

EXHAUSTED TROOPS PAUSE IN ASSAULTS

United Press Service

PARIS, Sept. 29.—There is continuous fighting in the Aisne district and along the heights of the Meuse. Elsewhere there is much quiet, owing to the exhausted conditions of the troops.

The French general flanking movement has gained slowly, according to headquarters. It is reported that the German operations in Upper Alsace have been renewed, under General von Heeringen. The assaults on Verdun and Toul continue.

The casualties along the Aisne are reported as 180,000 killed, wounded and missing. Of this number the allies' losses are 100,000.

A Bordeaux dispatch says it is reported that the German right is retreating from its fortified position between the Aisne and Somme.

It is also reported that the allies have succeeded in cutting the German line of communication, and that a part of von Kluck's command, on the extreme right, is in danger.

The war bureau says this is unconfirmed, and adds nothing to the earlier report which declared the Germans are still hammering the French left.

"NOT DECISIVE YET"—BERLIN.

United Press Service

BERLIN, Sept. 29.—(Via The Hague)—The following is today's official statement:

"The fighting is general. It is not apparent anywhere that the fighting has reached the decisive stage.

"The German right has been subjected to severe pressure for several days, but every attempt to penetrate this line has been repelled.

"In the center there has been no change for a week, and the fighting continues. Our forces continue to gain along the Meuse."

BERLIN LOOKS TO BREAK LINES IN A WEEK'S TIME

GERMAN GUNS ARE A BIG SURPRISE

FIGHT STILL RAGES IN EUROPE

By ED L. KEEN

(United Press Staff Correspondent)

LONDON, Sept. 29.—(By Mail to New York)—The terrible destruction wrought by the great siege guns of the German army has been one of the astounding features of the great war now raging across the English channel. It was at Liege that these terrible weapons got their first real use, and there they proved their effectiveness in reducing fortresses to submission.

Ordinary army gunners—men who have seen years of service handling ordinary siege guns and cannons of all kind, cannot handle the new product of the Krupp factory. Special men, trained in from the Krupp factory, experts who have been specially trained in the use of the great siege guns, go with every one of the great siege guns sent to the front.

Albert J. Leroy, an Englishman, who was present when the bombardment of Liege started, has returned to London, and tells some very interesting facts concerning the fall of the forts of that city.

He saw one shell fall in the town. It blew a large house to pieces. Three forts gave in within a week after the first shots were fired. Three forts still held out, and the Germans were forced to bring their great siege guns through the town.

To do this they built a special railroad to run the guns over. The guns were moved on flanged wheels about seven feet high.

"As a sailor I have been all around the world," said Leroy, "and never have I seen such large guns as they were. To silence the forts with these guns took only two hours. For one of the forts only four shots were required.

"I saw some of the wounded taken from these forts. Their condition was horrible. They were blackened by explosions and so burned and injured that they died the same night.

"One thing that I especially wish to state, and that is I saw the Germans fire on the Red Cross. I saw Red Cross wounded and dead.

"The Germans took their wounded from the Belgian Red Cross on the plea that they were not being well treated. This despite the fact that the chief medical officer had taken wounded Germans to his home to insure their being well taken care of.

"The last forts were silenced about fourteen days after the bombardment first started.

"I was arrested as an English spy and imprisoned for six days in a room at the railway station. By the soldiers I was treated very badly. They kicked me if I dared to move after they told me to lie down on the straw and sleep.

"They hit me with the butts of their guns several times. All I had to eat was bread and soup. Finally I was released and went to Liege, out of which I escaped by securing under a false name a pass to go to Maastricht and buy some food. The journey to Holland took me six hours on foot.

Managers of the Belgian powder factories refused to work their places for the Germans, even in the face of being threatened with death. Leroy declared. He said the members of the firm that built the defenses of Antwerp also were threatened with death if they did not give up the plants of that city. They refused to do so, he said.

Both they and the powder manufacturers were spared, however, the Germans not carrying out their threats.

Belgian unemployed were offered double ordinary wages to work in the powder factories and build trenches, he said. They were not tempted by the offers, however, refusing to do the Germans' bidding.

The Germans had a great number injured in the fighting near Liege. Leroy said, as every night he could hear wagons by the score passing through the streets, loaded with German wounded. They were being taken back to their own lines to field hospitals for treatment.

Leroy confirmed the report that the Germans placed Belgians in front of the soldiers to prevent Belgian aviators from dropping bombs on them. These aviators dropped leaflets in the forts, urging them to hold out, saying that the allies would soon appear. Only German money is used in Liege, and only German is spoken there, Leroy asserted.

GOOD HEADWAY MADE ON WORK

According to E. P. McCormack, who is privately reclaiming 7,000 acres of marsh land at Caledonia on Upper Lake, 75 per cent of the exterior dike has been completed. Work will be continued by the dredge "Klamath Queen" and the crew until cold weather sets in.

This dike, when completed, will be approximately 5 1/2 miles long. The reclaimed land, after being pastured for some time, will be sub-divided and sold as small farm tracts.

TERRIBLE SCENES IN TRENCHES DESCRIBED

Shells Exploding in the Trenches Tear Men to Pieces, and Groans of Wounded and Dying Constant. Trenches Filled With Water the Only Shelter for the Troops—Big Guns Being Used by Both Armies.

BERLIN, Sept. 29.—(By Wireless)—Reports from the front say that the German field officers in charge of the campaign in France, predict that the Teuton forces will break the allied lines within a week. It is declared that conditions at the front prove conclusively that the resistance of the allies is slackening.

This is due to the hellish fighting that has been continuing day and night, and is declared to be the most bitter ever known in the history of warfare.

First it was an artillery duel, then an attempted charge on one side or the other, followed by the big machine guns being brought into play, and finally resorting to the bayonets to check any advancing rush.

Always shells were exploding in the trenches, literally blowing men to pieces by the hundreds and thousands. The perpetual groans and cries of the wounded and dying, continuing day and night, was disheartening. The troops were compelled to remain constantly in the water filled trenches and the slightest movement anywhere would provoke the shelling of that portion of the line.

ITALIAN TORPEDO BOAT DESTROYED

ROME, Sept. 29.—It is rumored here today that an Italian torpedo boat struck a mine in the Adriatic Sea off Comacchio, and the boat and crew were lost.

The report has caused much anti-Austrian feeling, and the minister of marines is investigating the rumor, which has not been confirmed.

The Italian ambassador at Vienna has been instructed to enter a protest against the mining of the Adriatic by the Austrians, and demand that it be discontinued.

It is believed that this will be the first step leading to a breach between the two countries, as it is not expected that Austria will pay any attention to the protest, which will force Italy to take direct action.

REGISTRATION GAINING NAMES

Those who have not yet registered have until October 15th in which to get their names on the registration books at the county clerk's office. On that day the books close, and those not registered will not be eligible to vote at the important November election.

The total registration now is 3,359. By precincts this is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Precinct Name and Registration Count. Includes Fourth Ward (315), East Klamath Falls (351), Third Ward (438), Second Ward (272), West Klamath Falls (220), Shippington (74), Mills (156), Mallin (103), Pine Grove (70), Wood River (208), Lost River (136), Tule Lake (267), Dairy (80), Odell (50), Poe Valley (55), Klamath Lake (24), Plevna (57), Worden (40), Midland (64), Hildebrand (54), Sprague River (88), Langell Valley (87), Swan (36), Algoma (54), Mt. Lakl (60).

WORLD SERIES BEGIN OCT. 9

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30.—The world series games between the Philadelphia Athletics and the Boston Braves will begin here October 9th, according to plans arranged by the National Commission here today.

The first two games will be played here. The plan of playing two games successively in each city was adopted.

Final arrangements for the series to decide the world's championship will be made today and tomorrow by the National Baseball Commission.

Going South for Visit.

Mrs. H. H. Edmonds leaves in a short time for Santa Clara, where she will remain for some time.

ers saw that all the national airs, except the good old U. S. tunes—would have to be barred from their places. There were too many brawls every time a French, German or English air was played.

HOW THE WAR IS AFFECTING GOTHAM

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—Deserted as they never were before in their histories, Wall and Broad streets today presents an unusual appearance—at least to one who has watched the activities there for the last few years. Grass isn't growing on the once too wildly busy thoroughfares, but that is about all one can say in favor of them.

Dead they are, at least dead if one were to compare them to the once busy scenes on these streets.

No messenger boy rushes by; no broker leans from his window to yell buying or selling orders to a subordinate; no speculator rushes madly along, brushing passers-by this way and that; in fact, none of the scenes usual to these streets—famous as the world's centers for trading—are seen nowadays.

Far across the sea a million or more men are engaged in deadly combat. Because of this, hundreds of clerks and office boys and stenographers here are idle.

Soon after the close of the New York Stock Exchange, due to the war in Europe, brokers here began to "shut up shop." Most of them simply dismissed their employes until further notice and locked their doors.

A few of them dismissed all but one or two employes and still kept their offices open. But these are few.

The hundreds of idle clerks, stenographers, telegraphers and office boys wander along the streets daily. They are all there is left to remind one of the former busy days along these streets.

Most of these employes are now at the point where they must either have work or starve. They had small savings accounts, but the enforced idleness of several weeks have eaten the slender funds up.

The situation that confronts them is a desperate one, and one that demands immediate attention. The brokers refuse to take any responsibility whatsoever.

"What could we do?" said one, when his attention was called to the jobless hundreds. "We are in the same fix. Out offices cost us in the neighborhood of \$100 a day.

"When we are doing no business that is a terrific expense, and one that we cannot maintain. We simply have to shut up shop and wait for the war to end.

"And, too, we have the interest on our seats in the Exchange to pay. I bought my seat while times were good, and it costs me \$74,000. And the interest on that is a big item."

National airs are strictly tabooed at all "wet goods" emporiums, where men and women alike congregate in New York.

The reason for this is very plain. The war across the big pond has aroused everyone—or nearly everyone—to such a point that they take sides, and there are several little wars or duels, one might say, daily in New York that arise as a result of quarreling over the big war in Europe.

Partisans on one side or another took to requesting of orchestras in cafes to play a martial tune of the country they favor.

The orchestra leaders very foolishly did this—for a while.

Near riots resulted every time an orchestra started to play the "Marselaises" or any other war tune. There always happened to be some representatives of the other side present, and they immediately wanted to start a fight.

It wasn't long until the cafe owners

SIERGE GUNS MOVE TO ANTWERP

THE HAGUE, Sept. 30.—German siege artillery is being placed near Antwerp and hundreds are fleeing the city. Railway communications have been cut off.

It is reported that the Germans are determined to capture the Belgian seaport as soon as possible, as they want it for a temporary base for an aeroplane attack on the British coast. It is understood that a fleet of new armored Zeppelins are ready.

BERLIN, Sept. 30.—The statement is issued that the fighting continues. The German right wing is said to be intact, and the allies assaults are being repulsed. The left and center are gaining.

The Germans continue to advance in the East Prussia fight. The Germans there have advanced eastward to the main railway.

Max Linder, the world's most famous cinematograph artist, was killed in the battle along the Aisne.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 30.—A reinforced German army is battling with Rennenkampf's army between the Niemen River and the East Prussian frontier.

Desperate fighting is reported in the vicinity of Ossewitz and Augustowo.

It is stated that the Russians have been gaining, but the battle is not yet at the decisive stage.

Russians are advancing in Galicia.

VILLA READY FOR TALK

ZACATECAS, Sept. 29.—General Francisco Villa arrived today, to participate in the conference with Carranza, in the hope of preventing a fresh outbreak of war. Villa is in telegraphic communication with General Oregon, his lieutenant.

The commission sent by Carranza is at Aguas Calientes, arranging the preliminaries for the peace meeting. This meeting will be held here.

Villa's generals are confident that the meeting will adjust the differences between the two great Mexican leaders.

TURKEY RED FOR KLAMATH FARMERS

Dry farmers in Klamath county who have a tract of land used for potatoes this summer, or summer fallowed, may secure Turkey Red wheat for fall planting by making application at once of County Agriculturalist H. Roland Glaisyer. He has a limited amount for distribution.

The grain is for fall planting, and Glaisyer insists that the land be dry farmed, and a tract not used for a grain crop this summer.

Municipal Rock Pile

Believing that the people of Roseburg should be protected against the invasion of an army of unemployed men during the winter, Mayor Napoleon Rice has announced that he has decided to bring about a solution of the problem of handling these unfortunates by establishing a rock pile on the property near the city farm.

Milwaukee Millers Celebrate

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 29.—Millers today celebrated the anniversary of the opening here in 1847 of the first steam flour mill in the city.

Herald want ads bring results.

80 grammes of sugar, there is also a litre of brandy for every sixteen men.

The food served 900 daily consists of 700 grammes of bread, 100 grammes of rice or barley, 24 grammes of coffee, 12 grammes of sugar, bacon, salt and 500 grammes of fresh meats, with 30 grammes of pulses de legumes to make soup.

Beyond this, whenever possible, provisions are bought on the spot by the officers in command, such as vegetables, various seasonings and sometimes wine.

Revolutionary (says the Morning Post) is carried out as far as possible by rail. The difficulty is that the regiments are continually changing their quarters, and thus the commissariat has difficulty in finding them. To simplify matters each day a special station is chosen for each army corps. The regimental transport goes every day to this station, and receives two days' provisions, so that there is always an abundance of reserves.

These depots are not fully stocked beforehand. In times of peace they contain several days' provisions, and after mobilization receive daily supplies of every kind, brought in accordance with a carefully prepared plan.

Herds of cattle are driven some distance in the rear of each army corps, and rested before slaughtering. The daily consumption of each army corps is 120 head of cattle, and the meat is carried to the front by Paris omnibuses. Since the beginning of the campaign the commissariat department has worked without a hitch.

SOME MINOR WAR NEWS FROM EUROPE

LITTLE STORIES FROM THE FRONT THAT ARE COMING IN THROUGH THE CAPITALS OF THE NATIONS NOW FIGHTING EACH OTHER—SOME ARE TRIVIAL, BUT ALL ARE INTERESTING AT THIS TIME.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Austin West, staff correspondent of the Daily Chronicle, in discussing possible changes of frontiers when the war is over, has the following to say under a Milan date line:

"As for likely changes in the map of the world at the end of the war, I think it probable that Great Britain will take over the German colonies, giving Spain and Portugal a share therein, as a reward for their neutrality.

Russia will limit her demands to Galicia, at the same time setting guarantees for the entire independence of the four Balkan states. Since Russia has no interest in the Adriatic problem, and, moreover, cherishes a warm friendship with Italy, she will not offer protectorate over Albania. In addition, there will be a rectification of Italy's northern frontiers on a national racial basis.

"I think France will resume possession of Alsace-Lorraine and the Palatinate, while Austria will remain a German state and form a part of the Germanic confederation.

"This will raise the question whether the German emperor shall be merely king of Prussia or also king of Austria. It seems to me quite unlikely that the United States will intervene, and if Sweden should assert herself on behalf of Germany she would find her action paralyzed by that of Norway and Denmark."

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Because most of the police have joined the army service, scores of the large firms throughout London and other cities have formed "police reserve forces" from among the clerks who remain. The police reserves were organized at the suggestion of the authorities.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—Every day the French army carries on him one day's reserve rations, which may only be used in case of extreme urgency. They consist of 30 grammes (10 1/2 ounces) of war biscuit, 30 grammes of preserved meat, 50 grammes of condensed soup, 36 grams of coffee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 30.—The federal government's co-operation with the states in the protection of forests against fire has met with such success that congress has made \$100,000 available for continuation of this work in the agricultural appropriation bill just passed.

The co-operation began in 1911, when congress first recognized the duty of the government to aid in protecting the watersheds of navigable streams by enacting the Weeks law. The law not only provided for the purchase by the government of forest lands in the East, needed for streams protection, but also authorized the secretary of agriculture to co-operate with the states to prevent fire on other forest lands located on the watersheds of navigable streams.

As a result, private owners of forest lands in many regions have been benefited by the establishment of a protective system of proved efficiency. During the fire season approximately 200 patrolmen are maintained in the field under this law. They guard an area of about 13,000,000 acres, for the most part mountainous, and all located on important watersheds.

This area is protected at a very low cost per acre. A much larger area is protected in the same states by state employes and private agencies. All told expenditures in the same states by state employes and private agencies are from three to five times as great as those from federal funds.

To secure federal aid a state must have provided by law a system of forest fire protection, and its expenditure must at least equal the government's. No state is allotted more than \$10,000. The states which are now receiving aid are Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, South Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. A specific agreement is made with each state.

The government is supplied with the state's plan of fire protection, including maps which show the areas to be protected, location of lookout stations, headquarters and routes of patrolmen, and other features necessary to understanding the fire control scheme. The state forester or similar officer is given an appointment in the forest service, which authorizes him to employ federal patrolmen. The federal expenditures are for the salaries of these patrolmen.

Big Warehouse. Permission to erect a frame storehouse 224x32 feet, with a 10-foot platform, was granted the Klamath Manufacturing Co. Monday night by the city council. The shed is to be used for storing box shoes.

Barney's All Right. Word has been received from Barney Chambers, who is at the German hospital in San Francisco, that on Monday he underwent the operation for which he entered the hospital, and that he is doing nicely.

The Missouri State Federation of Labor adopted resolutions appealing to President Wilson, the warring nations, and the civilized world to do all in their power for international peace and the permanent suspension of the European war.

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