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K. K. K. STORE, Leading Clothiers

British Commanders Taciturn Kitchener, French and Douglas Men Who do Things Kitchener is at Once the Most Unpopular and Most Respected Man in England. French is a Brilliant, But a Silent Cavalry Man

By P. M. SARLE (United Press Staff Correspondent)

LONDON, Sept. 22.—(By Mail to New York)—A striking point about the men who are in command of England's armies during the present war is that a majority of them are of the silent and "unpopular" type. Not personally unpopular, of course, but not of popularity seekers. They are all "Kitchener's men," and Kitchener does not approve of advertisement of garrulity. "K of K" himself, is a calculating machine, and pays not the slightest attention to popular approval or disapproval. Where another man would explain a temporarily unpopular scheme, Kitchener disdains to do so, and pursues the even tenor of his way without regard for anybody's feelings or any consideration. He is not loved, but he is respected by everybody, and his appointment to the war secretaryship was hailed with a general sigh of relief. Even his machine-like "milled fist" arrangements for the military part of King George's coronation, only made people say "curse the brute, he might be dealing with Russians."

It was as a cavalry leader that French made his name, though he was originally destined for the navy, in which service he remained four years. His exploits in the Egyptian and South African wars marked him out as perhaps the most dashing cavalry leader in Europe. Practically the last man out of Ladysmith before the Boers bottled up the late Sir George White, French got most of his cavalry division away, realizing that mounted men were of no use in a besieged town, and it was he alone who stemmed the tide of the British disaster after the "black week" of December, 1899. Gatacre's defeat at Stormberg would have been an absolute rout but for French's cavalry. While every British general was losing a hard-earned reputation French was serenely dashing along the Orange Free State frontier, checking pursuers and raiders and generally giving the enemy cause to "think furiously." He gained for the British troops breathing space while Roberts was getting his army into shape, and his brilliant dash culminating in the relief of Kimberley marked the turning point of the war. French's cavalry it was who rounded up Cronje at Paardeberg, enabling Kitchener to bring up his guns and infantry to smash the Boer general. It was French who rushed his advance guards into Bloemfontein, Pretoria and Barberton before the Boers were aware of his proximity. In the big "sweeping up" scheme by which Kitchener ended the war, French was a tireless worker and his cavalry appeared to be everywhere at once. A small taciturn man with a bullet head, he is frequently passed unrecognized by would-be admirers. He resigned the post of chief of the imper-

al general staff as the result of the famous "Gough Memorandum" during the Ulster crisis, but at the request of King George he took over his former job of inspector general at the outbreak of the war. General Sir Charles W. H. Douglas, chief of the imperial general staff, is little known to the public. A dour, Scotch soldier, he participated in Roberts' famous march to Candahar, and served with distinction in India, Egypt and South Africa. In the last Boer war he was on the staff, and so did little of the showy work, but his list of "mentioned in dispatches" has rarely been excelled. Douglas would be mightily astonished if anybody cheered him, and he would probably consider it an impertinence. Anyway, his is not one of the faces that decorate picture postcards, and not one in a thousand would recognize his photo if they ever saw it.

NO INDEPENDENTS FILED FOR OFFICE

TIME FOR FILING OF ACCEPTANCES OF NOMINATIONS DRAWS NEAR—DATE FOR INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES PAST

If Clinton D. Chorpene had any intention of filing his petition to run for the office of circuit court clerk as an independent candidate, he evidently changed his mind at the last. The time for the filing of independents expired last night. There were no independent candidates brought out for any of the offices. The only initiative measure brought out is one for prohibiting hogs from running at large. Time for filing these measures has passed, and the only one that can now get on the ballot is the question of a half mill levy, as the statute provides a longer time for filing this. Judge Worden filed his acceptance of the republican nomination for county judge today. The candidates have until October 8th in which to file their acceptances, and those already filed follow: County judge—William S. Worden republican, Marion Hanks democrat, Ben Faus socialist. County commissioner—Frank McCornack republican, Edward Frener democrat, G. J. Zink socialist. County clerk—C. R. De Lap republican, J. H. Everett democrat, Maud Zink socialist. Sheriff—C. C. Low republican, J. W. Hawhurst democrat, C. A. Bay socialist. Treasurer—George A. Haydon republican, J. W. Tyrell socialist. Circuit court clerk—George Chastain republican, democrat and progressive. Coroner—Earl Whitlock, republican, democrat and progressive. Justice of the peace, Linkville precinct—E. W. Gowen republican, Oscar E. Willey democrat, C. A. Edler socialist. Constable—John Schallock, republican. Other District Candidates Merrill—Justice of the peace, G. W. Offield republican and democrat; constable, T. M. Durham republican and democrat. Crescent—Justice of the Peace, J. L. Ringo republican; constable, Chas. G. Bowers republican. Dairy—Justice of the peace, B. M. Hall republican, C. W. Sherman dem-

MRS. DIGGS NOW AFTER A DIVORCE

CASE COMES UP TODAY IN CALIFORNIA COURT—IS A SEQUEL TO DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT OF TWO YOUNG CALIFORNIANS

SACRAMENTO, Sept. 24.—Mrs. Maury I. Diggs' suit for divorce came up in the superior court here today. Her petition cites two escapades with women in which she charges her husband, a former state architect and son of a prominent California politician, was involved. The first of these was the notorious case in which little Marsha Warrington, F. Drew Caminetti and Lola Norris figured with Diggs, resulting in the prosecution of Diggs and Caminetti on charges of violating the Mann white slave law, in conviction and in sentencing of the two young men to terms in the penitentiary, not yet enforced on account of pending appeals. The second was an incident in which Diggs and several men companions were linked with that of Ida Peering, a young girl whom the members of the party were accused of mistreating on New Year's eve, 1913. They were tried on accusation of offenses against a minor, but basing their defense, not only on denials of the girl's charges, but on the ground that she was of age, were acquitted. Mrs. Diggs maintained that these affairs constituted cruelty toward her. Diggs' answer admitted that he was guilty in the Warrington case, but argued that for that his wife forgave him. He pleaded also that his two trials have ruined him, and that he could not pay alimony. Mrs. Clarq W. Kelly has a model 1,600-acre farm near Devil's Lake, S. D., which some few years ago was nothing more than a barren knoll. Over 9,000 women pay taxes in Newport, R. I. ocrat; constable, A. L. Michael republican. Keno—Justice of the peace, H. Snowgoose republican and democrat. Ft. Klamath—Justice of the peace, D. H. Wimer democrat. Hildebrand—Justice of the peace, W. F. Wilkerson democrat. Klamath Lake—Constable, C. H. Randolph, republican and democrat. Bonanza—Constable, L. D. Burk, republican and democrat.

France's Black Army Fierce Fighting Force

United Press Service PARIS, Sept. 24.—"La Force Nire Noire," the "Black Army of France," as the Turcos now fighting with the allies are called, was organized by Colonel Maugin in 1911. The Turcos are Arabian light infantry recruited in Algeria. The force in 1907 consisted of only about 9,000 Singalese. Colonel Maugin raised the number to 50,000 soldiers recruited from Senegal in the Soudan, from French Guinea, Dahomey, Algeria, Tunis and Morocco. The supply of men from this source is almost inexhaustible, and furthermore, this source of supply is out of the enemy's reach. It is declared that so long as only one French port remained in French hands, these terrible black fighters could be poured in streams into France. The black soldiers of these districts are born fighters. Death in battle is, to them, the highest distinction one can achieve. As a result, they are relentless in the fury of their attacks and absolutely fearless. They never surrender. Their wonderful physique and almost total imperviousness to pain keeps them fighting on after they have received wounds under which fighters of white races succumb. Colonel Maugin once said of these soldiers: "His sense of discipline, his devotion to his white officers, and his fierceness with which he hurls himself at the enemy are wonderful." General Langlois, writing in the Temps in 1909, when the raising of the present Algerian force was being discussed, said: "The sanguine and fatalistic temper of the troops of these races makes it a terrific asset in a shock." In an article in Gaulois, General Bernal said: "On the wide battlefields of any future war, the Arabs, trained by Caucasians and armed with the terrible weapons of war of the white races, will prove unrivaled when the final blows will have to be devoted to the enemy." With the black troops organized and equipped in her African possessions, the republic holds and rules a territory as extensive as Europe, inhabited by 20,000,000 people. The use of Arabs in European warfare by the republic during the pres-

ent conflict is not the first time this has been done. Napoleon employed black troops, and they were used in the storming of Malakhoff. Algeria was also drawn on for fighting men during the Franco-German war of 1870. The early troops raised in Africa by France were recruited mainly from the Kaybles and Arabs. The majority of those which came from the Kabyles were a tribe called the Zouaves, who gave their name to the Zouaves. The three regiments of Algerian tirailleurs who fought in the Franco-German war lost 97 officers and 2,589 men. FARMER HOLD WHEAT: EXPECT HIGHER PRICES LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 23.—About one-third of the wheat crop today is still in the hands of the farmers of Nebraska, according to information received by grain dealers, and most of this will be held by them for expected higher prices this winter. In some sections of the state about half of the present crop of wheat was sold in July for 65 and 70 cents a bushel. Then, when the war broke out the price went up so fast and the prospects became so bright for dollar-and-a-half wheat that no farmer would sell a bushel he could possibly hold. Just now the grain business in this state is stagnant. The farmers who didn't stack their wheat are now busy buying or renting granary space, and are holding every bushel of grain they have for what they consider the inevitable advance. They can get \$1 a bushel now easily enough, but in a few months they expect to see it advance to \$1.50, or possibly as high as \$2. If you suffer from headache see Dr. Goble. He has permanently cured hundreds, he may be able to help you. Office at Cunningham apartments, opposite Central School, 10th and Pine. d&w If you want glasses fitted and live out of the city, write Dr. Goble, and he will call on you without extra charge. Prices for work same as at his office in Medford. d&w Oregon was the first state to declare Labor Day a holiday, in 1887.