

GERMANY DECLARES WAR ON OTHERS

BELGIAN KING WILL LEAD HIS TROOPS AGAINST THE GERMAN FORCE

German Troops Advance on Brussels and Capture Advance Guard, France and the "Duplicity" of Russian Official Are Blamed for the Trouble by Wilhelm in His Speech Today

BERLIN, Aug. 4.—Holding that the Russian war minister and France were responsible for the trouble and that Germany would fight the entire world if necessary to defend her honor, Kaiser Wilhelm opened the war session of the Reichstag, at which war was formally declared against France and Belgium.

Before the kaiser opened his speech copies of "The White Book" containing all the messages exchanged between Russia and Germany were distributed.

Wilhelm asserted that the Russian war minister, "by his sneaking duplicity," prevented peace. He also blamed France and said France planned to strike through Belgium, forcing Germany to act.

The kaiser appealed to the leaders of all political factions to unite at this time, and they responded by shaking his hand in a token of brotherhood.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—Fighting near Luxembourg is reported. German and French aviators clashed at Longwy, but the results are not known.

French aviators have been sent to Lunyville to attack the German dirigible that has been hovering over the town. At daylight this dirigible threw bombs in the square of the St. Jacques church, demolishing the wall and killing fifteen soldiers.

BERLIN, Aug. 4.—Despatches from Posen are that German infantry near there ambushed Cossack scouts. Though many were killed and wounded, the Russians charged repeatedly until crushed.

The advance guard surrendered, and the main body retreated.

ROME, Aug. 4.—The army is nearly mobilized. Germany's appeals to Italy to reconsider her neutrality stand have been ignored.

BERLIN, Aug. 4.—The war office states that despatches indicate the German forces are 100 miles from Warsaw and so far have not been seriously opposed.

Warsaw is strongly fortified.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—It is reported that General Metz arrested members of the French war society in Berlin and executed them as spies.

The foreign office announces that German cruisers are bombarding Phillipville in Algeria, but there are no details.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Heavy sea firing was heard off Yorkshire at daybreak. It is believed that the German and French fleets clashed.

BERLIN, Aug. 4.—Accompanying the declaration of war against France, the war department cites French activities on the frontier, alleges that aviators bombed unprotected towns and insisted that Germany strove to preserve peace despite the "French aggression."

It is announced that military authorities at Stuttgart have seized \$20,000,000 in gold, consigned to the Russian treasury.

SOMERS SYSTEM IS EXPLAINED

The following is an explanation of the Somers' system, which M. A. Grant, representing the Manufacturers' Appraisal company of Cleveland, Ohio, placed before the county commissioners Saturday. It is unlikely any action will be taken on the matter until next year. He describes the plan as follows:

"We are frequently asked how an outside man could place values on property and our answer to that is that he could not. Our plan of work is to divide a town into convenient sections, make a blue print map of each section, get a few men who know the local values to meet, discuss and put the tentative values on one inside lot in each block in the city; then a detail map is prepared of each section, and these tentative values are marked on this detail map, after which each and every property owner in each section is asked to come to a special meeting at which these property owners discuss, criticize and definitely settle what the actual cash value is of each inside lot. In other words, what each lot would bring at a normal sale, under normal terms and conditions—not what it would bring at forced sale or on long time, or because some man wanted it for a special purpose. Then our expert land man proceeds to teach the assessor, his deputies and the force of local men whom we employ to do the work, how to arrive at the values of the different sizes and shapes of lots. Our percentage tables (giving a definite percentage of value to each foot of ground in a lot) being applied to all the lots in town treat every property owner fairly. To arrive at the added value of a corner lot we first explain why a corner lot is more valuable than an inside lot, which is on account of the sunshine, air and light it gets which the inside lot does not get, the means of ingress and egress it has which the inside lot does not have and the added value on account of the traffic that comes around it from the side street. After finding the front foot value of the side street and of the front street, we divide the side by the front and reference to our percentage tables gives the added percentage which applies to the corner over the adjoining inside lot. In this way—by using a definite percentage table on all corner lots we treat every corner lot fairly.

"These percentage tables are the invention of Mr. Somers and the result of thousands of calculations made in different cities.

"The method of finding the real value of buildings is as follows: We send an expert building valuation man who has under his charge the assessor and his deputies and a force of local men whom he teaches how to do the work. First they make a ground floor plan of every house in town, showing what lot it is on, its size. Then we have a card which is filled out by these local men, which card is really an architect's preliminary specification of each building. It shows how many stories there are to the house, what material it is made of, whether plain or ornamental trimmings, the kind of a roof, the inside finish, etc. Then we figure the floor square foot space in it and show exactly what it would cost to reproduce the house at the present price of material and labor. This gives the reproduction cost from which we proceed to depreciate, on account of age, usage and then environment; for a house twenty years old is not worth as much as a new one, a tenement house not so much as one the owner occupies and a residence in a busi-

ness or semi-business district is not worth so much as one in a strictly residential district.

"After the work is completed we have systematically valued every square foot of ground and every building in town; we have taught the assessor, his deputies and other local men how to apply the system, and we leave with your county and city officials the blue prints and detailed maps, as well as our percentage tables, so that you are ready to follow up our work with our system year after year.

"We have never failed by this system of equalization to place more money in the treasury, the first year, than we have taken out, while the city and county continues, year after year, to reap the benefit. As an example, in Houston, Texas, we increased the taxable values more than \$33,000,000, giving the city a reduced tax rate and an amount of cash in the treasury in excess of \$450,000 more than the cost of installation. We have applied the system in nearly forty cities in the United States and Canada and not a single one of them have discarded the system after it has been installed."

WOULD HAVE DADS STUDYING METHODS

Believing that the members of the city council, the mayor and other city officials could be greatly benefitted if they were given a chance to properly study the results of municipal endeavor elsewhere, Councilman O. D. Matthews at Monday's meeting of the council made a motion that the city subscribe for two or three magazines devoted to municipal government, etc. This motion was lost.

Rogers, Owens and Lockwood voted against the magazines, and Hamilton voted with Matthews. Rogers had explained that he did this to get the matter before the council.

WETS AND DRIES IN OHIO STRUGGLE

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 4.—The greatest "wet" and "dry" campaign ever staged in Ohio began in earnest today, when the "dry" forces filed at the office of the secretary of state a proposed constitutional amendment abolishing the present county local option law, and establishing the township and municipality as the unit in future liquor legislation.

Lines are closely drawn and each side will put forth every effort in the fight for its life. The anti-saloon league has been at work throwing out its forces in every village in the state, and its chief opponents, divisions of the personal liberty league, have taxed every resource to stem the tide of temperance in Ohio. The question promises to have considerable bearing on, if it does not completely overshadow the campaign for governor.

DRAINAGE EXPERT ON THE PROJECT

With a view to determining just what drainage is needed on different parts of the Klamath project, the style to be used, etc., D. W. Murphy, engineer in charge of drainage operation for the reclamation service, is here from Los Angeles.

With Project Manager Camp Murphy is out on the project today.

COUNTY IS THE DEFENDANT

Trial of the suit for damages brought against Klamath county by Earl Stewart commenced Tuesday on the circuit court. Rollo C. Groesbeck and W. M. Duncan appear for Stewart, and the defense is being conducted by Prosecuting Attorney John Irwin.

Stewart, who resides near Midland, asks for \$2,000 damages. He alleges that last winter his horse, in shying away from some machinery, collided with a post set in the highway and that as a result his ankle was fractured so as to permanently cripple him.

The fault is the county's, Stewart contends, because the post was negligently left standing in the county road.

The following jury was sworn in this afternoon, and is now hearing the evidence in the case: Jack Collman, J. B. Short, Manuel Vierra, A. C. Lewis, T. M. Cunningham, Fred Stukel, Frank Burns, E. B. Hall, T. J. Jackson, E. E. Kirkendall, John Forbes and Miles Lippert.

In From the Valley

Edward Freuer, a prominent Poe Valley rancher, was here from "Seven Springs Ranch," Monday, transacting business.

In on Business

Fred O. Meloy is in from Broadview Farm, disposing of farm products, and stocking up with groceries.

PRESIDENT SIGNS THE PROCLAMATION

MONEY SENT ON CRUISER TO AMERICANS

Emergency Currency Is Placed in Various American Banks. Money Sent to Europe Is to Cash the Checks of Americans Who Want to Get Home. Germany Says Tourists Must Remain

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 4.—President Wilson just after noon today signed an official proclamation of neutrality on the part of the United States toward Austria and Germany, and Russia, France and Servia.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 4.—The White House today announced that the money being sent to Europe is to cash Americans' checks and to relieve distress. Secretary McAdoo of the treasury department will appoint fiscal agents to supervise disbursements.

The German embassy has notified Secretary Bryan that until mobilization is completed, all foreigners, including tourists, must remain in Germany.

STOLEN AUTO IS FINALLY FOUND

According to a card received by Geo. Biehn, Ford agent, F. C. DeChain's Ford car, which was stolen in San Francisco on the night of July 28th, has been recovered at Colma. DeChain, who is proprietor of the Pelican City hotel, will return next week.

On the night the car was stolen, DeChain left his car on O'Farrell street in the city, and with friends attended the Orpheum. The car was taken while the party were enjoying the show.

THREE BRING IN DEER MEAT

According to W. A. Delzell, Dr. L. L. Truax and Dr. Fred Westerfeld, the woods are full of deer—if one knows how to get them. Though the season is only a few days old, each of them has a deer to his credit.

Delzell, with Frank Ira White, J. W. Bryant and Don J. Zumwalt, left Friday for Buck Lake. Delzell was the only member of the party to bag a deer, and this he did before breakfast time.

Dr. Truax made his "killing" at Soda Springs, near the Upper Lake. Dr. Westerfeld and Fred Peterson returned last night. Westerfeld shot a fine buck near Cherry Creek.

BARBERS STILL USE 24 HOUR DAY

A petition requesting the city council to pass an ordinance regulating the closing hours for the tonsorial parlors of the city was presented to Monday night's meeting of council, with the names of all the barbers but S. P. Lowery's force signed.

Upon the ground that the council could not legally do this, the council failed to give the relief asked for, when Matthews' motion for granting the petition was lost.

There is a chance, though, that at the next meeting of the council something of this kind may be taken up. City Attorney Rutenic was instructed to look into the matter.

The barbers ask that the shops close at 7:30 p. m. week days, and 10:30 on Saturday nights. At present, they run all hours.

VERDICT GIVEN FOR LUMBER COMPANY

A verdict for the Big Basin Lumber company and Charles Thomas was returned Tuesday in the suit of Mrs. Maggie Pearson against them for \$40,000 damages, over the death of her husband. Ten jurors agreed to this verdict.

Pearson died last winter as the result of being crushed by a falling log at the company's camp near Keno. At the time he was employed by Thomas, who had a contract with the company. The widow in her suit alleged carelessness and lack of equipment to handle the logs.

In addition to the verdict, the jury also made special findings in the case, giving an answer of "yes" to each of the following prepared questions:

Did the deceased Harry Pearson observe and appreciate the dangerous condition of the load of logs and of the twenty-four foot log, in the unloading of which he was injured, before he undertook to unload same?

Were the wrapper chains, corner binds and fit hooks in use on the load of logs, in the unloading of which the said Harry H. Pearson was injured, safe and proper devices for the purpose?

Was the deceased Harry Pearson, in common with the other laborers engaged in the logging operations in question, employed, directed, con-

trolled and paid by the defendant, Charles Thomas?

The verdict was signed by W. B. Simpson, as foreman, and nine other jurors: Burt E. Hawkins, George Noble, Carl Adams, Arthur R. Wilson, Jonah Sparks, Joe Stukel, C. B. Brown, F. M. Garloh and N. Newbanks.

NEW REFORM CALENDAR IS BEING CONSIDERED

The subject of a fixed date for Easter which was one of the leading subjects taken up by the International Congress of Chambers of Commerce on June 8th in Paris, has many earnest advocates. The International Association of Academies, with the exception of the Academy of Amsterdam, is for such a change in the calendar. At a meeting of chambers of commerce in Germany it was declared that the commerce of that country lost a million marks when Easter fell in March. The variability of Easter is also stated to affect unfavorably school years and the division of studies.

The perpetual and invariable calendar proposed by the International Association of Academies would give thirty days to January, February, April, May, July, August, October and November, and thirty-one days to March, June, September and December. The first day of January, April, July and October would always come on Monday. The first day of February, May, August and September would always come on Wednesday, and the first day of March, June, September and December would always come on Friday. By this calendar, all the quarters and both the halves of the year would be uniform. Each month would have an equal number of working days; the first, fifteenth or thirtieth of the month would never fall on Sunday.

VOTERS MAY RECALL WOMAN CITY OFFICER

COLORADO CITY, Colo., Aug. 5.

—Because, it is alleged, she "spends too much time doing fancy work," Mrs. May Ammerman, commissioner of records and police magistrate of Colorado City, has been made the victim of a recall petition—the first woman officeholder in the history of the country to face the recall.

Simultaneously, recall petitions have been circulated against Mayor J. D. Faulkner and Commissioner of Public Highways Charles B. Myles.

Here are some of the things charged against Mrs. Ammerman in the petition circulated against her:

"She keeps books for a fraternal order and does the work on city time.

"She voted for the purchase of a dilapidated, second-hand automobile, which was a needless luxury.

"She used the power of her office to vent her spite on political enemies.

"She voted for an expenditure of \$2,500 for a culvert which could have been built for several hundred dollars.

"She jeopardized the interests of the city by not attending strictly to her duties as police magistrate."

Mrs. Ammerman says she welcomes any investigation of her official conduct. She denies with vehemence, however, that her fancy work has interfered with the conduct of her office.

"That charge is merely brought by opponents of woman suffrage because the charge looks good in print," laughingly said Mrs. Ammerman.

THREE CENT FARE ISSUE IN TOLEDO

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 5.—A special election is in progress here today to decide on the proposed \$3,000,000 bond issue for the purchase of the street railway system and its allied utilities—the power, gas and heating plants.

Labor organizations are behind the project and the voting today followed a spirited campaign of preliminary appeals to the people.

The street car company several months ago refused to lower its fares to three cents, even though the city council so ordered.

The council consequently held up the franchise grants and the controversy remains in litigation. The election today will either close or reopen the three-cent fare issue.

EUREKA SOON TO HAVE RAILROAD

EUREKA, Calif., Aug. 5.—Eureka is soon to lose its distinction of being the largest city in the United States unconnected with the outside world by railroad.

In September the last spike will be driven in the line by which the Northwestern Pacific will enter Eureka by way of Eel river canyon.

The line will open a territory about 3,000 miles square in extent and rich agriculturally, pastorally and minerally, which has hitherto been closed to the world. The line will also be one of the most picturesque in the world.

OHIO WILL VOTE ON SUFFRAGE IN FALL

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 5.—That the voters of Ohio will be given the opportunity to vote on a woman suffrage amendment at the general election on November 3d was made certain today when petitions with more than 200,000 names were on file with the secretary of state, asking for the submission of a proposed constitutional amendment to that effect to voters of the commonwealth.

The preliminary step in the suffrage campaign comes as the result of hard campaigning by an organization as complete as any ever seen in Ohio. In every county and township throughout the state, suffrage workers, with petitions, have covered literally every inch of ground in an effort to procure signatures and swing voters to their side.

With the filing of the petitions came stories of how signatures in many cases were secured from many who had hitherto opposed votes for women. Names were written down in fence corners, on plow handles, or on street cars. One woman told of climbing a roof to get the signatures of two workmen. Another shoveled grain to convince a farmer that woman is capable of man's work. She got the coveted signature.

"We are going to succeed this time," is the word passed out today by Mrs. Harriet Upston Tyler, president of the Ohio suffrage organization. "Two years ago we hoped to win, but we were scattered and less organized, but that gave us our lesson. Next November 3d Ohio will be known as the second state east of the Mississippi to give its women the franchise that is their right."

Leave for California

Mrs. L. M. Schofield and children and Miss Anna Wyde, of the news staff of the San Francisco Chronicle, left Tuesday for San Francisco, after spending two months here. Mr. Schofield remains to attend to his pressed stone contracts.

SENDS MESSAGES TO THE RULERS

2000 FRENCH RESERVISTS LEAVE FOR HOME

Bill Passed Asking for \$2,500,000 to Aid Americans in Europe—Despatches Received by State Department Tell of Destruction of Embassies by Mobs in Russian and German Capitals

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 5.—President Wilson has attempted through message to warring countries this morning to interfere once more in behalf of peace. A copy of the message was sent to the rulers of Germany, France, Russia, Austria and England in his efforts at the last moment to turn the tide of affairs in Europe.

The contents of the message stated: "As official head of the powers signatory to The Hague convention, I feel it my privilege and duty under article 3 to say to you in a spirit of earnest friendship that I should welcome an opportunity to be able to act in the interests of peace in Europe now, and at any other time that might be thought suitable as the occasion may serve you. All concerned in this time of trouble are acting in a way affording me cause for gratitude and happiness."

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—The liner Lorraine sailed today with 2,000 French reservists aboard.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 5.—Despatches received by the state department say that mobs have wrecked the Russian embassy in Berlin and the German embassy in St. Petersburg. Many are reported injured.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 5.—The house unanimously passed the bill asking for a two and a half million dollar appropriation for the aid of Americans stranded in Europe.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 5.—The German ambassador's second secretary has been closeted for several hours with Secretary Bryan regarding mediation.

OREGON ROAD BUILDING GROWS

In a table of statistics recently issued by the United States department of agriculture, a complete total of all state expenditures for roads during the year 1913 is given with the amount of state aided roads completed in that year, and the total mileage of improved and unimproved roads. In addition, it shows the amount of automobile revenues received in 1913 and the state funds available for the present year.

Considering the fact that Oregon passed her original state highway law in 1913, she compares very favorably with the other states of the union in the matter of road improvements. The state first to pass this law was New Jersey in 1891. The grand total for construction, maintenance and administration up to January 1, 1914, for Oregon was \$5,098. Total mileage of state aided roads in state is 4,941, and the total mileage in state amounts to 35,896. The per cent of roads improved is 13.7.

The fact that the states for 1914 have appropriated nearly \$43,000,000, or an increase of more than \$4,000,000 over the 1913 appropriation indicates an increased interest in the state development of good roads. The mileage of roads built with the aid of state funds to the close of 1913 aggregated nearly 21,000 miles, or only about 2,000 miles less than the famous national road system of France. The present annual expenditure for roads is more than two and a half times as great as it was nine years ago. Only nine states set aside no state funds for road building and only seven now have no state highway law. Automobile owners paid in licenses and fees in 1913 \$7,830,895, or about one-thirtieth of state and local expenditures for roads.

Home From S. F.

Miss Virginia Callahan has resumed her position with the Klamath Development company after a visit with relatives in San Francisco.

Baldwin is Better

Will W. Baldwin underwent a minor operation at the Blackburn Hospital Monday afternoon. Dr. Johnson reports today that he is doing splendidly.

Mrs. J. N. Bridges left this morning for Portland to attend to business matters.

Bids will be asked for within a few days for the construction of the Columbia highway in Hood River county, for which a bond issue of \$75,000 was recently voted.

Advertisement for Remington-UMC Big Game Rifles. The text describes the features of the rifles, including the high power slide action repeaters, the Remington-UMC Slide Action feature, and the Remington-UMC Autoloading Rifle. It also mentions the Remington-UMC Metallic Cartridge Company and provides contact information for the company in New York City.