to Grants Pass, and the other is the lack of irrigation. The first complicates the handling of the product, and the second, when lacking in a dry year, would mean the loss of thousands of dollars.

Something definite is expected by the first of next week, so that those who have signed up acreage can begin work either on beets or grain.

GERMAN PRESS HIGHLY PLEASED WITH BLOCKADE

BERLIN, via London, Feb. 5.—The entire German press greets with satisfaction the admiralty's declaration that the waters surrounding England, Scotland and Ireland have been included in the war zone.

"Neutral shipping," says the Post, "is given time to take refuge in safe harbors. Only after a measured period do all merchantmen going to and from the British Isles run into danger."

The Tagliche Rundschau says: "We have accepted England's battle conditions. We let England play its role and assumed ours with all its rights and obligations. Let him guard himself who feels like coming between us."

The Lokai Anzeiger declares England's own weapons are being turned against her, and when Germany destroys the "English yoke" under which the world has suffered for centuries, it will have accomplished a huge historic mission and freed the world from one of its most dangerous enemies.

Bandon—The Perry Veneer plant has begun operations and business men are trying to start up the woolen mill.

CHARGE OF DIVISION OF DEATH ON WARSAW FRONT CHECKED BY BAYONETS OF RUSSIANS

One of Most Sanguinary Battles of War Now Raging in Poland—Germans Throw 105,000 Infantry, Together With Heavy Pieces of Cavalry, the Whole Supported by 600 Guns, in to Short Charging Line, Which Surges on Like the Waves of the Sea—Met by Rifle and Bayonet—Whole Companies Exterminated—Trenches Only Few Hundred Yards Apart.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 5.—Not since the battles around Lodz, in Russian Poland, in the early part of December, have the Germans delivered vicious attacks as those of yesterday, when they attempted to break through the Russian line at Borjimow.

Probably never before in the eastern arena of the war have they concentrated such a force on a single point. In a distance of six miles between Humin and Borjimow, the Germans threw 105,000 infantrymen together with heavy forces of cavalry, the whole supported by 100 batteries of artillery, or 600 guns.

The Russians, warned by the attacks of previous days in this same vicinity, had concentrated correspondingly heavy forces to resist the German advance. So close were both sides packed in this narrow space that the artillery became practically useless.

GERMANY'S ACTION MOST SERIOUS TO NEUTRAL NATIONS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Germany's declaration of a naval war zone around Great Britain and Ireland, including the English channel and the northern passage by the Shetland Islands, is regarded here as one of the most serious developments of the war. It was regarded as highly possible for one thing, that it would hasten the movement begun by the Latin-American countries for a speedy conference of neutral states to devise means to reduce losses to neutral commerce to a minimum.

At first there were some intimations in administration circles that it might be the subject of a protest by the United States, but the official view was there was no or little ground for that.

Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Holland have repeatedly addressed the state department here to gain American permission for measures to relieve distress in their own commerce and the latest German proclamation is expected to cause a redoubled effort for measures to protect themselves.

Counselor Lansing of the state department took Secretary Bryan's chair at the cabinet meeting today. One mile of new railroad construction in the state is worth more to the people than forty new laws by the legislature.

BRYAN PLEADS FOR PRIMARY LAW

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 5.—William J. Bryan, secretary of state, in speaking to the Indiana general assembly here today, pleaded for the enactment of a direct primary law and defied the legislators to refuse to give to the people of this state the initiative and referendum.

"No man," declared Mr. Bryan, "who violates primary principle of the democratic platform in Indiana will be able to go back to his people and give them his real reasons for doing so. If you don't know what I mean, I believe you will understand what your constituents mean when they leave you at home and elect real democrats in your stead at the next election."

Secretary Bryan told the legislators that in enacting a primary law they

The battle field was a flat plain, unobstructed by either trees or houses. The latter already had been demolished by shell fire. The Russians met the German advance with rifle fire and the bayonet, the first lines struggling forward and backward from trench to trench.

At some places the trenches were only a few hundred yards apart. The closeness of the line made the fighting extraordinarily sanguinary. Whole companies were exterminated. The most desperate German resistance was at Wola Szydlowiecka, which the Russians succeeded in taking at 10 o'clock in the morning after a fight which lasted all night.

German prisoners relate that in the German camp the division chosen to lead this undertaking was dubbed the "division of death," since it appeared to be a foregone conclusion that none would survive. Russian military observers with the meager details before them are likening this fight to the battle of Borjimo, where Napoleon lost his Russian campaign. The battle at Borjimow is continuing with virtually unabated violence.

WHEAT RAISES TO \$1.67 BEFORE TAKING TUMBLE

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—Wheat advanced swiftly today to new high record war prices. It only took a brief time for the May option to reach \$1.66 1/2, a jump of 2% compared with last night. The previous top-notch quotation was on February 3—\$1.66. Most of the trading today, however, was in the July delivery in which the upturn was not quite so radical.

There was something like a stampede after the market had climbed to \$1.67 for May. Seaboard offers to re-sell wheat in Chicago surprised the bulls and was also an element of depression in the fact that corn, which to a large extent, may be substituted for wheat, was not keeping pace upwards with the more expensive cereals. The result was sudden drop of more than three cents from the top figures attained by wheat.

Breaks in prices continued until 4 1/2 had been ripped away from the upmarket earlier values.

CAIRO, via London, Feb. 5.—Reports that 12,000 Turkish troops were engaged in yesterday's fighting are confirmed in an official statement issued here today. The troop ship Harding was struck by two Turkish shells which wounded ten men, making the total British casualties for the day 15 killed and 92 wounded.

should so safeguard it that it would not be a burdensome expense to the people and cumbersome to operate. He reiterated that the candidate for president of the United States should be selected at a primary.

The Nebraska launched into his subject by declaring that he had come here to urge the substitution of democracy for "bossocracy" in Indiana. In referring to the initiative and referendum, he styled them the greatest reforms in government of all times.

Referring to the anti-lobby bill which became law with the governor's signature yesterday, Mr. Bryan complimented the legislators "on the great step in advance" they had taken in "making a man step out into the light when he wants to lobby."

JUSTICE BETTER THAN WARSHIPS TO KEEP PEACE

Debate on Proposed Increase of Navy Brings Jingo Aeneas From Hobson and Reply From Underwood, Who Holds Time Will Never Come to Maintain Principles of Forefathers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—On a motion by Majority Leader Underwood, the house voted 142 to 129 to cut the naval bill program from two battleships to one. The house then reversed its vote, which was on Representative Hobson's four-battleship amendment amended to one, defeating the amendment, 148 to 139, leaving the original provision for two battleships unchanged.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Amendments to the navy construction plan held the day in the house with practically all the administration democrats standing with the committee for two battleships, six destroyers and seventeen submarines. Proposals for increases were backed by some republicans and some democrats but the lines were drawn much the same as in other years.

Declaring the Anglo-Japanese alliance affected the vital interests of the United States and the Monroe doctrine Representative Hobson urged an amendment for four battleships.

Hobson's Jingo Plea "The war in Europe," said he, "has brought out that if a belligerent has undisputed control of the sea it will curtail the rights of neutrals. America is the chief, chronic neutral. We cannot expand our commerce when some other nation has control of the sea. England is now attempting to prevent development of American overseas commerce."

Opposition to the four battleship amendments began with speeches by Representatives Butler and Witherspoon, the latter contending the American system of gunnery was superior to Germany's. Representative Stephens of California, favoring the four battleship plan, spoke for the Pacific coast.

May Mean War Democratic Leader Underwood, who favored cutting the plan to one battleship and 12 submarines, declared the country is facing a serious financial situation, and "if you propose to enter into a race of armament the end of the story may mean war."

"I am no naval expert," said Mr. Underwood, "but I believe the man who travels around toting a pistol in his back pocket is much more in danger of getting into trouble than the man who is unarmed. We ought to have a reasonable navy and a reasonable army, but I don't want to see either that will make us start issues that will precipitate our people into a cauldron of bloodshed and disaster."

"Would you surrender the Monroe doctrine," demanded Representative Hobson. "The time never will come," reported Mr. Underwood, "when it will be necessary for this country to maintain the principles of our forefathers at the point of swords."

"As long as we only maintain for our national government a position of what is right and just, we will succeed without the battle field. You can make a reasonable cut in the appropriations provided for in this bill without endangering your position in the family of nations."

KAISER TO ATTACK TROOP TRANSPORTS

BERLIN, Feb. 5, wireless to Sayville.—The chief admiral of the staff of the German navy has issued the following official communication: "England is on the eve of shipping numerous troops and large quantities of war materials to France. Against these English transports we will proceed with all the means of warfare at our disposal."

"Neutral shipping is earnestly cautioned against approaching the northern or western coasts of France, as in these waters such vessels would run the serious danger of being confounded with ships whose purposes are warlike."

KAISER'S "PAPER BLOCKADE" AROUSES IRE OF THE BRITONS WHO DEMAND COUNTER STROKE

Threat of Submarines to Close English Channed Declared Bombast—More Stringent Measures to Be Taken Against German Commerce—Action Enables England to Declare All Foodstuffs Contraband—Army Estimates Show Three Million Effective Men in British Arms, Exclusive of Those Serving in India—German Press Satisfied With Blockade.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The army estimates to which parliament will devote the first part of next week's session, give the number of effective men in the army, exclusive of those serving in India, at 3,000,000.

Although referring sarcastically to Germany's threat to bottle up the British Isles by means of submarines, as a "paper blockade," England is stirred today by this latest development in the marine situation as she seldom has been since the outbreak of hostilities.

The press unanimously subordinates all other war news, not excepting the Turkish attempt to cross the Suez canal, to give prominence to the dispatches from Berlin, while the foreign office statement following quickly the publication of the German decree, indicates that the government authorities take the German threat as one requiring a prompt counter-stroke.

JAPANESE CREW RESCUED FROM ASAMA'S WRECK

TOKIO, Feb. 5.—An official report received in Tokio on the loss of the Japanese cruiser Asama off the western coast of Lower California, Mexico, says that all the officers and members of the crew of the warship have been saved.

The Asama struck an uncharted rock off the northwestern coast of the Mexican republic. The extent of the damage to the steamer is not known, nor can anything be said as to the probability of saving her. The absence in Tokio of direct news from the Asama suggests that her wireless has been disabled.

The casting away of the Japanese cruiser Asama was reported to Washington yesterday by Rear Admiral Howard, commander of the American Pacific fleet. In this report the number of men on board the Japanese vessel was placed at 500.

ONLY \$50,000 FOR CRATER LAKE ROADS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The Sunday Civil Appropriation bill reported to the House today by the appropriation committee contains the following Oregon items for completing public buildings: Albany, \$10,000; Medford, \$20,000; Pendleton, \$73,000; The Dalles, \$60,000; commencing Roseburg building, \$1000; road in Crater Lake Park, \$50,000; protection Oregon & California Railroad grant lands, \$25,000; reclamation projects—Umatilla, \$266,000; Klamath, \$317,000; Yakima, \$1,250,000; Okanogan, \$51,000; continuing Tillamook Bay improvements, \$172,000.

The committee omitted the appropriation for the Deschutes project but an effort will be made by Sinnott to have the item added in the house, and by Senators Chamberlain and Lane in the senate, if Sinnott is unsuccessful.

CARNEGIE'S GIFTS \$324,657,399

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—At the conclusion of Andrew Carnegie's testimony before the federal industrial relations committee today, John D. Rockefeller, Sr., entered the room and demanded to be heard as a witness. He was placed on the stand.

Andrew Carnegie testified before the commission that up to the close of 1914 his donations totalled \$324,657,399.

all the good in the world that I can." His statement in part follows: "I never bought or sold shares on the exchange; all my earnings were from manufacturing. If it were necessary for me to return to that calling I should not consider the problem of labor as at all difficult. On the contrary, I enjoyed conferences with our men. We had one rule, come what may: We would never think of running our works with new men."

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DEMOCRATS PLAN TO RENEW FIGHT FOR SHIPPING BILL

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Democratic leaders in the senate in a further effort to save the administration ship purchase bill, were today drawing new lines of action. Outnumbered by the opposition, the majority leaders yesterday failed to carry out their plan to recommit the bill with instructions for amendment.

The new plan under consideration is to recommit the bill without instructions so as to bring it up again on a motion to discharge the committee if it failed to return the measure with amendments recommended by the caucus. Some of the leaders favor this plan if assured enough votes to carry it.

Meantime the democratic leaders are waiting for the return here next week of two democratic senators, Newlands of Nevada and Smith of South Carolina. Then, with the vote 48 to 48, on a motion to recommit the bill with instructions to amend, they would count on Vice-President Marshall to break the tie in their favor.

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HOW TO RAISE COIN TO BUILD WATER SYSTEM

Barnes Outlines Farmers' Committee Plans to Provide Irrigation at Cost—Suggests \$1,500,000 Company Be Formed for 30,000 Acres at \$50 per Acre, Payable in Cash or Labor

To the Public: My plan briefly stated is to organize a company of 30,000 shares at \$50 a share, each share to be good for a paid up water right to one acre of land. Six per cent interest to be paid on stock from the time it is issued until it is turned in for a water right and cancelled.

The water to be leased to the farmers, they to pay for the first ten years each year the cost of maintenance and interest; the first two years maintenance to be figured as a part of the cost of construction. The farmers to hold an option to purchase at the end of ten years the water on an easy payment plan.

Criticism The chief criticism is that the stock could not be sold. I did not have in mind, nor do I believe that the stock unendorsed could be sold to outside capitalists. But I do believe a home market can be created for every share of this stock. There are 30,000 people in Jackson county. If every one took one share, paying for it in cash, provisions, material or work, that would settle the bill. I do not suggest that as a plan, but in order that we may more quickly understand that the job is not impossible, nor the idea ridiculous.

There are 5000 able bodied men in Jackson county. These men at \$2 a day would earn \$600 a piece each year, which is three million dollars. In two years, the time it would take to build the ditch, they could earn \$6,000,000 million dollars. Working one-fourth of the time for the canal it could be built. For the past two years our able bodied men have been idle one-fourth of the time, just because we haven't a comprehensive irrigation system. Jackson county now has idle men, that rightly belong here, in every state in the Union. Now the ditch could be built with this wasted labor. But that is not exactly my plan, but you see it begins to look a little more possible.

Pay in Work If these men would put in their idle time for the next two years in building the canal, they could be paid all together in ditch stock and could barter, that is, trade this stock for things they could make better use of than the six per cent interest they could get on the stock if they held it. A man earning a share for example, could trade it to Mr. Hoke for canned beans, tomatoes and loganberries. Mr. Hoke could trade it to some Bear creek bottom farmer for more beans and tomatoes and loganberries to can. And that farmer might induce the man he owes last year's interest to, to take it in payment for that debt. The doctor, the druggist, the merchant, could all be traded certain amounts of this stock, especially some of last year's bills could be paid this way. With the right public sentiment back of it it could be made to circulate to some extent. But that

(Continued on page two.)

SEVERE BLIZZARD RAGES IN NEBRASKA

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 5.—A blizzard which has been raging in western and northern Nebraska spent itself before reaching the southwestern part of the state. Northern Nebraska received from twelve to sixteen inches. In the western part of the state a terrific gale swept the snow into the cuts, stalling all trains and blowing down telephone and telegraph lines.

SIoux CITY, Ia., Feb. 5.—The severest blizzard of the winter is raging in this section today. Streetcar traffic is tied up and railroad trains delayed. The schools have been dismissed for the day. There is five inches of snow.

3-5 Business Day