

Scandinavian Attitude Toward War Interests

By CHAS. P. STEWART
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 5.—By mail.—The Scandinavian business situation furnishes a sidelight on the Swedish, Danish and Norwegian attitudes toward the war. Sweden is a near-belligerent. She fears Russian aggression, with a view to acquiring a warm water port on the Norwegian coast, a port which can only be reached by a grab of Swedish and Norwegian territory. She yearns to recover Finland. She is not so much pro-German, but she is strongly anti-Russian. That she will yet attack Russia is not a bad guess.

Denmark hates Germany for the loss of Schleswig-Holstein. She fears future German aggression. She sympathizes with England. She would like to fight, if at all, on the allies' side.

side, but she could so easily be overrun, across her border, by German forces, that she is naturally afraid. If she fights at all it must be with the allies, but there is no doubt she will remain neutral if she can.

Norway's interest is the same as Sweden's. She has nothing to gain, indeed, as Sweden has, in Finland, by attacking Russia, but her peril from Russia's anxiety for an Atlantic port is as great as Sweden's can be.

However, she has more interest in developing her merchant fleet than in anything else. She has small disposition to risk its destruction by the British navy. For this reason, though it seems natural that Norway should join the Swedes in the event of a clash with Russia, the Norwegian viewpoint is not like Sweden's at all.

Like Denmark, though for a different reason, Norway undoubtedly will remain neutral if she possibly can.

FOREST RECEIPTS HOW INCREASE

SALE OF TIMBER, RENTAL OF POWER SITES AND GRAZING ALL GREATER THAN A YEAR AGO, SAYS CHIEF

Figures just compiled by the chief of the office of accounts, forest service, for the first half of the present fiscal year, or the period from July 1 to December 31, 1915, show an increase in forest service receipts of \$190,281 over the receipts for the corresponding period during 1914.

Perhaps the most striking increase shown in the report is in the receipts for water power rentals. For all the national forests of the country, there is an increase in these rentals of nearly 100 per cent over the receipts for the same period in 1914. There has also been a marked increase in the timber sale business on the national forests all over the country. This increase amounts to about \$163,000, over 50 per cent of which, or approximately \$80,000, is due to an increase in the timber sale business in District 6 (Oregon, Washington and Alaska). The grazing business, too, has increased nearly 20 per cent for value.

the whole country, and approximately 50 per cent for District 6. In fact, the report shows an increase in receipts in nearly every department of forest service work. It is evident that government business on the national forests is feeling the pulse of awakening prosperity, and indications, it is said, point to still further increase in forest service business for the remainder of the fiscal year.

Heavies to Meet in Ten Round Bout

United Press Service
SUPERIOR, Wis., Jan. 28.—Jack Dillon of Indianapolis and Billie Miskie of St. Paul, heavies, are to meet in a ten round no decision go here tonight.

Purchase of the Chesapeake & Delaware canal for not more than \$2,500,000, and the expenditure of \$5,000,000 in improving and fortifying it, are proposed in a bill introduced January 5th by Senator Saulsbury of Delaware. The bill is based on a recent report of the secretary of war that a sea level canal between the Delaware and Chesapeake bays would be of great military importance.

Advertising is protection, identification, warranty of quality and value.

\$40,000 Worth of Baseball Players



Bill Rariden, Catcher Benny Kauff, Outfielder Fred Anderson, Pitcher

Whatever else the federal league did in its short career it managed to develop \$40,000 worth of baseball players in three clubs, and the New York Giants of the National League have just proved this by paying that sum for Benny Kauff, outfielder in the Brooklyn Federal club; Bill Rariden catcher in the Newark Feds, and Fred Anderson, pitcher in the Buffalo club of the Federal League. Perhaps only one other baseball sale required as much cash. That was the purchase by President Comiskey of the Chicago American League club of Eddie Collins from the Philadelphia Americans.

SCANDINAVIANS ALSO ENJOYING PROSPERITY AS A RESULT OF WAR

By CHAS. P. STEWART
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 5.—By mail.—Scandinavia is enjoying a tremendous war boom. It is more or less common to Sweden, Denmark and Norway, but so far as appearances go, it is most pronounced in Norway. Sweden has sold to the belligerents, especially to Germany, immense amounts of raw and finished products, including war munitions, though these latter sales were not countenanced by the Swedish government. Denmark, being separated from Germany only by an imaginary line, instead of a stretch of mined and dangerous water, has done still better. The lion's share of the war business, however, has gone to Norway.

The Norwegians have profited to some extent, like Sweden and Denmark, by sales of their own goods to the belligerent nations, especially to Germany, but it has been as middlemen that the bulk of their business has been done. Norway was the world's third maritime nation when the war broke out. England ranked first, Germany second. England still ranks first, but even the British mercantile marine has suffered heavily from the destruction incidental to war. Germany's merchant shipping has been out of commission altogether since the early days of hostilities. This was Norway's chance.

Compared with Norway, America's war boom has been a small affair. This is speaking relatively, of course. In actual dollars and cents the European struggle unquestionably has brought more money to the United States than to any other country. Comparatively, Norway has been the big gainer. That is, the Norwegians are richer by the struggle to the extent of about \$200,000,000 in actual cash thus far. To properties they already owned, there has been added a value of approximately as much more. This is on a basis of a population of 2,500,000.

An addition of \$80 per capita to Norway's wealth in a year and a half has been felt emphatically. It has meant a boom such as the old world has not seen hitherto in historic

times. Millionaires have been created wholesale. Many of them are millionaires only in kroner—a krona being in the neighborhood of 27 cents—but a jump from nothing, in eighteen months, to a fortune of \$250,000 to \$270,000, which has happened in hundreds of cases, is not so bad. The big old shipping firms have profited in actual millions of dollars. The newly made millionaires in Norwegian money are mainly mere clerks in shipping houses, or working officers of ocean going craft, who were able to command a little credit and branched out in business for themselves.

Numbers of the newly-made magnates have never owned a ship. They have bought vessels in course of construction or invested merely in charters, and have been able to transfer either their unfinished craft or their charters, so rapid was the increase in the demands for bottoms at huge advances, sometimes in the course of no more than a few days. War taxes have been high, but profits have been so much higher that the taxes have hardly been felt. The Norwegians on being the world's second maritime power when the war ends. Only England, they believe, will lead them. Neither do they believe their boom will burst with the struggle's end.

Ship building, with the exception of warships, has been practically at a standstill since the fighting began, they point out. This means, they say, that the supply of vessels has not been kept up in proportion to the world's increasing demand. More than this, emphasis is laid on the fact that there has been, first and last, a heavy destruction of ocean-going craft by mines and submarines, adding greatly to the shortage the world already feels, and will feel still more keenly with the post-bellum revival of international trade.

Finally, it is argued that the ships which have simply been laid up in port because they dared not sail the seas, are slowly deteriorating from disuse, and will be more and more nearly worthless the longer the war lasts. It will take years, the Norwegians maintain, to restore an equality between the supply and demand for ships for purely commercial purposes.

During all these years Norway ex-

pects to continue gathering in huge profits, dwindling, perhaps, as time progresses, but gradually reaching a satisfactory normal, without any violent shock, and with the Norwegians finally the world's second nation as traders on the seas. The recent influx of cash money has had its effect in all lines. The shipping trade has felt it most, but mining, manufacture and every other line of industry has been enormously stimulated. An average of a big new development company daily is floated in Christiania. Industrially, the Scandinavian countries have been kept back by an inadequate fuel supply. Development of the Spitzbergen coal mines has been begun with the new capital furnished by the belligerents on a large scale.

Spitzbergen, which reems in the United States like almost the last place on earth, is mentioned in Christiania as if it were no more remote than Alaska seems to Seattle. The coal mined there is declared to be the best quality of bituminous, and with it the Norwegians speak of making their country, in the near future, one of the biggest manufacturing nations of the world.

Has the Norwegian workingman received a fair share of the war profits? No. Norwegians generally declare that the belligerents' money has gone into few hands. Still, they say, their country's workers are better paid than those of any other country in Europe. They are hopeful that a better adjustment between the classes is not far distant. A concrete reason why Sweden and Denmark have not gained as much from the war as has Norway unquestionably lies in the fact that Norway possessed the one thing needed to take advantage of the situation, ships, and that Sweden and Denmark did not.

Aside from this, the Norwegians appear to have been better business men than either Swedes or Danes. They saw their chance, and grabbed it, grabbed it out of the other Scandinavian countries' hands.

Life insurance makes you worth to-day what you hope to be worth some future day. See Chilcote.

Herald want ads get results.

WOOD SAYS OUR NAVY IS WEAK

FORMER CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY TELLS COMMITTEE OUR SHIPS WOULD NOT LAST SIXTY DAYS

United Press Service

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28.—Major General Wood today told the house military committee that the American navy would be sunk in sixty days, perhaps sooner, if a first class power should attack us.

Wood said the enemy could easily capture New York and the North Atlantic Coast, exact a heavy tribute, and drive the people to the interior, where they would be utterly defenseless.

The situation on the Pacific Coast, he said, was even less secure.

FULTON GETS CHANCE TO SHOW WHAT HE'S GOT

United Press Service

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 28.—Barring accidents, peevish promoters and other justly famous slips 'twixt cups and lips, Fred Fulton, Minnesota Giant, will mix here tonight with Porky Flynn over the twenty-round route. It is Fulton's first genuine opportunity to show what he's got. If he can scramble Porky into defeat he'll probably get that long-deferred chance to commit assault and battery on Jess Willard, the Kansan who holds tight to the heavy title.

Dissolution Notice

The partnership heretofore existing between J. R. Welch and A. B. Chambers has been dissolved, taking effect December 1, 1915, by mutual consent, A. B. Chambers assuming all indebtedness and to collect all sums due the said Welch & Chambers prior to December 1, 1915.

J. R. WELCH,
A. B. CHAMBERS,
Partners heretofore doing business under the firm name and style of Welch & Chambers. 26-4t*
Dairy, Ore., Jan. 18, 1916.

LEGAL NOTICES

Summons for Publication in Foreclosure of Tax Lien
In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Klamath County.
B. S. Grigsby, Plaintiff,
vs.
George L. Davis, Defendant.

To George L. Davis, the above named defendant.
In the name of the state of Oregon, you are hereby notified that B. S. Grigsby, the holder of certificate of delinquency numbered 657, issued on the 22nd day of May, 1915, by the tax collector of the county of Klamath, state of Oregon, for the amount of sixteen and 67-100 (\$16.67) dollars, the same being the amount then due and delinquent for taxes for the year 1912, together with penalty, interest and costs thereon upon the real property assessed to you, of which you are the owner as appears of record, situated in said county and state, and particularly bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Southeast quarter of southwest quarter, and lot five, section twenty-two, township thirty-nine south, range ten east of Willamette Meridian.

You are further notified that said B. S. Grigsby has paid taxes on said premises for prior or subsequent years, with the rate of interest on said amounts as follows:

For the year 1913, paid May 22, 1915, tax receipt No. 5235, amount paid \$19.19, with interest at 12 per cent.
For the year 1914, paid August 12, 1915, tax receipt No. 4169, amount paid \$15.68, with interest at 12 per cent.

Said George L. Davis as the owner of the legal title of the above described property as the same appears of record, is hereby further notified that B. S. Grigsby will apply to the circuit court of the county and state aforesaid for a decree foreclosing the lien against the property above described, and mentioned in said certificate. And you are hereby summoned to appear within sixty days after the first publication of this summons, exclusive of the day of said first publication, and defend the action or pay the amounts due to plaintiff, the plaintiff will apply to the above entitled court for a decree foreclosing the liens against the property above described and mentioned in said certificates of delinquency and said tax receipts and for judgment against you for the said sums herein named, together with accrued interest thereon and for his costs and disbursements herein.

This summons is published by order of the above entitled court, dated the 22d day of December, A. D. 1915, and the date of the first publication of this summons is the 24th day of December, A. D. 1915.

CHARLES J. FERGUSON,
Attorney for Plaintiff, who resides at Klamath Falls, Oregon, upon whom all process and papers in this proceeding may be served.

of Oregon, for the county of Klamath, and said order was made and dated the 20th day of December, 1915, and the date of the first publication of this summons is the 31st day of December, 1915.

All process and papers in this proceeding may be served upon the undersigned residing within the state of Oregon at the address hereafter mentioned. ROLLO C. GROESBECK,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

Address, Klamath Falls, Oregon.
21-7-14-21-23-4-11

Notice to Creditors

In the County Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Klamath.

In the Matter of the Last Will and Testament of Alma Kuehne, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Andrew Kuehne, executor of the estate of Alma Kuehne, deceased, to the creditors of and to all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit them, together with the necessary vouchers, within six months from the date of this notice to said executor, Andrew Kuehne, at the law office of Oneill & Manning, in the White-Maddox building, in the city of Klamath Falls, Klamath county, state of Oregon, which said office the undersigned selects as his place of business in all matters connected with the said estate.

Dated this 7th day of January, A. D. 1916. First publication January 7th, 1916; date of last publication, February 4, 1916.

ANDREW KUEHNE,
Executor of the Estate of Alma Kuehne, Deceased.

7-14-21-23-4

SUMMONS (Equity No. 746)

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Klamath County.
R. S. Moore, Plaintiff,
vs.

Wiley B. Allen Co. or Wiley B. Allen and any other person or persons who may have some interest in or a lien or claim upon the property hereinafter described, defendants.
And any other person or persons who to Wiley B. Allen Co. or Wiley B. Allen and any other person or persons who may have some interest in or a lien or claim upon the property hereinafter described, the above named defendants.

In the name of the state of Oregon: You and each of you are hereby summoned and required to appear and answer the complaint filed herein against you by R. S. Moore, who is the holder of Certificate of Delinquency No. 678, dated December 1, 1915, for the sum of six dollars and ninety-five cents upon the southeast quarter of southeast quarter of section thirty-six (36), in township thirty-eight (38) south, range eight (8) east of the Willamette Meridian, issued for the delinquent taxes upon said premises for the year 1909, and who is the holder of Certificate of Delinquency No. 130, dated November 20, 1911, for the sum of nine dollars and thirty-two cents, issued for the delinquent taxes upon said premises for the year 1910, and who is the holder of Klamath County Oregon, Tax Receipt No. 3788, dated October 23, 1912, for the sum of five dollars and twenty-three cents issued for the delinquent taxes upon said property for the year 1911, and who is the holder of Klamath County, Oregon, Tax Receipt No. 4421, dated October 6, 1913, for the sum of five dollars and ninety-six cents, issued for the delinquent taxes upon said premises for the year 1912, and who is the holder of Klamath County, Oregon, Tax Receipt No. 4647, dated October 30, 1914, for the sum of five dollars and seventy-one cents, issued for the delinquent taxes upon said premises for the year 1913, and who is the holder of Klamath County, Oregon, Tax Receipt No. 5412, dated October 7, 1915, for the sum of nine dollars and sixty-four cents, issued for the delinquent taxes upon said premises for the year 1914; said certificates of delinquency and said tax receipts all bearing interest at the rate of 15 per cent per annum from the respective dates of their issue.

And you and each of you will take notice that if you fail to appear within sixty days after the date of the first publication of said summons, exclusive of the day of said first publication, and defend the action or pay the amounts due to plaintiff, the plaintiff will apply to the above entitled court for a decree foreclosing the liens against the property above described and mentioned in said certificates of delinquency and said tax receipts and for judgment against you for the said sums herein named, together with accrued interest thereon and for his costs and disbursements herein.

This summons is published by order of the above entitled court, dated the 22d day of December, A. D. 1915, and the date of the first publication of this summons is the 24th day of December, A. D. 1915.

CHARLES J. FERGUSON,
Attorney for Plaintiff, who resides at Klamath Falls, Oregon, upon whom all process and papers in this proceeding may be served.

24-21-7-14-21-23-4

NOTICE!

March 1, 1916, every merchant who belongs to the Klamath Falls Business Men's Association will make a complete list of all customers. This list will be gone over thoroughly by the merchant turning it in and the secretary of the Business Men's Association, and all names will be rated either as good pay, slow pay or bad pay.

With very few exceptions every merchant of the city belongs to this association which is formed (not by any means for the purpose of harming anyone) but on the contrary to make it possible for those entitled to credit to get it, as well as to protect the merchants from carrying accounts on their books from three to six months, and to escape the losses caused by giving credit to the professional deadbeat.

Klamath Falls Business Men's Association