

## GERMANS DEFEATED IN NAVAL BATTLE

**Torpedo Destroyers Bear Brunt  
of Fierce Sea Fight Off  
Helligoland.**

London.—Twenty-nine killed and 38 wounded was the price in men paid by the British for the naval action against the Germans in Helligoland waters.

An official statement says that of 1600 men composing the crews of the warships sunk off Helligoland, only 330 were saved.

The British attack on the German fleet off Helligoland was initiated by British destroyers, according to accounts given by the crews of the vessels which took part. The destroyers got fairly close to the German ships before they were discovered. Then a cannonade from the German ships and forts was opened on them, and they gradually drew the German cruisers toward the sea.

For a time the Germans were in a position which gave them the advantage, British destroyers having to bear the brunt of the battle. During one of the hottest phases of the fight, two British destroyers got in between two German cruisers, which failed to fire upon the Britishers lest they hit each other, while four other destroyers engaged a third German cruiser and put her out of action.

Finally the British battle cruisers and light cruisers arrived on the scene and quickly put an end to the fight.

### CONFIRM NAVAL FIGHT

**Account of Battle Says German Vessels Were Overpowered.**

Copenhagen.—A dispatch to the Wolff bureau from Berlin says:

"During partly foggy weather several small British cruisers and two flotillas, comprising about 40 destroyers, appeared in the North sea northwest of Helligoland.

"A desperate isolated engagement ensued between them and our small forces. Small German cruisers steamed westward and on account of the short distance came into contact with several large English cruisers. Thus the cruiser Ariadne was attacked at short range by two large cruisers of the Lion class and sunk after a glorious fight. The majority of the crew, numbering 250, were saved.

"The destroyer N-87 was bombarded by a small cruiser and ten destroyers and sunk. She went down firing her guns. The small cruisers Koeln and Mainz are missing, and according to the Reuter dispatches, were sunk after an engagement with an enemy of superior force."

## BRITISH CASUALTIES ESTIMATED AT 5,500

London.—Field Marshal Sir John French, commander of the British expeditionary forces on the Continent, estimates that the British casualties from August 23 to 26 were between 5000 and 6000.

Field Marshal French reports that the German losses in battle from August 23 to 26 were out of all proportion to the British losses, owing to the German attack being made in dense formation. Between 800 and 900 dead or wounded Germans were counted in one street.

Earl Kitchener, the British secretary for war, gives in detail the part played by troops in the operations in Belgium and France. These operations extended from August 23 to August 26. The condition and spirit of the British troops at the front are described as excellent, and reinforcements have been sent up to more than fill the gaps created by casualties.

The report indicates that the British losses were suffered not because of any fault of morale, but because apparently the Germans did them the honor of massing an overwhelming force against them. Under this pressure the relatively small British force, says Lord Kitchener, was crumpled up. The Germans are described as making a lavish expenditure of men to insure success at this point.

### Servians Invade Austria.

Salonika.—One hundred and twenty-five thousand Servian troops were invading Austria, it was announced in a dispatch received from Nish. Large numbers of Austrian Slavs were said to be rising to help them.

### France to Raise New Army.

London.—According to reports from London, France has formed a new army of a quarter of a million men to take the offensive against the German right.

### German Samoa is Taken By English.

London.—The official information bureau announces that Apia, a seaport of Upolu, Samoan islands, and capital of the German part of the group, has surrendered to the British.

## GERMAN CROWN PRINCE



the Kaiser's eldest son, who commands one of the German armies invading France.

### BRIEF WAR NEWS

During the past week the whole force of the German army was thrown against the allied troops and a desperate effort made to break through the Franco-British lines. The offensive movements of the allies was abandoned and defensive strategy adopted in an effort to delay as much as possible what now seems to be an inevitable advance on Paris.

It is already realized that the terrible struggle on land is only at its beginning and that the German plan of campaign to strike the swiftest and strongest blow at France, regardless of Belgian neutrality or any other hindrance, and then, when France is at Germany's feet, for Germany to turn her attention to the Russian attack, is being carried through ruthlessly.

Little can be gathered from either British or German official accounts of the great battles of the last week. In fact, more is learned from what is omitted than from what is told. The only thing that is clear is that the allies are fighting on the defensive on over-receding lines. Both French and British are calling upon all their men to join in the defense of the French lines, which apparently are dropping back gradually.

Most significant is the official announcement by the French war office that the military governor of Paris has ordered all residents within the zone of action of the forts around Paris to evacuate and raze their houses within four days.

The Russian army in east Prussia and Galicia continues its march through east Prussia and confirms the statement it has invested Koenigsberg and taken Allenstein. Russian troops on the Austrian frontier are engaged in a general battle on a front of 156 miles between the Vistula and Lemberg, the capital of Galicia.

The steady advance of the vast Russian armies through eastern Prussia is giving concern to the German general staff. That the Kaiser's empire is really menaced by the hordes pouring into Prussia and Galicia is practically admitted by the military commanders if reports received from Amsterdam are true.

These reports declare that troops in great numbers are being withdrawn from the lines along the French frontier and are being rushed northward through Belgium. Messages declare that 160 train loads of Germans passed through Belgium. It is presumed that they are being hurried toward Prussia to meet the Russian advance.

News of a British victory in a sea battle off Helligoland, the German naval stronghold in the North sea, is confirmed. The Germans are reported to have lost two cruisers and two torpedo-boats sunk, while another of their cruisers and many of their destroyers were badly battered in a fight with British warships. This announcement comes from British official sources and the assertion is added that the British navy did not lose a vessel and that fatalities were two officers and 27 men killed, 19 men seriously injured and 19 others slightly wounded.

In oriental waters, the Japanese began the bombardment of the concession of Kiau-Chau, by firing on an unoccupied island. It is said the Japanese are experiencing difficulty in their land operations, owing to muddy roads following recent rains, and that the investment of the German possession may require some time.

Louvain, a Belgian town of 45,000 inhabitants and with many historic buildings, is reported to have been burned by the Germans as an act of reprisal, alleging Belgian citizens fired on German soldiers. The Belgians contended, however, that the people of Louvain did not commit the hostile act charged, but that it was the Germans themselves who fired on their fellow countrymen.

## SIEGE PREPARATIONS ARE MADE IN PARIS

**Four Days' Notice Given to Remove Buildings Obstructing View of Forts.**

Paris.—It is officially announced that the military governor has ordered all residents of the zone within action of the city's defending forts to evacuate and destroy their houses within four days.

The order for the clearing of the zone for the guns of the defenses of the French capital, is regarded by military observers as decidedly ominous coming as it does on the heels of reports of unexpected gains by the German invaders in the north and rumored advance of another German column through Alsace in the direction of Belfort.

The unexpected strength displayed by the Germans, the wonderful celerity of their movements, the unaccountable abandonment of Lille, the intimations of evacuation of Boulogne, together with many other developments have led military men to believe that unless fresh forces are brought into the field in the north by the allies the Germans will make further rapid progress in the direction of the capital.

Paris defenses cover a zone of 400 square miles. They include some of the most beautiful suburbs in the world.

Three circles of forts enclose the city. First, a solid wall of masonry 18 feet high extending 22 miles; second, a system of 17 detached forts two miles beyond the wall and 24 miles long; third, an outer girdle of forts 75 miles long, commanding the valley of the Seine.

## GERMAN CRUELTY IS DENIED

**Diplomat Calls Accusations of Cruelty of German Army Shameful.**

New York.—Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, while here from Washington, issued the following statement in reference to the alleged atrocities of the German army:

"The campaign of our enemies charging the German army with cruelty is absolutely shameful. The traditions of the German army are above all attacks in this respect. Nobody can regret more than I do if women and children have been killed during the fighting. This is, however, unavoidable if the civilian population of a country join in the fighting, as is the case in Belgium, where German soldiers have been shot in the back, where German wounded have been mutilated and doctors and nurses shot at."

## RUSSIAN BORDER SEES HEAVY ENGAGEMENT

London.—A dispatch from Paris says the French war office announces it has direct information that the Russian army has completely invested Koenigsberg and occupied Allenstein, both in East Prussia. The Germans continue to retreat, according to the report.

The Russian advance in east Prussia gave rise to three days of prolonged and stubborn engagements in the vicinity of Soldau, Allenstein and Bischofsburg, where the enemy had concentrated the army corps which retreated from Gumbinnen and some fresh troops. Allenstein has been successfully occupied by the Russians.

The German losses were particularly heavy at Meuhlen, between Osterode and Nordenburg, and the enemy is in full retreat.

Koenigsberg is a strongly fortified seaport of Prussia and the capital of the province of east Prussia. It contains many noteworthy structures. The industrial establishments include locomotive works, iron foundries and flour mills. The population is about 200,000. The distance from Koenigsberg to Berlin is 388 miles.

### First Canadian Troops Sail.

Montreal.—The Princess Patricia Canadian light infantry, first troops from North America to leave for the European war, sailed, 1000 strong, aboard the White Star liner Megantic, amid gala scenes, for a secret destination.

### Namur Stormed in Fog.

London.—A dispatch to the Telegraph from Folkestone says that several Belgian cyclist soldiers who have arrived there from Namur say that the fall of that city was mainly due to the presence of a heavy fog, under cover of which the Germans attacked.

### German Aviator Drops Bomb on Paris.

Paris.—A German aeroplane flying at a height of 6000 feet over Paris, dropped a bomb which landed near L'Est railway station, off the Boulevard Magenta, which was so named from the battle of Magenta. The bomb did no damage.

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| 1 Campbell Packer                     | 1 Hand Cultivator                              |
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| 1 Sythe with Cradle                   | 16 Alfalfa Reducers for Drill                  |
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A. E. LOVETT, County Agriculturist

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### Summons.

In the circuit court of the state of Oregon for Crook County:

E. C. King, Plaintiff,

vs.

Cecil Woller, Virgil Woller and Lillian Woller, Defendants.

To Cecil Woller, Virgil Woller and Lillian Woller, defendants:

In the name of the state of Oregon, you and each of you are hereby summoned and required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled court and cause on or before the 11th day of September, 1914, and if you fail so to appear and answer the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief prayed for in his complaint to-wit: For a decree that the plaintiff is the owner and entitled to the possession of the south half of the southwest quarter of section eleven, the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter and the northeast quarter of section fourteen and the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section thirteen, in township sixteen, south, of range fourteen east of Willamette meridian, in Crook county, Oregon, and that the plaintiff's title to the same shall be forever quieted as against you and each of you, and that you and each of you be forever barred from claiming any interest in said lands or any part thereof.

The date of the first publication of this summons is July 30, 1914.

This summons is published by order of the Honorable G. Springer, county judge of Crook county, Oregon, made on the 30th day of July, 1914.

M. R. ELLIOTT,  
Attorney for Plaintiff.

### Notice for Publication—Isolated Tract

Public Land Sale.

Department of the Interior.

U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Ore.

August 7th, 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 Manford D. Nye serial No. 012642, we will offer at public sale to the highest bidder, but at not less than \$2.00 per acre, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., on the 24th day of September, 1914, at this office, the following tract of land: Nw¼ nw¼, sec 8, T. 18 S., R. 18 E., Willamette meridian. "This tract is offered in to 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.

S-13-p H. FRANK WOODCOCK, Register.

### Summons.

In the circuit court of the state of Oregon for Crook county.

Julia I. Allen, Plaintiff,

vs.

Willie Allen, Defendant.

To Willie Allen, Defendant.

In the name of the state of Oregon you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit on or before the 4th day of September, 1914, and if you fail so to appear and answer the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief prayed for in her complaint, to-wit: for a decree dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between you and the plaintiff, for a decree that plaintiff have the custody of Kathleen Allen, the minor child of plaintiff and defendant, and for her costs and disbursements of this suit.

This summons is published by order of the Honorable G. Springer, judge of the county court of the state of Oregon for Crook county, made on the 20th day of July, 1914, which said order prescribed that this summons be published in the Crook County Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published in Prineville, Crook county, Oregon, for a period of six consecutive weeks.

The date of the first publication of this summons is the 23d day of July, 1914.

M. R. ELLIOTT,  
7-23-6 Attorney for Plaintiff.

### Order of Cause for Sale of Real Estate.

In the county court of the state of Oregon for Crook county.

In the matter of the guardianship of Nora Miller, a minor.

This cause coming on regularly to be heard upon the petition of B. F. Johnson, guardian of Nora Miller, a minor, for an order of sale of certain real estate of said ward, particularly described in said petition.

And it appearing to the court from said petition that it is necessary and would be beneficial to said ward that said real estate should be sold.

It is ordered by the court that the next of kin of the said ward, to-wit: William W. Miller, father of said ward, and all persons interested in the estate appear before this court on Monday the 7th day of Sept. 1914, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon at the county court room in Prineville, Oregon, then and there to show cause, if any there be, why a license should not be granted for the sale of the real estate described in said petition.

And it is further ordered that a copy of this order shall be published three successive weeks in the Crook County Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published in Prineville, Oregon.

Dated this 18th day of July, 1914.

7-23-4 G. SPRINGER, Judge.

### Notice for Publication.

Department of the Interior.

U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Ore.

August 31, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that

Mae A. Dayton formerly Mae A. Whalen, of Prineville, Oregon, who on August 4, 1913, made homestead entry No. 011951 for nw¼ section 30, township 14 south, range 15 east, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described before Warren Brown, county clerk, at his office at Prineville, Oregon, on the 12th day of October, 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses: Charles Racher, Nicholas Racher, Thomas Houston and Henry Racher, all of Prineville, Oregon.

9-3 H. FRANK WOODCOCK, Register.

Crook County Journal, \$1.50 per yr.