

# GERMANS STEP IN AND DEFEAT CZAR NICHOLAS' ARMY

## ANOTHER BIG BATTLE IS IMPENDING

While Austrians Are Bitterly Complaining About Germany, and Are Ready to Quit, Kaiser's Army Hands a Defeat to the Russians, Who Have Been Playing Havoc With the Austrian Forces of Late.

United Press Service  
BERLIN, (via Amsterdam), Sept. 11.—It is announced tonight that the German army has achieved a notable victory in the eastern campaign, defeating the Russian invading forces. Dispatches from the front say that the left flank of the Russians in Prussia has been crushed. The Russians are in full retreat. The war office in its announcement says that as a result of this victory over the Muscovites, the way is now open for a German attack upon the Russian main army, now in Russian Poland.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 11.—The Russian forces in East Prussia are retiring to new defenses, to be in readiness to meet and defeat a large German army arriving from the west. This German force consists of several army corps withdrawn from France, and 200,000 troops of the second line. The war office says a big, decisive battle is impending.

## AUSTRIAN CITIZENS FEEL SORE TOWARD GERMANY

VIENNA, (via Rome), Sept. 11.—A strong anti-German feeling is growing throughout the dual monarchy, and the demand for peace is practically universal. The German government is criticized by the Austrian people because Austria was compelled to meet Russia's invasion alone, while Germany invaded France. As a result the Austrian forces in the field have been crushed.

It is believed that the Austrian losses are even greater than admitted. The government today admits that the railroad facilities are not adequate to handle the immense number of wounded. The hospitals are all filled, and halls and private homes are being utilized to care for the injured soldiers.

The presence at the front of Archduke Franz Carl and Archduke Franz Frederick is a strong indication that the government realizes that another sweeping victory by Russia will force Austria to immediately sue for peace. The strong feeling of the people, it is expected, will force the government to yield and sue for peace before long. Unless this is done, it will be difficult for the government to avoid serious internal trouble, here and elsewhere in the empire.

A dispatch from Trieste states that the Austrian fleet has cruised the Adriatic coast without meeting an enemy. There is a shortage of food there, business is suspended, and much suffering among the people.

## VETERAN HAS EIGHT SONS IN THE FIGHT

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The enthusiastic manner in which all England is flocking to the colors is shown in the enlistment of all the male members of some families in various parts of the kingdom. Henry Ellison, an ex-Grenadier Guardsman, living at Battersea, has eight sons serving with the colors. Four of these are with the British troops who have been stubbornly contesting the advance of the Germans in Northern France. Another brother of the same family is on a British warship. Still another, who emigrated to Canada, is on route back to Old England with a Canadian regiment. A seventh has just resigned from Clivers & Sons, a local firm, to enlist. A sister of these seven warrior brothers is married to a bluejacket, who is on one of the battleships in the North Sea.

## NIGHT SHIFT WORKS AT LONDON WAR SEAT

LONDON, Sept. 11.—It costs Sir Edward Grey 18 cents nightly to belong to a supper club organized by the clerks on duty at night in the foreign office, which has not closed since the war began. The feed is served at

midnight in the large waiting room just off the treasurer's office. It consists of sandwiches, beer and coffee. Sir Edward Grey is a regular attendant. During the thirty minutes allowed for the midnight luncheon war topics in any shape or form are barred as subjects of conversation.

## ENGLISH POLES WILL BE FORMED FOR WAR

LONDON, Sept. 11.—In the event of a serious danger of German invasion, the war office will be able to rely on having among the defenders all the Polish societies in London. It was resolved to form at least one legion of English Poles for this use.

## GETS IN PRISON TO ESCAPE ARMY DUTY

LONDON, Sept. 11.—A laborer who fired three stacks of hay at Newcastle said he did it to get locked up—"and to be put out of the way of the Germans."

## SALVATIONISTS GO AS RED CROSS VOLUNTEERS

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Five hundred Salvation Army officers, including both men and women, have volunteered in a body to perform Red Cross work.

## CHURCH OPENED AFTER 7 YEARS

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 11.—St. Paul's Cathedral, which is considered one of the grandest churches in the world, will be opened with a solemn mass tomorrow morning. During the seven years since the first work of clearing the highly elevated site on historic and beautiful Summit avenue was begun, \$1,300,000 have been spent on the church. Archbishop Ireland has been in charge of the work.

It probably will be two or three years more before the interior of the edifice is completed. The remainder of the work will necessitate an additional expenditure of about \$200,000. As that money has to be raised by subscription and the work cannot be completed until the money is forthcoming, the final completion of the work may be put off for several years.

Work has been rushed unusually fast on the new cathedral for the last month because of the fact that the old edifice has to be abandoned. Practically the whole interior of the new church has been decorated and placed in its present condition in the month of August. The huge \$100,000 dome was finished about the middle of the month.

A Russian publication has just put out its one hundredth issue after many difficulties. Twenty-five of the previous issues were confiscated for seditious articles.

## Greeks, Buglars Laying for Turks

BUCHAREST, Sept. 11.—It is stated that Greece, Bulgaria and Roumania have entered an alliance to combat Turkey should the latter ally itself with Germany and Russia.

## PORTLAND NOT TO FEEL ADVANCE

PORTLAND, Sept. 11.—In response to queries as to the effect of the war on local dry goods prices, the following statements were made by leading merchants:

"There will absolutely and positively be no advance in prices on European goods this season."—I. N. Lipman, vice president Lipman, Wolfe & Co., Inc.

"The war will mean no increase on imported goods this year."—Julius L. Meier, vice president and general manager Meier & Frank company.

"Prices will remain the same this season on imported merchandise."—H. C. Wortman, secretary treasurer Olds, Wortman & King, Inc.

"The domestic manufacturers will profit immeasurably by the war," said Thomas Roberts Sr., general manager Roberts Brothers.

The fear that war in Europe would mean that Christmas presents of toys from Germany and hats from Paris would be at prohibitive prices seems unfounded. It is not a question of increasing prices, but of getting goods in future.

"If the war lasts six months more there will be no imported goods," said Mr. Wortman last night. "The question is one of supply, not of price."

"A few wholesalers tried to increase prices at first, but failed miserably," said I. N. Lipman. "Department stores probably will tolerate no advances until their present supplies give out."

Here From Lakeview.  
Mrs. F. Zim Baldwin is here from Lakeview for a few days, the guest of relatives.

# Reclamation Act in Full

An Act Extending the period of payment under reclamation projects, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That any person whose lands hereafter become subject to the terms and conditions of the act approved June 17th, 1902, entitled "An Act Appropriating the receipts from the sale and disposal of public lands in certain states and territories to the construction of irrigation works for the reclamation of arid lands," and acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, hereafter to be referred to as the reclamation law, and any person who hereafter makes entry thereunder shall at the time of making water right application or entry, as the case may be, pay into the reclamation fund 5 per centum of the construction charge fixed for his land as an initial installment, and shall pay the balance of said charge in fifteen annual installments, the first five of which shall each be 7 per centum, until the whole amount shall have been paid. The first of the annual installments shall become due and payable on December 1st of the fifth calendar year after the initial installment: Provided, That any water right applicant or entryman may, if he so elects, pay the whole or any part of the construction charges owing by him within any shorter period: Provided further, That entry may be made whenever water is available, as announced by the secretary of the interior, and the initial payment be made when the charge per acre is established.

Act Shall Apply to Existing Projects.  
Sec. 2.—That any person whose land or entry has heretofore become subject to the terms and conditions of the reclamation law shall pay the construction charge, or the portion of the construction charge remaining unpaid, in twenty annual installments the first of which shall become due and payable on December 1st of each year in which the public notice affecting his land is issued under this act, and subsequent installments on December 1st of each year thereafter. The first four installments shall each be 2 per centum, the next two installments shall each be 4 per centum and the next fourteen each be 6 per centum of the total construction charge, or the portion of the construction charge unpaid at the beginning of such installments.

Penalties.  
Sec. 3.—That if any water right applicant or entryman shall fail to pay any installment of his construction charges when due, there shall be added to the amount unpaid a penalty of 1 per centum of the amount unpaid on the first day of each month thereafter so long as such default shall continue. If any such applicant or entryman shall be one year in default in the payment of any installment of the construction charges and penalties, or any part thereof, his water right application, and if he be a homestead entryman his entry also, shall be subject to cancellation, and all payments made by him forfeited to the reclamation fund, but no homestead entry shall be subject to contest because of such default: Provided, That if the secretary of the interior shall so elect, he may cause suit or action to be brought for the recovery of the amount in default and penalties; but if suit or action be brought, the right to declare a cancellation and forfeiture shall be suspended pending such suit or action.

Increase of Charges.  
Sec. 4.—That no increase in the construction charges shall hereafter be made, after the same have been fixed by public notice, except by the agreement between the secretary of the interior and a majority of the water right applicants and entrymen to be affected by such increase, whereupon all water right applicants and entrymen in the area proposed to be affected by the increased charge shall become subject thereto. Such increased charge shall be added to the construction charge and payment thereof distributed over the remaining unpaid installments of construction charges: Provided, That the secretary of the interior, in his discretion, may agree that such increased construction charge shall be paid in additional annual installments, each of which shall be at least equal to the amount of the largest installment as fixed for the project by the public notice theretofore issued. And such additional installments of the increased construction charge, as so agreed upon, shall become due and payable on December 1st of each year subsequent to the year when the final installment of the construction charge under such public notice is due and payable: Provided further, That all such increased construction

charges shall be subject to the same conditions, penalties, and suit or action as provided in section three of this act.

Operation and Maintenance.  
Sec. 5.—That in addition to the construction charge, every water right applicant, entryman, or landowner under or upon a reclamation project shall also pay, whenever water service is available for the irrigation of his land, an operation and maintenance charge based upon the total cost of operation and maintenance of the project, or each separate unit thereof, and such charge shall be made for each acre-foot of water delivered; but each acre of irrigable land, whether irrigated or not, shall be charged with a minimum operation and maintenance charge based upon the charge for delivery of not less than one acre-foot of water: Provided, That, whenever any legally organized water users association or irrigation district shall so request, the secretary of the interior is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to transfer to such water users association or irrigation district the care, operation and maintenance of all or any part of the project works, subject to such rules and regulations as he may prescribe. If the total amount of operation and maintenance charges and penalties collected for any one irrigation season on any project shall exceed the cost of operation and maintenance of the project during that irrigation season, the balance shall be applied to a reduction of the charge on the project for the next irrigation season, and any deficit incurred may likewise be added to the charge for the next irrigation season.

Sec. 6.—That all operation and maintenance charges shall become due and payable on the date fixed for each project by the secretary of the interior, and if such charge is paid on or before the date when due there shall be a discount of 5 per centum of such charge; but if such charge is unpaid on the first day of the third calendar month thereafter, a penalty of 1 per centum of the amount unpaid shall be added thereto, and thereafter an additional penalty of 1 per centum of the amount unpaid shall be added on the first day of each calendar month if such charge and penalties shall remain unpaid, and no water shall be delivered to the lands of any water right applicant or entryman who shall be in arrears for more than one calendar year for the payment of any charge for operation and maintenance, or any annual construction charge and penalties. If any water right applicant or entryman shall be one year in arrears in the payment of any charge for operation and maintenance and penalties, or any part thereof, his water right application, and if he be an entryman his entry also, shall be subject to cancellation, and all payments made by him forfeited to the reclamation fund, but no homestead entry shall be subject to contest because of such arrears. In the discretion of the secretary of the interior suit or action may be brought for the amounts in default and penalties in like manner as provided in section three of this act.

Fiscal Agent.  
Sec. 7.—That the secretary of the interior is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to designate and appoint, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, the legally organized water users association or irrigation district, under any reclamation project, as the fiscal agent of the United States to collect the annual payments on the construction charge of the project and the annual charges for operation and maintenance and all penalties: Provided, That no water right applicant or entryman shall be entitled to credit for any payment thus made until the same shall have been paid over to an officer designated by the secretary of the interior to receive the same.

Reclamation Requirements.  
Sec. 8.—That the secretary of the interior is hereby authorized to make general rules and regulations governing the use of water in the irrigation of the lands within any project, and may require the reclamation for agricultural purposes and the cultivation of one-fourth the irrigable area under each water right application or entry within three full irrigation seasons after the filing of water right application or entry, and the reclamation for agricultural purposes and the cultivation of one-half the irrigable area within five full irrigation seasons after the filing of the water right application or entry, and shall provide for continued compliance with such requirements. Failure on the part of any water right applicant or entryman to comply with such requirements shall render his application or entry subject to cancellation.

Lands Not Subject to Reclamation Act.  
Sec. 9.—That in all cases where application for water right for lands in private ownership or lands held under entries not subject to the reclamation law shall not be made within one year after the passage of this act, or within one year after notice issued in pursuance of section four of the reclamation act, in cases where such notice has not heretofore been issued, the construction charges for such land shall be increased 5 per centum each year until such application is made and an initial installment is paid.

Withdrawn Lands Subject to Entry.  
Sec. 10.—That the act of congress approved February 18th, 1911, entitled "An Act to amend section 5 of entitled 'An Act to authorize advances to the reclamation fund and for the Act of Congress of June 25, 1910, issuance and disposal of certificates of indebtedness in reimbursement therefor, and for other purposes,'" be, and the same hereby is amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 5.—That no entry shall be hereafter made and no entryman shall be permitted to go upon lands reserved for irrigation purposes until the secretary of the interior shall have established the unit of acreage per entry, and water is ready to be delivered for the land in such unit or some part thereof, and such fact has been announced by the secretary of the interior: Provided, That where entries made prior to June 25, 1910, have been or may be relinquished, in whole or in part, the lands so relinquished shall be subject to settlement under the reclamation law."

Water Service.  
Sec. 11.—That whenever water is available and it is impracticable to apportion operation and maintenance charges as provided in section 5 of this act, the secretary of the interior may, prior to giving public notice of the construction charge per acre upon land under any project, furnish water to any entryman or private land owner thereunder until such notice is given, making a reasonable charge therefor, and such charges shall be subject to the same penalties and to the provisions for cancellation and collection as herein provided for other operation and maintenance charges.

Admission of Private Land Owners to New Projects.  
Sec. 12.—That before any contract is let or work begun for the construction of any reclamation project hereafter adopted the secretary of the interior shall require the owners of private lands thereunder to agree to dispose of all lands in excess of the area which he shall deem sufficient for the support of a family upon the land in question, upon such terms and at not to exceed such price as the secretary of the interior may designate; and if any landowner shall refuse to agree to the requirements fixed by the secretary of the interior, his land shall not be included within the project if adopted for construction.

Disposition of Excess Farm Units.  
Sec. 13.—That all entries under reclamation projects containing more than one farm unit shall be reduced in area and conformed to a single farm unit within two years after making proof of residence, improvement and cultivation, or within two years after the issuance of a farm unit plat for the project, if the same issues subsequent to the making of such proof: Provided, That such proof is made within four years from date as announced by the secretary of the interior that water is available for delivery for the land. Any entryman failing within the period herein provided to dispose of the excess of his entry above one farm unit, in the manner provided by law, and to conform his entry to a single farm unit shall render his entry subject to cancellation as to the excess above one farm unit: Provided, That upon compliance with the provisions of law such entryman shall be entitled to receive a patent for that part of his entry which conforms to one farm unit as established for the project: Provided further, That no person shall hold by assignment more than one farm unit prior to final payment of all charges for all the land held by him subject to the reclamation law, except operation and maintenance charges not then due.

Acceptance of This Act.  
Sec. 14.—That any person whose land or entry has heretofore become subject to the reclamation law, who desires to secure the benefits of the extension of the period of payments provided by this act, shall, within six months after the issuance of the first public notice hereunder affecting his land or entry, notify the secretary of the interior, in the manner to be prescribed by said secretary, of his acceptance of all of the terms and conditions of this act, and thereafter his lands or entry shall be subject to all of the provisions of this act.

Sec. 15.—That the secretary of the interior is hereby authorized to perform any and all acts and to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this act

# French Again In German Village

United Press Service  
BALSE, Sept. 11.—It is reported that the French have re-occupied Mulhausen.

## S. S. CONVENTION COMES TO CLOSE

The fifth annual convention of the Klamath County Sunday School Association came to a close Thursday, with a big meeting at the Christian church. This was well attended, and proved highly interesting.

Rev. Charles A. Phipps, secretary of the State Sunday School Association, was the principal speaker, and he told in his interesting way of the recent monster international Sunday school convention held in Chicago. Besides this, Rollin Pease of St. Paul, Minn., and Mrs. Bert Carl Thomas gave two splendid solos, and J. B. Mason led the assemblage in a praise service.

The delegates to the convention, at their business sessions, planned some strenuous work outlines in all the departments for the coming year. In addition they pledged \$25 toward the state work, and raised over half of it at the meeting.

The following officers were elected: President, Edmund M. Chilcote; vice president, George A. Wirtz; secretary treasurer, Miss Vera Houston; superintendent teachers training department, C. C. Hogue; superintendent home department, Mrs. J. G. Camp; superintendent evangelical department, Mrs. A. F. Simmons; superintendent of elementary department, Miss Laura Bice; superintendent of temperance and good citizenship department, J. B. Mason; superintendent missionary department, Mrs. Burt Hawkins; superintendent of organized adult department, Frank M. Upp.

"Jessie" Hikes Along.  
According to reports from the water front, the "Jessie," Captain Bob Ryan, is doing fourteen miles an hour. The "Jessie" is a V-bottom model, twenty feet in length, with a five-foot beam. She is equipped with a 12-h.p., four-cylinder engine. The fast little craft is a Klamath Falls product. Her owner is an enthusiastic devotee of the great water sport, and has long been a champion of boating activities on Lake Ewauna.

## REPUBLICANS TO FIGHT WAR TAX

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 11.—The republicans plan an attack on the war tax bill, and declare themselves in favor of the minority report of the committee on ways and means.

The Californians are aroused over the proposal to tax wine. Congressman Hays says that much of the California wine sell at from 19 to 25 cents per gallon. A tax of 10 cents a gallon will break the wine men.

## Up From Merrill.

Clyde Bradley and E. P. Lewis are in from Merrill today on business.

## East to School.

Kenneth Stewart left last Friday for Evanston, Ill., to enter Northwestern University.

## CUTTING PHONE LINE IS CHARGE

On charge of cutting a telephone line, William Himmelwright, a resident of the Round Lake country, was arrested Friday. The complaint was made by Joe Foster, also of that section.

Himmelwright was released until tomorrow morning by Justice of the Peace Gowen, and his hearing will be held then.

## Miss Martha Suddath of Columbia, Mo., was married recently with the ring which has been used by eight of her maternal ancestors, beginning with her great-great-great-grandmother.

into fall force and effect.  
Sec. 16.—That from and after July 1, 1915, expenditures shall not be made for carrying out the purposes of the reclamation law except out of appropriations made annually by congress therefor, and the secretary of the interior shall, for the fiscal year 1916, and annually thereafter, in the regular book of estimates, submit to congress estimates of the amount of money necessary to be expended for carrying out any or all of the purposes authorized by the reclamation law, including the extension and completion of existing projects and units thereof and the construction of new projects. The annual appropriations made hereunder by congress for such purposes shall be paid out of the reclamation fund provided for by the reclamation law.

Approved, August 13, 1914.

# SERVIANS ROUT AUSTRIANS IN A BLOODY BATTLE

## SEMELIN IS TAKEN AT POINT OF BAYONET

Thousands of Franz Josef's Troopers Are Slain in Disastrous Defeat at the Hands of Serbian Troops, Led by Their Crown Prince—Several Gallant But Fatal Stands Are Made by Austrian Color Guards.

NISH, Sept. 11.—According to a wireless message just received, the Serbian troops, led by Crown Prince Alexander, today occupied Semelin, an Austrian city on the south bank of the Danube.

This fight, according to the messages received, was the bloodiest fight in which the Serbian troops have participated since the outbreak of the war.

The Austrians put up a hard fight, but they were repulsed decisively, and thousands were slain.

The Serbian forces, after several hours of fighting, took Semelin at the point of their bayonets. The Austrians fled in disorder, after the yelling Serbs, all veterans of the Turko-Balkan fights, swooped down on the enemy.

In describing the battle the reports say that the loss inflicted made the battle the bloodiest since before Shabats. The color guards of several Austrian organizations made gallant stands by their colors, and were all killed.

The main part of the army fled in a panic, however, abandoning cannon and supplies.

## MRS. GRIGSBY IS AGAIN ELECTED

While the attendance at the Klamath county convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union Thursday was not as large as it might have been, owing to many attending the Sunday school convention, there was a good representation of white ribboners, and the meeting was a great success.

There are many branches taken up by this society, and several of these lines have been carried on in Klamath county. Especial attention has been given to the silver medal contest here, and on this, and all other activities, the Merrill Union gave a splendid report, showing that the people are interested in the work, and are co-operating with the union.

From now until the first of the year, however, all of the members of the W. C. T. U. in Klamath county will throw all of their efforts into the prohibition fight. No other work save that toward a "dry" Oregon will be taken up, and speakers will be sent through the county by the Union in the interest of the cause.

At the convention Mrs. E. S. Grigsby was again elected president, despite her efforts to withdraw. Mrs. Grigsby was also elected as a delegate to the state W. C. T. U. convention at The Dalles, in addition to Mrs. Frances Boyd, and the other county officers chosen were: Mrs. Hobbs, of Merrill, vice president; Mrs. S. D. Harlan, recording and corresponding secretary; Mrs. Luella Stearns, treasurer.

## 350 TONS OF HAY LOST IN A FIRE

Spontaneous combustion on Friday morning started a fire at Crisler & Stills ranch, which resulted in the burning of a big hay barn, containing 350 tons of alfalfa hay. There were no other buildings within a quarter of a mile of this, and there has been no one near it for days.

According to the man in charge of the ranch, his attention was attracted to the fire just after he got up this morning by the actions of two tame deer in a corral near the house. Both seemed greatly agitated, and kept watching the barn, just breaking into flames.

"We are certain that the fire was caused by spontaneous combustion," said Mr. Stills this forenoon. "Three hundred and fifty tons is a great amount of hay to put in one barn. The burning of the Folk hay barns at Gazelle a short time ago was under similar circumstances."

Dr. Gray, the "painless dentist," who has visited Klamath county several times in the last eighteen months, came in last night from Portland.