

Germany Is Occupying Ostend

United Press Service

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Although official information is being withheld through censorship, it is believed certain that the Germans have occupied Ostend, one of Belgium's principal strategic ports on the English channel.

When the last boats left there a big force of Uhlans was already visible near the city. Communication is interrupted.

It is believed that the allies evacuated the city Tuesday and went south to prevent being isolated.

United Press Service

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Mail advices to the Daily Globe say that German cavalry patrols occupied Ostend for a few hours Tuesday. The story does not say whether or not they left the city.

United Press Service

THE HAGUE, Oct. 16.—Practically all of Belgium is now held by the Germans. Germans from Ghent occupied Blankenburg yesterday, with hardly any resistance. They immediately preceded toward...

(Note—The rest of the foregoing was deleted by the censors. It is considered likely that it means the movement to occupy Ostend.)

United Press Service

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Experts are convinced that the Germans plan to mount their biggest guns at Ostend and elsewhere along the Belgian coast, hoping thus to force the British fleet to stay offshore. The guns are already mounted on trains, ready to be rushed to the coast.

Refugees say that the British boast of annihilating the Germans if they occupied the coast were premature. They say that the biggest German guns are more powerful and more easily handled than the guns they used against Liege, Namur and Antwerp.

ONE CORRESPONDENT GOT SMELL OF GUNPOWDER

LONDON, Oct. 7.—(By mail to New York)—

Fleury Laure is at the front. And I must get there, too. Why do you let him go to war? And keep us back with you?"

It isn't a song; it isn't even a poem. It's a chant of woe that was intoned by the war correspondents during certain days of the present war.

Monocled English journalists, who hadn't worn ordinary street clothes for weeks, drew it in the war office in London to walrus-mustached officers.

Whiskered French war writers who had thrown away all of their every day duds except their flowing bow ties, gesticulated to wax-ended, mustached officers,

and the war correspondents, who have their own ways of dressing for warfare, went to the high school building, where the Belgian government now lives, and said it in Flemish to the Belgian war lords.

In Petrograd, too, the war lords heard the plaint in Russian, from the bearded war reporters.

Perhaps even German journalists chanted it. American war correspondents yelled it in every capital:

"Fleury Laure is at the front; Why can't I go there, too?"

Nobody had heard of Fleury Laure before. One day, in a London newspaper there appeared an article by him on the fall of Charleroi. It was a splendid first-hand story of the battle and the entry of the Germans. The next day another first-hand story by Laure appeared, from another town which the Germans had seized.

The war correspondents of Europe grew worried. A mysterious man, of whom they had never before heard, named Laure, was at the front.

Whether he was at the German or the French front they couldn't tell. The third day's story from another town of another battle started the war correspondents' lament in every capital in Europe.

Who is this Fleury Laure? How did he get to the front? These were the questions asked by every worried editor in every newspaper office in Christendom.

"We must get that fellow away from the front," said the war offices. If they had only known it Fleury Laure was trying to save them the trouble.

And now, at last, the truth about Fleury Laure is out. I write it to praise his luck, his pluck and presence of mind. He has been the local correspondent of a London newspaper in his home town of Charleroi.

The war offices of Europe were keeping all the big war correspondents of the world away from the firing line, but they couldn't keep the firing line away from this local correspondent.

As soon as Laure saw what was happening to him in the way of a gift from fate, he took full advantage of the opportunity. He left Charleroi at one side of the town while the Germans were coming in at the other.

At the next town he sent his story to London, and waited for the Germans again. They came, too. Day after day, being only two jumps ahead of the Germans, as you might say, he got stories of the German advance through Belgium which the newspapers of the world were hungry for.

And so the front, which came to Fleury Laure, instead of him going to it, chased him clear down into France, and at last squeezed him into Paris, where the great, big, world-famous war correspondents could get a look at him, slap him on the back, and say, "Welcome, son, to our noble midst."

And now he belongs.

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BOURNE SAYS COMPARE THE ADMINISTRATIONS

To the voters of Oregon:

It is frequently remarked, and probably true that "the dollar will vote in the coming November election, meaning thereby that voters will be guided chiefly by their economic interests in marking their ballots; yet, to my mind, issues more deeply affecting our national welfare are involved in this campaign. It is inevitable that economic problems shall figure in every political contest. To be guided by self interest is elemental in human nature, and voters so influenced will drive democracy from control of the house of representatives and perhaps control the senate.

The history of the republican party is a record of successful constructive effort. Democratic policies have been destructive. Under recent republican administration the postal savings bank and parcel post were created, the pure food and meat inspection laws were enacted, bureaus of labor and mines were established, a workman's compensation law was passed, the canal zone was acquired, and the Panama canal was planned, authorized and nearly completed, the income tax and popular election of senators amendments were submitted to the states, the Interstate Commerce Commission was vitalized and such transportation abuses as free passes, rebates and favoritism were abolished, internal improvements were conducted in a business-like manner and American industries were fostered under a tariff law that protected home producers from competition with cheaper labor abroad.

Since the beginning of the present administration congress has been kept in almost continuous session, enacting laws which have proven destructive or ineffective. The new tariff law forced American producers into competition with cheap labor abroad, but did not bring the promised reduction in the cost of living. In a frantic effort to overcome the evil results of its tariff legislation, the administration passed a currency law, the ineffectiveness of which is demonstrated by frequent appeals of high officials for the confidence of the business men of the country and by recent threats of the secretary of the treasury to retaliate upon bankers for taking advantage of the opportunities the law expressly gave.

The depressing effect of these policies has been recorded by business barometers in no uncertain manner. Since January 1, 1913, stockholders in American enterprises have suffered losses of \$104,000,000 per annum, exclusive of deferred dividends. One hundred and forty corporations have reduced their dividends, or passed the matter entirely. Of these, sixteen were railroads and the balance industrial enterprises. Some \$310,000,000 of corporation securities will mature before the end of 1915, and everyone knows that it is impossible to liquidate the debts or renew the securities at the old rates of interest. Four hundred million dollars of new capital are needed for the normal development of American railroads, but investors are lacking in these uncertain times.

If corporation managers alone were interested in these conditions, it need not concern the average citizen, but every citizen is vitally interested in the facts I have stated, for in the final analysis the people pay the bill. Employer and employer, producer and consumer, are equally interested, for all business is based upon credit, and credit is based upon confidence in governmental operations, measured by market values of collateral and indicated by interest rates, which are now from 7 to 10 per cent as against 4 to 6 per cent on short time loans, as of two years ago.

Unsound democratic economic policies mean increased interest rates, followed by business contraction and cessation. It certainly looks as though the present administration would pass into history as one noted for receiver-ships, business stagnation and economic waste.

The remedy is the process of elimination and substitution—the defeat of democrats and election of republicans. In recent conversation with some of the leading business men of the country, I have stated that republican success in November—the election of a republican house and a material increase in Republican membership in the senate, would in thirty days thereafter increase the market value of all securities at least 20 per cent. In every instance my hearers have said that my estimate was extremely conservative, and many believed that the result would be even better than I predicted.

But, as I said before, there are stronger reasons why the present administration should be denied the approval it seeks. The whole trend of the democratic party and of this administration is against popular government and for dictatorship under centralized power. President Wilson has assumed and the democratic congress has recognized the right of the

THE FIRST THREE-GUN TURRET FOR NEVADA

BOSTON, Oct. 16.—Within a few days there will be installed on the new battleship Nevada at the Fore Rivers shipyards, the first three-gun turret ever placed on an American battleship.

They will be the best protected of any in the world, and will be the heaviest ever set up, weighing on the average about eighty tons, or some eleven tons heavier than the turrets of the Argentine battleship Rivadavia, which was considered the "last word" in naval construction.

Each of the Nevada's turrets will have three fourteen inch guns, the most powerful on any United States battleship, and rivaled only by a few in the British and German fleets.

They will weigh about 147,500 pounds each, will be fifty-three feet long, and will throw a projectile weighing 1,400 pounds. The latter will carry a much larger amount of high explosive than the 875-pound projectiles of the 12-inch pieces.

Two of these three-gun turrets will be installed, one in the forecastle deck and one on the quarterdeck, with a two-gun turret behind and slightly above each other, so there will be five fourteen-inch guns facing ahead and a similar number facing astern. Thus the fire of all ten guns may be concentrated at either side or almost directly ahead or astern.

The advantage of such an arrangement has deeply impressed naval authorities the world over. The New York and Texas, the only American ships now in commission with fourteen-inch guns, carry them mounted in five two-gun turrets, instead of four, as on the Nevada and her sister ship, the Oklahoma.

It is estimated that about three more months will be needed in which to complete the work of laying on the Nevada's side armor.

Because of the fact that she will use only oil for fuel there will be but one smoke stack, and the boilers can be concentrated in the middle of the ship.

The boilers can thus be given heretofore unknown security in the form of the heaviest armor ever employed for this purpose.

Another Marconi station is shut

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 16.—The navy department has ordered the Marconi station at Honolulu closed within twenty-four hours, unless satisfactory explanation is given concerning an alleged dispatch of a German gunboat message. The administration held that the message violated the terms of neutrality.

BRITISH CRUISER IS CAUGHT

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The admiralty today announced that the cruiser Hawke, while cruising in the North Sea yesterday, was attacked by a German submarine. The submarine struck the cruiser amidships with a torpedo, and tore it to pieces.

Out of the cruiser's crew of 544 only 49 have been saved. The missing include Captain Hugh Williams and the other high officers.

All England is today demanding revenge for the Hawke disaster. The admiralty is being criticized by the people for its failure to check these disastrous submarine raids.

It is reported that the disaster occurred far from the German coast, and near to the British naval base. The people are asking where the British fleet is.

REDFIELD SAYS BUSINESS O. K.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 16.—Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce and Labor, has written Senator Simmons regarding the commercial situation of the entire country, which he regards as promising. In his comments on the situation he said:

"It is clear that our imports reached the low point the last of August. Since then they have risen, and the present tendency is toward a still further increase. It is admitted that commerce suffered a severe shock during the first weeks of the war, but both belligerent and neutral nations are turning toward America for their supplies, principally shoes, the textiles and iron."

MANILA HARBOR A CAUSE FOR KICK

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 16.—The British ambassador has made a complaint to the state department, alleging that neutral nations are using the port of Manila as a base for supplying German cruisers with coal. The department has promised to investigate.

Austin Hayden returned Thursday from a business trip to San Francisco.

Portland, Oct. 16.—The forest service has recently opened bids covering the sale of 26,650 acres of timber on the Crater National Forest, Oregon. The successful bidder is the Lamm Lumber company. The principal stockholders in this company are E. C. Lamm, the well known lumberman of Danville, Ill., and his son, W. E. Lamm.

The timber is situated on approximately 2,740 acres on the watershed of Odessa Creek, on the west side of Klamath Lake, in township 36 south, range 6 east, and consists of 24,000,000 feet of Western yellow pine and sugar pine, 2,000,000 feet of Douglas fir and 650,000 feet of white fir.

The company is to pay for the timber at the rate of \$3.50 per thousand for the Western yellow pine and sugar pine, and 50 cents per thousand for the Douglas fir and white fir. They plan to erect a sawmill on Klamath Lake for the sawing of this timber.

This sale will bring into the treasury of the United States approximately \$85,000, and 35 per cent of this amount will be spent locally for schools and roads.

Going to San Francisco.

Harry Gallagher, a well known young lumberman, leaves Monday for Oakland to spend the winter. His brother has just opened a lumber yard there.

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.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 16.—A Russian artilleryman, who at the risk of his life stopped while retreating under fire, went to rescue a baby, has received the Cross of St. George. Two companions who later went to his rescue, also were awarded the same honor.

The artilleryman was taken to the hospital at Kieff, where he surprised the nurses by bringing with him the baby he had saved.

The soldier's battery had been getting the worst of an engagement, and an order was given to fall back. While retreating through a village, the artilleryman noticed a baby crawling out into the street in the very path of the artillery fire. He ran back and picked up the baby, and just as he did a shell burst over his head. He fell to the ground, holding the baby under him. He was shot through the back, and unable to get up. Seeing his helplessness two of his comrades rushed back and carried both he and the baby to safety.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Winston Churchill today handed out his opinion of how the war could be brought to an end. It was in a message he sent to a recruiting demonstration at Acton Park.

"Nothing less than a million British soldiers in the line together will finish this war as it has got to be finished. The cause is worthy the effort, and the effort is well within our strength. Victory is certain if we organize now. This is the time for sacrifice and daring. Prussian military tyranny must be broken forever."

"Remember that we are fighting not merely for the safety of our country, but for freedom of the world," was the message sent by Balfour.

Bonar Law also sent a message, saying: "Never has this country been engaged in a war so just or so necessary, and never before has the whole nation been so united in determining to bring it to an end."

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Recruiting officers attached to the cavalry division at Shereidith were nearly bowled over with surprise when a gray-bearded man applied for a place in the cavalry.

He was Henry Chaplin, and admitted that his age was 73 years.

"Old as I am, I can still do a fairly hard day in the saddle," he said. "So I have applied for a place where on horseback I can strike a blow for my country."

LONDON, Oct. 16.—A curious story recently received from Villers Cotterets tells of a new attempt and novel one by the Germans to get the range of their artillery fire.

A British sergeant one night ran into three Germans right outside the British line. Whipping out his revolver the Briton killed two of the Germans and the third surrendered. They had a telephone with them connected with wire with their camp.

The popular impression prevails at Hamburg, she said, that all of the people in England are on the verge of starvation. She said the report had been spread that England's fleet is hiding, and that a big coal strike is tying up the country, and that the general state bordered on a revolution.

The retreat of the German army from Paris was explained away, she said, by saying that it was a strategic move to get reinforcements, and that Paris would be occupied soon. Two weeks later the Germans would be in London, people in Hamburg believe.

The Kaiser has grown to be a popular idol now, she declared. The people think he strove to the last minute to avert the war, which they say England precipitated.

Erm Hosley left on Saturday for Ashland, to be with his father, who is seriously ill in that city.

Abstract of the Registration of Electors in Klamath County, State of Oregon, as shown by the Books of Registration, between January 5, 1914, and 5 o'clock p. m., October 15, 1914:

PRECINCT	Total	Republican	Democratic	Prohibition	Socialist	Progressive	Miscellaneous (including dependents, refused, etc.)
Fourth Ward	253	202	112	5	15	5	14
West Klamath Falls	258	160	59	8	8	7	16
Second Ward	308	191	83	3	3	7	21
Mills Addition	188	119	47	1	6	5	11
Mt. Laki	100	52	32	1	1	6	9
Pine Grove	92	53	28	1	3	2	5
Worden	54	44	11	1	1	1	8
Midland	80	31	35	1	1	1	12
East Klamath Falls	397	224	124	5	14	6	24
Shippington	87	53	19	3	2	1	9
Swan	42	34	4	1	1	1	1
Algoma	79	51	15	1	1	1	5
Third Ward	490	269	181	4	6	4	26
Dairy	99	57	29	1	10	1	3
Malin	109	73	36	1	1	1	1
Odell	112	61	27	1	3	7	14
Tule Lake	352	193	100	9	21	6	23
Klamath Lake	35	18	10	1	1	2	3
Lost River	157	82	46	5	2	4	18
Sprague River	102	51	44	1	1	2	4
Poe Valley	62	24	33	4	1	1	1
Hildebrand	50	31	8	1	1	1	4
Plevna	76	34	26	1	1	2	12
Langell Valley	104	46	43	1	1	1	14
Wood River	213	117	86	3	1	1	8
Totals	3,999	2,260	1,218	55	115	76	276

DO THIS

If you are going to lay in winter supplies, let us figure your bill before going or sending elsewhere. Our guarantee comes to you as strong as you like. Quality and price must satisfy.

It's true the war scare has boosted some things a little, a few things much, but many articles can be bought lower this fall than for several previous years, making the average perhaps lower than you have paid before.

New crop and fresh pack goods are just arriving; if turned quickly it means a saving to you from us of interest, insurance and storage; also the larger profits paid on small dribs.

We can and will help you save much in this way. Study it for yourself; we offer you the chance—TAKE IT.

Bring your list or mail it to us.

SUNSET GROCERY