

FIGHTING REGARDED MOSTLY PRELIMINARY

Despite Repeated Repulses Germans Continue a Forward Movement.

London.—The beginning of the third week of the great European conflict finds scarcely a German soldier in France. That is regarded here as the most significant fact in the military situation. Aside from the attempt to capture the forts around Liege, what fighting has taken place is regarded as merely preliminary and has been mostly outpost affairs, with the French and Belgians disputing every inch of the ground.

Apparently the Germans' plan of campaign has so far miscarried that they are eight or ten days behindhand in the design of smashing France by two or three terrific and immediate blows.

The meeting of these reconnoitering parties in force has resulted in severe fighting, in which, according to French and German official accounts, the allies scored further successes.

On the line of battle in Belgium, Germany and France, despite the repeated repulses which they have suffered, the German battalions continue to move forward for a decisive encounter. The invaders are sweeping along the valley of the Meuse, south of Namur and have reached Dinant, where part of a strong French force, which is established behind that town, took the offensive and defeated them.

All along the Alsace-Lorraine frontier the advance guards of the two opposing armies have come into contact and, according to French official reports, the Germans have been driven back everywhere with loss.

Strong French forces are now in possession of all the passes of the Vosges mountains, from the west, as far as those leading down to Colmar. Further south, French forces are ready to proceed over the flat country toward Mulhausen.

PROMISE POLAND AUTONOMY

Russia Promises Religious Freedom and Restoration of Polish Tongue.

St. Petersburg.—The czar has issued a proclamation confirming the Grand Duke Nicholas' promise to restore the ancient kingdom of Poland. If the Russian, German and Austrian Poles would stand by Russia in the present war, Polish autonomy would be re-established, the czar guaranteed, and all former principalities would be reunited under a lieutenant governor to be named by himself.

The people, he added, would be granted territorial integrity, local autonomy, religious freedom and would be unhampered in the use of the Polish tongue.

French Sink Two Austrian Warships.

London.—A dispatch from Nish, Serbia, says: "A naval battle between French and Austrian warships began off Budua, Austria, in the Adriatic, at 9 o'clock Sunday. The French squadron, coming from the southwest, attacked the Austrian warships. Two Austrian ironclads were sunk, one was set on fire and a fourth fled northward toward Cattaro. The fight lasted more than an hour."

Italy Defies Austria.

Rome.—There was much public excitement over the news that the government had defied Austria, refusing to permit the passage of Austrian troops through Italian territory on their way to Alsace.

PANAMA CANAL IS OPEN

Vessels of Warring Nations Must Pass Without Halting.

Washington.—With the passage through the Panama canal of the war department steamship Ancon, the great waterway becomes "free and open to the vessels of commerce and war of all nations on terms of entire equality," in accordance with the provisions of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. Vessels drawing not more than 30 feet of water may now make the passage. It would be possible to put the big American dreadnoughts through at any time.

Any of the foreign warships now in the Atlantic and Pacific waters could also make the trip. Except in cases of absolute necessity, vessels of belligerents must make uninterrupted passage through the canal. They may not coal, victual or embark or disembark troops in the canal zone.

Would Have Refugee Ships Neutral.

Washington.—A proposal has been made by this government to the powers that all nations regard as neutral those ships "chartered for the sole purpose of repatriating" citizens who are now stranded in Europe.

Foreign Loans Frowned On.

Washington.—The United States government announced itself as opposed to the floating of loans in this country for the benefit of any of the warring nations of Europe.

GENERAL FRENCH



General French, commander-in-chief of the British troops now aiding the French and Belgians.

BRIEF WAR NEWS

The French troops occupy the crests and passes of the Vosges mountains. The German commander at Liege denies the loss of 20,000 in his effort to take the forts there.

There are persistent rumors that Italy will join the triple entente.

French ministers of war and state plan the issuance of a war newspaper to keep the men in the field in touch with events and to inform them concerning their relatives at home.

Lorraine for the present seems to have been left out of the fighting, while Alsace, like western France, is the scene of battles between the advance guards of the main German and French armies.

A dispatch from Rome says the Montenegrin troops, aided by the inhabitants of Herzegovina, are successfully invading Austria, whose blockade of the Montenegrin coast has practically ceased.

The Danish minister has notified the French government that Denmark has mined Kjoetee bay and the waters between Seeland and Amager islands to guard Copenhagen from a surprise attack by Germany.

That the British government is confident it has control of the sea is indicated by arrangements made for the sailing of several White Star and Cunard liners, which will have facilities for taking 13,000 passengers to America.

The reported purchase of the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau by Turkey for \$20,000,000 has been made the occasion of action by the British, French, Belgian and Russian allies, which call Turkey's attention to her duty as a neutral.

A Rotterdam correspondent says a Berlin newspaper has confirmed the report that Major-General Von Buelow, a brother of Prince Von Buelow, former German imperial chancellor, was killed in battle.

Stern measures are being resorted to in Germany to compel military service, according to a dispatch via London. It is reported that Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the famous German socialist leader, has been shot to death for refusing to join the army.

In Namur all the big trees have been cut down or blown to pieces by dynamite to prevent their use in directing the enemy's artillery fire. The most beautiful castles and villas in the valley of the Meuse have been undermined, ready to be blown up when the enemy appeared.

It is reported that Germany has sent a note to France and Belgium, through a neutral power, accusing these two countries of having organized a popular war against Germany and declaring that any Belgian or French private citizen, not in uniform, who interferes with the German troops, will be shot.

Other nations threaten to become involved. Germany is credited with a plan to reach St. Petersburg by way of Finland and to have armed Finns for uprising. Italy has mobilized 250,000 men on the Swiss and Austrian frontiers and is holding the passes of the Alps. The government of Holland has officially given the French government renewed assurances of neutrality and its intentions to make this neutrality respected. Sixty thousand Dutch troops are on the line of the frontier and large areas of land have been flooded.

The first dispatch direct from Berlin uncensored by the authorities of the nations at war with Germany was received by the Associated Press through the medium of the Goldschmidt Wireless company's station at Tuckerton, N. J. The message contained the important information that during the fighting at Mulhausen considerably more than 1000 French officers and soldiers were taken prisoners by the Germans, who also captured four cannon, while in another fight with the French at the border of Lorraine, further to the north, the Germans also took 1000 prisoners.

ULTIMATUM SENT BY JAPAN TO GERMANY

Demands Withdrawal of German Warships From Orient and Evacuation of Kiau-Chau.

Tokio.—Japan sent an ultimatum to Germany Saturday night at 8 o'clock, demanding the withdrawal of German warships from the orient and the evacuation of Kiau-Chau and giving Germany until Sunday, August 23, to comply with the demand. Otherwise, the ultimatum states, Japan will take action.

The general expectation here is that the ultimatum will be followed by war.

Inspired utterances express regret at the inability to maintain neutrality, but say that Great Britain, the ally of Japan, is compelled to defend herself against the aggressions of Germany. Moreover, it is pointed out that Germany is making preparations day and night at Kiau-Chau, where it is storing provisions, while its warships are scouring the seas of eastern Asia to the great detriment of commerce, and that its converted cruisers are seizing English merchant vessels. Such actions, it is argued, are directly calculated to disturb the peace of eastern Asia and accordingly, after full and frank communication with Great Britain, Japan has found herself compelled to send an ultimatum to Germany.

AGGRESSIVE MOVE BEGUN

French Offensive Movement Started Along the Line From Sarrebroug.

Paris.—Official dispatches announce that the French offensive movement began in great force along the line from Sarrebroug, on the Franco-German frontier to Luneville, in the department of Muerthe-et-Moselle.

Biamont, 17 miles east of Luneville, Cirey, still further east, and Avricourt, occupied by a Bavarian army corps, were stormed by our troops," the announcement continues. "The Germans are in full retreat, having left many dead, wounded and prisoners. The French continue to advance to upper Vosges, the Germans giving way before them. In upper Alsace we have retaken Thann. Prisoners affirm that General von Deimling, commanding the Fifteenth army corps at Thann, was wounded.

Aliens Here Free of Foreign Yokes.

Washington.—In response to many inquiries from foreign-born residents of the United States in all parts of the country, Secretary Bryan announced that "the United States is not a party to any treaties under which persons of foreign origin residing in this country may be compelled to return to their country of origin for military service, nor is there any way in which persons may be forced into foreign armies against their wills as long as they remain in the United States."

JAPAN ASSURES U. S. OF FRIENDLY ATTITUDE

Washington.—The Japanese ambassador, Baron Chinda, delivered to Secretary Bryan the written announcement of Japan that an ultimatum had been addressed to Germany requesting the latter's withdrawal from her field of activity in China.

At the same time she communicated the assurances of Japan to the United States that the utmost endeavor would be exercised to safeguard the interests of this country and all others not immediately concerned in the present operations.

The ambassador presented a communication which contained a strong statement concerning Japan's purposes of maintaining the territorial integrity of the Chinese republic by restoring to her the territory of Kiau-Chau, originally taken from China by Germany as an act of reprisal for the killing of German missionaries.

The United States, it became known after Baron Chinda's call on Mr. Bryan, does not intend to be drawn in any way into the controversy, regarding it as a matter purely between Germany and Japan. The American government considers satisfactory the promise of Japan of "eventual restoration to China" of the territory of Kiau-Chau.

Invading Uhlans Suffer Great Loss.

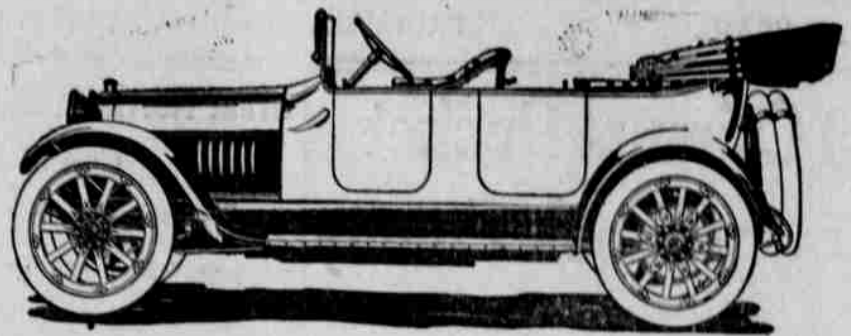
Antwerp.—Stories were published here of the frightful losses the German Uhlans, the Kaiser's finest cavalry, have sustained since they invaded Belgium. Of 5000 of them who took part in the battle of Haelen it was declared only 1000 escaped alive and unhurt.

Hamburg-American Vessels For Sale.

New York.—The Hamburg-American line issued a statement, saying that it had under consideration offers to purchase some of its steamships in American waters, valued at \$20,000,000.

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AGENTS FOR CHALMERS AND BUICKS

Notice for Publication—Isolated Tract

Public Land Sale.
Department of the Interior,
U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Ore.
July 22, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that as directed by the commissioner of the general land office, under provisions of act of congress approved March 28, 1912, (37 Stat., 77), pursuant to the application of Granville H. New Serial No. 012360, we will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, but at not less than \$2.00 per acre, at 10:15 o'clock a. m., on the 11th day of September, 1914, at this office, the following tract of land: Nw 1/4, sec. 19, T. 18 S., R. 18 E., Willamette meridian.

"This tract is ordered onto the market on a showing that the greater portion thereof is mountainous or too rough for cultivation."
Any persons claiming adversely the above described land are advised to file their claims or objections on or before the time designated for sale.
86 p H. FRANK WOODCOCK, Register.

Notice for Publication—Isolated Tract

Public Land Sale.
Department of the Interior,
U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Ore.
July 21st, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that, as directed by the commissioner of the general land office, under provisions of act of congress, approved March 28, 1912, (37 Stat., 77), pursuant to the application of Thomas N. Riekman

Serial No. 011803, we will offer at public sale to the highest bidder, but at not less than \$2.00 per acre, at 9:45 o'clock a. m., on the 8th day of September, 1914, at this office, the following tract of land: W 1/2, sec. 34, sec. 35, T. 18 S., R. 19 E., Willamette meridian.

"This tract is ordered into the market on a showing that the greater portion thereof is mountainous or too rough for cultivation."
Any persons claiming adversely the above described land are advised to file their claims or objections on or before the time designated for sale.
86-p H. FRANK WOODCOCK, Register.

Notice for Publication

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

Notice is hereby given that
William T. Walters
of Brothers, Oregon, who on July 17th, 1911, made homestead entry No. 09287, for E 1/2 section 15, 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, William F. Schultz, Joseph Stenkamp and Ansel M. Stewart, of Brothers, Oregon, and Otis C. Henkle, of Bend, Oregon.
86 p H. FRANK WOODCOCK, Register.

Refrigerator for Sale

Bohn-Siphon Refrigerator, 80 lbs. ice capacity; three doors, movable shelves, white enamel inside; Oak outside. As good as new. Price \$30. Inquire at this office.

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