

BELGIAN RESISTANCE IS FEATURE OF WAR

Stubbornly Oppose and Block Advance of German Army on France.

London.—A remarkable and unexpected feature of the opening days of the great European war was the stubborn resistance offered by the Belgians of Liege to the German advance through Belgium.

Though the city has been occupied by the Germans, it held out heroically for days against the wave of German invasion which shattered itself against the forts held by the brave Third Division and the Fifteenth mixed brigade, commanded by General Leman.

The initial loss sustained by the German invaders is the most serious encountered by any army in modern times.

The great Prussian assault on Fort Boucelles ended in a terrible slaughter, storming infantry melting away before the machine guns of the defenders.

During the German night attack on Liege they were received with a terrible fire from the head of the street as well as the houses on either side. Women and children carried ammunition for the defenders.

The Belgians fell on them like furies, soldiers and civilians alike using knives, revolvers and rifles, and women and children and graybeards taking part, many of the women pouring boiling water from the windows on the charging Germans in the narrow streets below.

London.—Messages received here in official quarters from the Belgian general staff assert that the occupation of the town of Liege by the German troops has not had the slightest influence on the strategic situation.

It is declared that so long as the ring of forts around Liege remains intact, the guns command three of the principal roads by which the German army can advance. This, it is pointed out, makes it impossible for the Germans, under the present circumstances, to receive supplies of ammunition.

As far as can be learned by the Belgian general staff, some 120,000 German troops were engaged at Liege. They are said to have been so weakened as to be unable effectively to attack the forts. On the other hand, it is argued it is not possible for the forts to concentrate their fire on the town of Liege itself.

ALL EMBASSIES ARE REACHED BY BRYAN

Washington.—Secretary Bryan announced that the American government now was in communication with all its European embassies and legations.

For many days the state department has been unable to communicate with Ambassador Gerard, at Berlin, but communication was restored, Mr. Bryan telegraphed inquiring about Archibald M. Huntington, president of the American geographical society, and others, reported arrested as spies. Assurances that Americans soon would be able to leave Germany were given several days ago and the opening of communication with Ambassador Gerard was expected to clear up all doubts on the subject.

One of the first messages from Mr. Gerard was a formal notification from the German foreign office that most German ports had been mined and requesting that American ships be warned against navigating in any ports which might be bases of hostilities for foreign forces.

State department officials denied a report that Ambassador Guthrie, at Tokio, had presented a note to the Japanese government, dealing with possible developments involving Japan in China. It was indicated, however, that Ambassador Guthrie was making informal inquiries to learn the intentions of the Japanese government with respect to the war.

Germans Invade Russia.

Copenhagen.—According to advices received here, the German invasion of Russia began with the landing of 40,000 men from transports at Ekenaes. This expeditionary force, said to have been conveyed by the German Baltic fleet, is reported marching on Helsingfors, the capital of Finland.

The movement is believed to mean that Germany plans an offensive movement directly against St. Petersburg.

Germans Fight British at Sea.

London.—The admiralty has announced that one of the cruiser squadrons of the main fleet was attacked by German submarines.

None of the British ships was damaged. One German submarine was sunk.

COUNT VON MOLTKE



Count Von Moltke, chief of staff of the German army, who will direct the German forces in the European war.

BRIEF WAR NEWS

Russian warships captured the German steamer Sabine Rickmers in Chinese waters.

Cholera is reported to have broken out among Austrian and Servian soldiers.

A Russian decree has been issued suspending gold payments and authorizing a large issue of paper money.

A Japanese war fleet sailed for the sea of Japan to watch Germany's oriental naval movements.

Arthur M. Huntington, president of American Geographical Society, and his wife were held as spies at Nuremberg.

The German cruiser Augsburg was reported sunk by Russian torpedo-boat in Baltic Sea, after bombarding Libau.

Austrian cavalry has occupied the towns of Olkusz and Wolbrum, in Russian Poland.

Many Czech soldiers in the Austrian army were shot for refusing to fight Slavs.

The Belgian government seized 34 German steamers and two sailing ships in port at Antwerp.

Austrian troops having been withdrawn from the Servian frontier, Serbia began an invasion of Austria.

Hundreds of American school teachers were marooned abroad. It was predicted that the opening of a number of eastern schools would have to be postponed as a result.

Enough German reservists to form a large regiment were taken in custody by the police in provincial towns of the British Isles.

President Poincare, of France, telegraphed King Albert complimenting him on the bravery displayed by the Belgian troops in the battles with Germans at Liege.

Despite strong pressure by Germany and Austria, Italy remained neutral. It was believed Germany withheld a declaration of war only because it still hoped to win Italy over.

Norway and Sweden have exchanged obligatory assurances with the view of preventing hostile measures being taken by either against the other because of the war.

The secretary of agriculture introduced a bill into the house of commons giving the British government power to seize all foodstuffs. The bill passed through all its stages.

The German minister, Baron von Griesinger, has left Serbia after entrusting the affairs of the German legation to the American minister, Charles J. Vopicki.

The Kreuzot steel works has presented to the French Government 26 complete batteries of 105 millimeter guns of a new type, which had been ordered by a foreign government just before the war broke out.

German Charge d'Affaires tells Secretary Bryan reports emanating from London and Paris put Kaiser in wrong light; alleges Britain wanted to tie up Germany, and make her fleet useless and otherwise sought to humiliate the German emperor.

The German reservists here apparently have despaired of getting back to the Fatherland. There are 56,000 stranded in New York. They were notified to return to their homes until further notice. Similar instructions were given to 10,000 Austrians and several hundred Dutch reservists.

The German federal council decided not to proclaim a moratorium for the present. The courts were empowered to deal leniently with debtors and the term for the payment of debts may be extended for three months.

The long list of captures of German merchantmen appearing every day are evidence of the exercise of sea pressure. Nothing in the shape of food can enter Germany by sea. Her sea-board supplies of every kind are stopped. The cessation of her trade and commerce and the consequent scarcity will presently have an influence upon her population generally and also upon her provisioning of her huge military forces.

ALLIES COMBINE ON SOIL OF BELGIUM

British, French and Belgian Troops Cross the Line of Kaiser's Army.

Brussels.—Belgian official reports received by the war office record the important fact that a junction has been effected by Belgian, British and French troops across the line of the German advance through Belgium.

At Liege, where the Belgian garrison has presented such a stubborn front to the German attackers, fighting has ceased and the Belgian troops and citizens have taken advantage of the lull to strengthen the defenses.

The French troops have crossed the frontiers of Belgium, and their approach strengthens the position of the Belgian army from hour to hour.

London.—England's action in rushing troops across to the channel to the aid of the Belgians, means that the war office no longer considers the German fleet a menace. So long as there was danger from it the army was to have been held in England to repel a possible invasion.

The plan of the war office is to send at least 100,000 men to Belgium from England and to detour the entire colonial army to the continent as soon as they arrive. The Canadian contingent of 21,000 men will be on the ground in a month and the Australians and New Zealanders will not be far behind.

KAISER GOES TO FRONT

German Emperor Off by Motor to Alsatian Border.

London.—A dispatch from Rome to the Daily Mail says a report is current that Emperor William has left Berlin in a motor car for the Alsatian frontier.

The military critics of the newspapers consider the report from Rome that Emperor William has left Berlin to join the general staff of the army on the Alsatian frontier to indicate that the Germans are ready to engage the French in great force.

The Daily Mail's Rome correspondent adds that, according to dispatches from Basel, Switzerland, the Germans have evacuated Sankt Ludwig, in Alsace, four miles to the northwest of Basel, and that a battle is imminent on the Franco-Swiss frontier.

GERMANY INVADED BY FRENCH TROOPS

Paris.—An official announcement by the French war office says it is confirmed that after evacuating Mulhausen the German troops retired to Neu Breisach, 13 miles to the east of Kolmar, on the railroad.

The French minister of war gives the following account of the occupation of Mulhausen, in Alsace-Lorraine, by the French:

It was nightfall when the advance guard of the French brigade approached Altkirch, says the official statement. The city was well defended and occupied by a German brigade. The French began the assault with ardor, a regiment of infantry distinguishing itself in a furious charge, shortly after which the Germans retired in disorder.

Darkness permitted the Germans to conceal themselves and the troops of France entered the city amid the cheers of the people. All windows of the houses were thrown open, veterans of 1870 embraced the French soldiers, and a great shout resounded.

At dawn the advance guard resumed its march. The cavalry failed to find German patrols and the march of the entire brigade on Mulhausen was begun.

In the afternoon the scouts found that many important defenses protecting the city had been abandoned and in less than half an hour later the French, wildly cheering the tri-color, occupied Mulhausen.

STRATEGIC BENEFIT SMALL

French Invasion of Alsace is More of "Moral Victory."

Paris.—The invasion of Lower Alsace by a French army under the command of General Joseph Joffre, the French commander-in-chief, has awakened great enthusiasm throughout France.

French military authorities, while recognizing that the occupation of Altkirch and Mulhausen by the French troops is not of high strategic importance, believe that the successful advance of the French army far across the German frontier will have considerable moral effect.

It is also unofficially reported that Kolmar, to the north, has fallen into the hands of the French.

None of these three places was strongly fortified, and all of them lie outside the line of real German defense, being regarded as outposts of the strongly fortified cities.

Gems In Verse

YOUTH AND AGE.

HE is not young, although his years be few,
Who is not glad when skies grow clear and blue,
When from the south the win-some spring returns
And earth is clothed with verdure soft and new.

He is not young who, with unheeding eye,
Sees the procession of fair days move by,
Passing in golden glory down the west,
Nor feels his heart with happiness beat high.

Nor is he old, though slow his step, once free,
Who finds a temple in each stately tree,
Whose soul rejoices in the scented hours
With bird and flower and honey seeking bee.

He is not young who can in earth behold
Only a stage where he wins place and gold,
But he who feels its wonder day by day,
Whatever his years, he never can be old.

A COUNTRY TOWN.

HERE are the stores that front upon the square
And the whitened teams that munch upon their hay,
The stir of enterprise is everywhere,
And the busy scene proclaims it Saturday.

Great bearded men are trading to and fro,
Their figures stooped with toil, their faces brown,
The fleeting centuries may come and go,
But here is changelessness—a country town.

HERE in old dreams a city was to stand,
But that fond hope is dead forevermore.
On every prospect is the fertile land,
Stretching its verdure to the townman's door.

Thus it has been, and thus it shall be still
When last the sun shall in its course go down,
Awhile to linger on the sun-kissed hill,
This is immutable—a country town.

HERE, too, is genuineness unimpaired
By all the follies that the winds have blown,
Nor human vanity has greatly cared
For all the glories that it might have known.

So it was long ago and shall remain,
And God knows what shall blow as this-today,
Into the quiet streets and out again,
This is unchangeable—a country town.

—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

PERPLEXITY.

HOW can a man know what to do
When congress keeps us in a stew?

How can a man mark out a course
When congress damns us "at the source"?

—Brooklyn Life.

THE SERVANT.

HE who will serve is a servant—
Yea, a servant of high degree—
For he stands by highest or lowest
With eyes clear visioned to see.

He who will serve is a brother,
In the brotherhood, warm and brave;
That is broad as the race and as tender
As the brother who came to save.

He who will serve is a lover,
All service were else in vain.
From a heart that makes all the world sweeter
He labors more lovers to gain.

He who will serve is a teacher,
For many shall learn at his feet
The art of all arts the noblest—
Of turning life's bitter to sweet;

The truth of all truths the deepest,
Whose knowing must make men free;
The skill of all skills the finest—
Of training to do and to be.

He who will serve shall be master,
Ruling and serving in one,
Till multitudes league with the leader
And the undone work can be done.

—Samuel T. Kidder.

THE HOME SONG.

PERHAPS it is a palace grand,
Perhaps it is a cottage small,
The landscape garden may expand
The sense of beauty to enthral,
Or just a fruit tree and a vine
May flourish in the bit of loam
That haunts your thoughts, oh,
Friend of mine!
Where'er it is, it's home, sweet home.

THE band may sound a martial strain,
The horns may seek to drown the drums,
The sky may echo the refrain
That says "The Conquering Hero comes,"
The battle hymn of mighty stress
May echo from the starry dome;
But, just the same, we must confess,
The song of songs is "Home, Sweet Home."

—Washington Star.

TIME TO BE A FRIEND.

WHEN a fellow's down an' out,
Then's the time he needs a friend,
When his heart ain't over stout
An' his nerve is at an end,

When he don't know where to turn,
When he don't know what to do,
Then's the time he'd like to learn
That he's got a friend in you.

When he's plumb fagged out an' worn,
An' his cheeks are pale an' white,
When his clothes are old an' torn
An' he's lost his grit to fight,
When he's lagging far behind
An' he hasn't got a sou,
Then's the time he'd like to find
That he's got a friend in you.

—Edgar Guest.

AUTO MILLENNIUM.

MILLENNIUM is dawning,
Oh, catch the happy drift
The primal curse of Adam
Is just about to lift.

LET every man abandon
All other forms of toll,
Fret not the stubborn coal vein,
Tease not the common soil.

LET every man abandon
All other needs that haunt,
For if he has an auto
What else, pray, should he want?

AND we shall all be wealthy,
And we shall all have fun,
When each man makes an auto
And each man rides in one.

—New York Sun.

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Notice of Sheriff's Sale of Real Property.

Notice is hereby given that an execution and order of sale was regularly issued out of the circuit court of the state of Oregon for Crook county on a judgment and decree given and made therein on the 3d day of August, 1914, in a cause therein pending wherein James Rice was plaintiff, and Edward Schrader was defendant, which said execution and order of sale is directed and was delivered to me and commands me to sell the property hereinafter described for the purpose of satisfying the judgment and decree in said cause, namely: for the sum of \$100.00 with interest thereon from the 25th day of November, 1907, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum; for the further sum of \$50.00 attorney's fees; for the further sum of \$20.71 with interest thereon from the 15th day of March, 1911, at the rate of ten per cent per annum; for the further sum of \$21.00 with interest thereon from the 15th day of March, 1912, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum; for the further sum of \$12.72 with interest thereon from the 1st day of March, 1913, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum; for the further sum of \$28.00 with interest thereon from the 1st day of April, 1914, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, and for costs and disbursements of this suit amounting to \$17.50 and accruing costs.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of said execution and order of sale and for the purpose of satisfying said judgment and decree and the costs of this sale, I will

On September 25, 1914,
at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the court house, in Crook county, Oregon, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, all of the south half (½) of the northeast quarter (ne¼), the northwest quarter (nw¼) of the southeast quarter (se¼), and the northeast quarter (ne¼) of the southwest quarter (sw¼), of section fifteen (15), township eleven (11) south of range 18, E. W. M., in Crook county, Oregon, containing 160 acres.
Dated this 5th day of August, 1914.
FRANK ELKINS,
Sheriff of Crook County, Oregon.
By W. E. VAN ALLEN, Deputy.

Notice to Creditors.
Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, the executor of the estate of A. G. Scoggin, deceased, to all creditors of said deceased and to all persons having claims against said estate to present them with the proper vouchers at the office of N. G. Wallace in Prineville, Oregon, within six months from the first publication of this notice.
Dated and published first time this 6th day of August, 1914.
MARY B. SCOGGIN,
Administratrix of the estate of A. G. Scoggin, deceased.

Notice of Final Settlement.
Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, the administrator of the estate of Wilbur M. Biglow, deceased, to all persons interested in said estate, that he has made and filed with the clerk of the county court his final accounting of his administration of said estate and that the court has set Monday, the 7th day of September, 1914, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon at the county court room in Prineville, Oregon, as the time and place for hearing and settling said final accounting. At which said time and place any person interested in said estate may appear and object to said final accounting.
Dated this 16th day of July, 1914.
L. M. THOMAS,
Administrator of the estate of Wilbur M. Biglow, deceased. 7-16

Notice of Publication.
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Ore. July 31st, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that William F. Schultz of Brothers, Oregon, who on April 3d, 1911, made homestead entry No. 08567 for W½ section 2, township 20 south, range 18 east, Willamette meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before H. C. Ellis, U. S. Commissioner, at Bend, Oregon, on the 10th day of September, 1914. Claimant names as witnesses, Oscar W. Cruise, William T. Walters and Henrich Stenkamp, of Brothers, Oregon, and Otis C. Henkle, of Bend, Oregon. S.6-p H. FRANK WOODCOCK, Register.

Notice of Final Settlement.
Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, the administratrix of the estate of John H. Reams, deceased, to all persons interested in said estate, that she has made and filed with the clerk of the county court her final accounting of her administration of said estate and that the court has set the 7th day of September, 1914, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the county court room in Prineville, Oregon, as the time and place for hearing and settling said final accounting. At which time and place any person interested in said estate may appear and object to said final accounting.
Dated this 16th day of July, 1914.
MARGARET REAMS,
Administratrix of the estate of John H. Reams, deceased.

Notice to Creditors.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by the county court of Crook county, state of Oregon, duly appointed administrator of the estate of Vilora E. White, deceased, and all persons having claims against said estate are hereby required to present the same, duly verified, to the administrator at the law office of C. C. Brix, in Prineville, Oregon, within six months from the date of the first publication of this notice.
Dated and published first time July 23d, A. D. 1914. S. D. McCALLISTER,
Administrator of the estate of Vilora E. White, deceased.

Notice to Creditors.
Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, the executor of the estate of William H. Burchdorf, deceased, to all creditors of said deceased and to all persons having claims against said estate to present the same to the undersigned with the proper vouchers at the office of M. R. Elliott in Prineville, Oregon, within six months from the first publication of this notice.
Dated and published first time this 16th day of July, 1914.
PAUL HELD,
Executor of the estate of William H. Burchdorf, deceased. 7-16

Mrs. Estes

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