

Worden Makes Big Promises

It was a rather serious minded audience that greeted Judge Worden at the Orpheum theater last night. There was considerable applause, of course, as Judge Worden had many personal friends present. He was given a fair hearing and full opportunity to explain what he had done with the county's money during his four years in office.

By colored slides a large number of views of roads in different sections of the county were shown. According to the speaker over 500 miles of new road had been built by him, where before going into office Klamath county didn't have a road that could be driven over.

Judge Worden's statement showed that \$280,000 had been spent on the roads in the county. Outside of the money spent on bridges and the court house, he failed to explain what became of the rest of the money spent by him.

With the apparent purpose of drawing the attention of his audience from other matters, he gave all of his time in trying to impress his hearers with the wonderful things he had done in building roads. He admitted that these roads cost \$280,000, yet the records show that in the one year of 1913 the total amount of warrants drawn was \$433,712.92. This was just for one year, and Worden has been in office for four years, and spending money all the time. He entirely ignored any reference to any money spent by him, except that for roads and the court house.

Following his picture show, Worden berated the timber corporations which had attacked the county warrants. He said that all the big timber companies had formed a pool and had put up money to intimidate the county courts and fight any improvements. "I promise to pay off every county warrant, plus the interest," said Worden. "I cannot do this in one year, but if these timber owners had to pay it all, well—I won't say any more."

He admitted that he had made many mistakes, and promised that he would not do things in the future as he has done in the past. "I know more about the court house now than I did when I started in," he said.

Instead of being satisfied with admitting his costly mistakes, he had to lay the blame on some one, so he accused the timber owners with being the cause of all his blunders. He said: "I have been hampered in my work, and haven't had a chance to show what I really could do. If all of the people of Klamath county would only get back of me and give me a free rein, you do not know what I would do."

Speaking of the court house, Worden told his hearers what a palatial home he had prepared for the county officers, and those having business with the county. "Up here," he said, pointing to the second story of the new court house on the screen, "we have the circuit court room, a library, a reading room, a witness room, a jury room. For the jurors we have a room with twelve comfortable beds, and when any of you have to serve on the jury you can go to bed and get a good comfortable rest. You can also have a shower bath if you want it. Many of the jurors have a lot of time on their hands, and they can go over here to the new Carnegie library and read some good instructive literature, or they can drop down into the basement, where we have a nice room where they can play dominoes or cards."

Judge Worden is rather strong on promises, and he passed out the usual number.

He promised:
To get Klamath county out of debt.
To reduce and not increase the taxes.

To finish the court house next year.
To complete the Rattlesnake Point road next year.

To surface the county roads.
To build a bridge across Lost River.
To keep the roads in repair.
To build more roads.

To use his influence to get the Pacific highway and the Lincoln highway and the Central Oregon highway and all other highways built through Klamath county.

To get the state of Oregon to pay for building a road from Klamath Falls to Crater Lake.

And then to reduce the tax levy to eight mills.

"I think Hanks is a good man," said the speaker. "I once wrote him an insurance policy. I don't think you should change horses in the middle of the stream. It has cost you a lot of money to teach me as county judge, so why do you want to spend a lot more money to teach some other man?"

In conclusion Judge Worden urged everyone to vote for him, as he said he was afraid that if Mr. Hanks should receive a majority of votes, that he would be hindered in carry-

ing out his plans by litigation. If some one did not do this they would be sure to try and recall him.

"You people elected me to this office for four years," said Worden, "and now the courts say I can have it for two years more, and I want to tell you now that I am going to keep it. Mr. Hanks had the opportunity to be the biggest man in Klamath county. When the supreme court decided that county judges were elected for six years, if he had come out and said, 'I will withdraw from the race and wait two years,' there is no one in the county who could have beaten him."

Evidently Judge Worden did not think to apply this to himself. He had the same opportunity, and failed to take advantage of it.

EXTRACTS FROM WORDEN'S SPEECH

"I promised the people to do certain things when I was elected four years ago. They gave me nothing to do it with except a warrant book. I used it."

"I have been hampered in my work, and haven't had a chance to show what I really could do. If all of the people of Klamath county would only get back of me and give me a free rein, you do not know what I would do."

"We sold the warrants and got the money. We should worry, unless some of you have some of the warrants."

"I promise you that every county warrant shall be paid at par, plus the interest. I do not expect to pay this all in one year, but if the timber corporations had to pay it all, well—I won't say any more."

"I promise to complete the court house next year." (It is now nearly one-third finished.)

"I will put the county on a cash basis."

"When the court house work is done I will be able to reduce the levy to eight mills."

"We will finish the Rattlesnake road next year." (The county records show that \$49,396.26 have been charged to this road already. More has been spent, but included in other bills. The road is now far from being finished.)

"We have graded over 500 miles of new roads in the county during my term. These will all have to be surfaced, and then we will have permanent roads."

RODEO WILL GET MORE PUBLICITY

When the Underwood Drug company last year sent to the E. Weeks company of Des Moines, Iowa, several of the excellent "bucking broncho" pictures taken at the 1912 Elks' Rodeo by Emmett Magee, they started an advertising stunt that has not only boosted the sale of "Weeks' Break-Up-a-Cold Tablets," but has drawn much attention to Southern Oregon's big Wild West show.

The company has a slogan about "it takes a week to break a broncho," which it uses in its publicity work. The pictures from Klamath Falls were very effectively used in connection with this, and posters advertising both the tablets and Klamath Falls, were sent to all parts of America, England and Australia.

The pictures made a great hit everywhere, and there have been many demands for them. To fill this demand, the Weeks company has secured the negatives of the pictures from Underwood's, and will send copies of the pictures to all sending in the tops of "break-up-a-cold" tablet boxes.

"MADE IN U. S. A." IS NEW VERSION

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—Two hundred leading New York business men and financiers met at the Waldorf Astoria today, and adopted the slogan of "Made in U. S. A." instead of "Made in America," which has been heard so much since the outbreak of the European war.

This change was made at the suggestion of Miss Annie E. Peck, explorer and mountain climber.

"How ridiculous it would be to say that Uruguay is fast becoming Americanized, or that Canada is Americanized," said Miss Peck. "South Americans are as much Americans as we are, and any slogan hurting their feelings would injure our trade there."

PROHIBITION FAILURES CANTRELL THEME

"The Failures of Prohibition Legislation" is the theme upon which Edward Cantrell of Portland will speak Friday night at Houston's opera house. Cantrell is well known as a Chautauqua and Lyceum lecturer, and he speaks only after giving a question much study. A new phase of the question, it is expected, will be brought out by him.

Recently Mr. Cantrell spoke here on "Twelve Fundamental Fallacies of Prohibition." His speech at that time attracted much attention.

WIVES OF MINE VICTIMS DEAD

HERRIN, Ill., Oct. 27.—Two women whose husbands were killed in yesterday's explosion at the Royaltown mine are dead from the shock of bereavement. Both were foreigners.

Eighteen more bodies have been recovered, making a total of forty-seven. The corpses are being arranged in an improvised morgue.

"WONDERFUL EXHIBIT" TELEGRAM'S OPINION

There is one exhibit in the Manufacturers' Land Products show which is certain to attract a lot of attention. It is that of Klamath county. This is the first time Klamath county has been represented in a Portland exhibit, but G. Roland Glaisyer, county agriculturist, and G. C. Blower, secretary of the Klamath Chamber of Commerce, who are in charge of the exhibit, assert with great emphasis that it is not going to be the last. Portland probably will say the same thing when it becomes acquainted with the resources of this big and rapidly developing wonderland of Southern Oregon.

Unjustly enough, the largest part of the Klamath county crop will not be on exhibit, for the simple reason that it walks on four feet. The land products show is confined to vegetable displays. Klamath will exhibit grains; yet, though she is shipping wheat and oats out at the rate of 300 carloads a week, the crop is not up to her largest one, that of cattle and hogs. The 300 carloads of grain a week is surpassed by livestock shipments, which aggregate \$500,000. Of this, \$432,000 is in cattle and \$52,000 in hogs. The rest is in mules and horses. Hogs are a comparatively new crop for the county, but with three cuttings of alfalfa a year, and an unsurpassed soil for mangoes, it expects hogs eventually to share in importance with cattle.

Besides grain, the exhibit includes grasses, vegetables and fruits. The vegetables will probably be a particular surprise to those who are unacquainted with the resources of the Klamath country. It used to be fancied that vegetables did not thrive at an altitude of 4,000 feet. No more convincing refutation of this theory could be found than the Klamath vegetable exhibit. After seeing it, one understands why Mr. Glaisyer and Mr. Blower speak of Klamath county as one of the most productive vegetable areas in the state.

"No part of Oregon," said Mr. Glaisyer today, "offers the same opportunities to the man with small capital as Klamath county. The land is extremely fertile, and its resources have only been touched. The climate is the best in the state. All sorts of livestock do well. Wheat, which is a comparatively recent crop, brings in unflinching returns. People in the north of Oregon who haven't looked over Klamath county will do well to take note of its opportunity."

Mr. Blower said the war hadn't made any noticeable dents in the county's business.

"It did the wheat crop good," he said, "and it hasn't hurt anything else. Klamath county stands on such a solid basis that it would take more than an European war to jolt it. It raises things that the world has got to have."—Evening Telegram.

Carpenter Passes Away.

Frank Ferris, aged 58, died at the county infirmary late Tuesday afternoon, following a siege of tuberculosis, which incapacitated him from work several months ago. Telegrams have been sent to relatives of the deceased carpenter in the East, and pending word from them, the remains are being held by Coroner Whitlock.

Goes to Washington.

Mrs. Leland Mosier left Wednesday for Washington, D. C., where she will spend several months as the guest of her uncle and aunt, Senator William H. Thompson and wife, of Kansas.

Butte Officials Removed

For neglecting their duties during strikers' riots when a miners' union hall was dynamited last June, Sheriff Timothy Driscoll and Mayor Lewis J. Duncan of Butte, Mont., were removed from office after a trial by Judge Roy E. Ayers. Duncan is a socialist.

BLOODIEST FIGHT OF WAR NOW RAGING

United Press Service

LONDON, Oct. 28.—From all reports, the bloodiest fighting of the entire war continues in Belgium. It is feared that the allies' losses, like those of Germany, have reached a staggering figure.

The Germans are making desperate night attacks in an endeavor to penetrate the allies' lines toward Dunkirk and Calais. So far, these have been repulsed.

British warships are again shelling the German land forces.

A Rotterdam dispatch to the Daily Mail says that the Germans have been driven north of the Yser after a loss of 16,000 killed and twice that number captured and wounded.

"Probably never before in the history of warfare have combatants fought with equal fierceness," it says in conclusion.

United Press Service

BERLIN, via The Hague, Oct. 28.—The war office admits that the most desperate fighting of the whole campaign is now raging in Belgium. The losses on both sides are heavy.

Headquarters is confident that the German coast campaign will ultimately succeed.

United Press Service

PARIS, Oct. 28.—Tonight's communique: "Our troops have maintained all of their positions, and have been able to advance their lines north and south of Ypres. The German offensive is decreasing in violence, especially between Nieupoort and Arras."

"All reports indicate that the enemy has suffered enormous losses." The afternoon communique was most optimistic. It says that a violent German night attack in the vicinity of Craonne was repulsed with heavy loss.

It declares that the German assault upon the extreme right has been slackened and that there is a slight let-up in the fighting near Dix Mude.

COUNTY AND CIRCUIT COURTS ONLY AFFECTED

SALEM, Oct. 28.—According to Attorney General Crawford's interpretation of the law, the 1910 constitutional amendment, fixing the terms of judges at six years, did not change the terms of the office of justices of the supreme court, and both Chief Justice McBride and Justice Henry J. Bean are subject to re-election at this election, and their names are properly on the ballot.

"The ballots should remain as prepared by the secretary of state for justices of the supreme court," said Attorney General Crawford. "The constitution has always fixed the terms of justices of the supreme court at six years, and the amendment to article VII of the constitution, passed in 1910, did not change their terms of office. When the justices of the supreme court and circuit judges came to be elected in different classes, the three justices of the supreme court were elected one each two years to serve for six years, the intention of the constitution being that justices should not all be elected at the same time, but at different times. Further, the constitution provides that when a justice of the supreme court is elected to fill a vacancy he shall be elected for the unexpired term of the one he succeeds."

"In 1909 the number of justices was increased to five, and it was provided that one of the additional justices should be elected for a term of four years and the other for six years. Thus the rotation provided for by the constitution for supreme court justices was preserved."

Justice Henry J. Bean was elected for the four-year term in 1910, and Justice Burnett for the six-year term. Hence Justice Bean's term expires at the present election.

"Chief Justice McBride was appointed in 1909 to succeed Judge R. S. Bean, who was appointed to the federal bench. In 1910 he was elected to fill Judge R. S. Bean's unexpired term, and which expires at the present election."

"In 1913 the legislature increased the number of justices to seven, and provided for the election of two additional justices at the present election, both to be elected for six years. Hence the ballot as prepared is correct, and county clerks should not take the responsibility of changing the ballot."

The amendment, however, did change the terms of county judges, he said, and all those county judges elected simultaneously with its passage serve for six years, and any appointed in the meantime and now candidates will be elected for six years, and not for the unexpired term of their predecessors.

Insurance that pays. See Chilcote, 635 Main street. Phone 66. 16-17

Mme. Bonard, a widow, has nine sons in the French army.

LOCAL TEAM IS STILL IN FIGHT

There is no weeping, wailing and gnashing of teeth at the Klamath county high school as the result of the outcome of Saturday's football game. Far from being disheartened, the players realize that they put up a game fight, though inexperienced, and pitted against a heavier, more experienced team, so now the squad is being whipped into a team that promises to upset the dope in the Rogue River Valley.

Oscar E. Willey, whose coaching brought two state championships to the Aberdeen High school football team, is now in a position to devote some attention to the local team. Earl Elliott will also take up this work, and with three new students out for the team, Mutschbacher and his followers have every reason to expect a big improvement.

Gameness is a thing that is essential to any successful organization, and this qualification the plucky little warriors of Saturday's game have in an admirable degree. With a few shifts in the line-up and some more plays and experience, they will be in shape to take on the best of them. Two new men have been placed on the Klamath backfield, and the former backs have been placed at the end of the line.

There will be ample time for practice by the K. C. H. S. aggregation before the next game, which will be played at Ashland November 9th. Two days later the team will play Medford High, and the season will be closed here Thanksgiving with Medford as the visiting team.

VISITORS SAY TEAM IS GAME

In the most brilliant and spectacular gridiron contest ever staged in Southern Oregon the Ashland High football warriors, plunging and fighting to the last ditch, defeated the game team that ever represented Klamath High, 15 to 0 in Modoc Park Saturday.

Although the score may seem a little top-heavy, it does not detract a single feature from the do-or-die spirit and playing done by the Klamath huskies, neither does it show that the visitors had them outclassed in any department of the game.

No athletic team was ever given more loyal support than was Klamath Falls' eleven by their fellow students. Every girl in school was out in a white dress, red sweater and a rooster's cap, and formed a most inspiring spectacle. The united yells and songs of over 200 Klamath students attracted attention on all sides, and too much credit cannot be given Yell Leader Sevis. All business closed for two hours, and a crowd of over 600 loyal rooters were on hand.—Ashland Tidings.

STUDENTS BRING GAMES BACK TO RIVAL CITIES

(Staff Correspondent)

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON, Oct. 28.—The "psychological moment," that much-abused term, has been nevertheless the cause of a serious eruption in college circles within the last few days, especially at Corvallis and Eugene.

When plans had been practically completed for the staging of the Oregon-O. A. C. game in Portland, one contract already signed and another on the verge of it, the "psychological moment" arrived on the scene of action. This, with a handful of loyal University students supported by the entire student body at the University, raised a rumpus that set football circles in Eugene, Corvallis and last, but not least, Portland, into a hub-bub of action.

The setting was placed. For several weeks the general impression was abroad in Eugene and Portland, promoted through the Portland newspapers, that O. A. C. had the deciding of the place where this game was to be played. Nobody knew definitely, it was merely an unfounded rumor that could not be traced. It had been spoken and written so constantly that it was practically established in the minds of all.

A. R. Tiffany, student body manager, had given out the impression that it was practically left to O. A. C. to decide, but he did not make a definite statement to this effect before leaving Eugene, as far as can be ascertained. He had left Friday morning for Portland with the football team—ostensibly to see the W. S. C. game, and supposedly to finish arrangements for the O. A. C. game.

The students had been quietly discussing the game and where it was to be played. Nothing had been done to arouse their ire and feelings, and the question had not been put to an issue. Reports that came from reliable sources at Corvallis said that similar conditions prevailed at Corvallis among the students. They all wanted the game on the campus, or at least at Albany.

A movement was launched in Eugene questioning the rights of the authorities to take the game to Portland. Not only the rights, but also the justice to the students and all concerned were made part of this issue.

Those in charge of athletics at the colleges had gone to Portland. The game had been under discussion by the students and the dormant sentiment was to have the game on the campus. This Eugene action started the movement, and in fifteen minutes representatives of 150 students had gathered together and voiced their protest. The matter was discovered to be in the hands of O. A. C.

A telephone call to O. A. C. started the movement there, when they learned of the actions of the Oregon students. A similar meeting was held there before nightfall by representatives of a large number of students. These resulted in mass meetings at both institutions demanding that the game be put on the campus of one or the other colleges.

It was a case wherein student body sentiment had not been reckoned with by the athletic councils in the two schools. At the climax, when the contracts were soon to be signed, the students were awakened from their lethargy through the Morning Register columns, immediate action was secured.

The game will be played in Corvallis this year on November 21, and in Eugene next year.

AUSTRIA, GERMANY IN MARKET FOR COTTON

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—German and Austrian cotton merchants have notified their New York agents that they are prepared to buy 75,000 bales of cotton per month for an indefinite time.

Germans Shelling Arras; Destroy It

FORDEAUX, Oct. 27.—Reports from Arras declare that the Germans are bombarding that place. The entire city is practically destroyed.

DUMDUM BULLETS WERE MADE TO FIGHT SAVAGES

Dumdum bullets have their name from a little town in India, near Calcutta, where the ammunition factory for the British government in India is situated. For the benefit of Afghans, possible Indian mutineers, negroes and other barbarians, the British had a bullet manufactured here which is half covered with steel, but with a soft leaden nose; when discharged from a modern rifle of high power this soft nose expands, or "mushrooms," turning the bullet in the air into a horrible bulging object which tears through the flesh of a man, surely bleeding him to death.

The purpose of this bullet is to kill the man every time. The purpose of the ordinary humane bullet of modern warfare, which is wholly encased in steel or nickel, is merely to put the man out of the fight. It makes a small, clean wound. If it does not strike a vital part the bullet may go entirely through the man without wounding him seriously. But it puts him out of the fight for the time being.

Our British friends in India considered that a humane bullet like that would be of little use to fight savages with, and therefore, at Dumdum they manufactured the soft-nosed expanding horror. But the international conference at The Hague in 1899 decided against the use of this bullet in war and adopted a rule forbidding its use.

PORTUGAL READY TO WAR AGAINST KAISER

LISBON, Oct. 28.—A Portuguese declaration of war against Germany is imminent. Armed Germans have invaded Angola, in Portuguese West Africa, and the governor has been ordered to resist this. A full report is asked, and if this shows to be an invasion sanctioned by Germany, a declaration of war is expected.

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.

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