

HUMAN INTEREST

Best Stories Contained in Recent Dispatches From Firing Line.

MANY a paragraph in the war news from abroad is a story in itself. Some of the best of these graphic sidelights are here given.

The official press bureau in London gives out an account of operations in northern France as reported by an eye witness, in which he says:

"There are many points connected with the fighting methods of either side that may be of interest. The following description was given by a battalion commander, who has been at the front since the commencement of hostilities and has fought both in the open and behind intrenchments. It must, however, be borne in mind that it only represents the experience of a particular unit. It deals with the tactics of the enemy's infantry:

"The important points to watch are the heads of valleys and ravines and woods, especially those on the sides of hollow ground, and all dead ground to the front and flank. The German officers are skilled in leading troops forward under cover in closed bodies, but once the latter are deployed and there is no longer the direct, personal leadership the men will not face heavy fire. Sometimes the advance is made in a series of lines, with the men well opened out at intervals of five or six paces; at others it is made in lines with the men almost shoulder to shoulder. But it is followed in all cases by supports in close formation. The latter either waver when the front line is checked or crowd on to it in moving forward under the orders of their officers, and the mass forms a magnificent target

Pinned to the Ground.

"Prisoners have described the fire of our troops as pinning them to the ground, and this is certainly borne out by their actions.

"When the Germans are not heavily entrenched no great losses are incurred in advancing against them by methods in which the British army has been instructed.

"In fighting behind intrenchments the Germans endeavor to gain ground by making advances in line at dusk or just before dawn and then digging themselves in, in the hope no doubt that they may eventually get so near as to be able, as during maneuvers, to reach the hostile trenches in a single rush.

"Sharpshooters are often noticed in trees or wriggling about until they get good cover. The remedy is to take the initiative and detail men to deal with the enemy's sharpshooters.

"The German trenches I have seen were deep enough to shelter a man when firing from a standing position."

Under Fire, Save Wounded.

The London Express prints the following from a correspondent in Belgium:

"The British field ambulance worked with the convent of the Sisters of Notre Dame at Zele, near Antwerp, as its first aid base, and Dr. Sector Munro and his dressers were receiving one motorcar of wounded after another.

"Both Dr. Munro and E. Gurney, one of his dressers, made repeated trips into the firing line in a light motorcar to look for wounded. Dr. Munro sitting, bareheaded, behind the driver, sometimes propping up an unconscious soldier hit by shrapnel.

"Mr. Gurney went past Grembergen toward the river searching for wounded, and part of the time had to crawl along intrenchments practically on all fours. German infantrymen, screened beyond the opposite bank, shot at him every time he dared to show his head above cover.

"Mr. Gurney came back with two badly wounded infantrymen, and his courage saved the life at least of one of them, who was bleeding to death from a shrapnel wound."

Fought Tied to Tree.

Captain Wilhelm Muller, a wounded German officer, has told in Munich an interesting story of the fighting at Vosges.

"The battles," he says, "owed much of their fierceness to the presence of the French chasseur. These strong Alpine mountaineers concealed themselves in tree-tops and tied themselves to the branches so that if they were killed or wounded they would not fall and disclose their position to the enemy."

Turn Own Guns on Them.

A story of how three French soldiers captured two German quick firers and put to flight two companies of German infantry is told in a letter sent home by the captain of a company of French infantry fighting on the Alsace.

Two corporals and a private while reconnoitering crawled within ten yards of the German trenches. Most of the German soldiers were away for the purpose of fetching dinner, and the officers were some distance back of the guns.

The three Frenchmen sprang into the trenches and turned the guns on the unsuspecting Germans, who fled, communicating the panic to two companies. French artillerymen who had been watching the proceedings then

SIDE LIGHTS

Awfulness of the Modern Armed Conflict Strikingly Portrayed.

opened fire and exterminated the Germans.

That same night the corporals were promoted to be second lieutenants and the soldier was made a sergeant major as a reward for their daring work.

Draw Lots For Death.

Lots were drawn by four officers to decide who should remain in command of Fort St. Marie, northwest of Antwerp. The officer chosen was sworn to fight to the death. The lot fell to a married man with a family. Another officer instantly volunteered to take his place, and the offer was reluctantly accepted. The three others retired to Antwerp after bidding a touching farewell to their heroic comrade.

Army Tradition Upset.

The British army, it seems sure, says a London correspondent, will come out of the present war largely if not completely democratized. Traditionally the officers have come from the upper class and the ranks from the lower. But war conditions have made it necessary that competent men be advanced on purely military merits. The situation is particularly serious at the front. The pick of the sergeants are being given shoulder straps.

Where the men are to come from to officer the new volunteer army of 1,000,000 is a matter of concern to the war office. Officers retired by age or disability are acting as drill masters, but fit and active men must be found to take charge when the new force goes to the front. This means rapid promotion for those of military talent. Further promotions and shakups will follow under the test of fire.

Sportsman Soldiers.

Recruiting for the famous English sportsman battalion is proceeding apace. The enrollment to date totals about 1,000.

It is raised and financed by Mrs. Cunliffe Owen and is in all probability the only battalion of any of the great armies to be created as such by women. It is certainly the only battalion in the British forces in which the age limit has been especially extended by the authorities. The recruiting posters read:

"The sportsman battalion is a corps for gentlemen up to forty-five years of age."

Men Killed, Cow Unharmed.

La Liberté of Paris quotes a wounded artillery lieutenant as follows:

"We were sitting in our subterranean abode when a German shell fell right in the opening. It killed two and wounded sixteen—that is, almost everybody in the grotto. The cow which we kept in the grotto to supply milk escaped."

"After the battles of the 15th and 16th of September," said this officer, "an infantry regiment was defending the village of P., which German guns posted at a higher point were covering. We were compelled to leave a large farmhouse, which we called 'Cholera Farm,' being an advanced post of our position which the enemy continued to bombard. The French wounded, however, remained there.

Private Proves Hero.

"The lieutenant colonel asked: 'Who will volunteer to rescue the wounded? A horse and cart are ready.' This meant crossing 300 yards of absolutely open ground under a heavy fire. No one answered. Then a simple soldier named Expert stepped out from the ranks and volunteered. For three consecutive days he made the journey to 'Cholera' all alone with a horse and a little cart and collected the wounded and brought them to the ambulance in the rear and also other wounded whom he met on the way.

"Expert was untouched in spite of the violence of the firing. His horse was killed on the evening of the third day. Expert unharnessed the animal under bullet fire, placed himself between the shafts and drew the cart himself. On the way he met a wagon belonging to another French regiment and quickly took a horse from it and saved his wounded, with the result that he was sentenced to fifteen days in prison for taking a horse without permission and the military medal. It is unnecessary to add that the prison sentence was not served."

Spies Everywhere.

The Journal des Debats, Paris, publishes a letter from the front giving the details of the adroit maneuvers of German spies, who, says the writer, "have been organized and in working order for several years with prodigious certainty and methodical skill throughout this neighborhood. Besides the well known trick of the shepherd dividing his sheep to indicate the position of artillery, even the tiniest hamlet has duly appointed spies who signal our movements. Hidden telephones and wireless apparatus materially aid aerial reconnaissance, while one spy even dared to put a flag on the house where our commander was spending the night, with result that it was overwhelmed at dawn with a storm of shells."

EATING PASTY POI.

A Painful Experience With the Popular Food of Hawaii.

The national food of Hawaii is "poi." It is to them what rice is to the Chinese, frijoles to the Mexicans, blubber to the Eskimos. The first day I was there some friends of mine—or I had thought they were friends—invited me into eating some of it.

"It's made out of taro root," they explained. "They take an iron that looks like a pestle, put the roots on a hollowed out board about the size of a table leaf and pound it up. It is their staff of life. Have some."

With that the person with whom I had been friendly passed me a dish of poi. It looked like billboard paste—the same color, the same consistency and, from as near as I could politely get my nose, the same smell.

"They eat it with their forefingers," he explained, "and it is known as one finger or two finger poi according to how thick it is. This is two finger poi, so you will have to dip two fingers in and quickly put them well back into your mouth. Just go ahead and help yourself."

I wanted to make a bit surer what I was eating and started to take a tiny taste, but he saw the motion and a line of pain ran across his face that I should doubt the food he had set out for me. "We have plenty of it," he said cordially, holding out the bowl.

With that I thrust my two fingers in, stirred them around until the poi was clinging to them and, bending over, thrust them into my mouth—well back. Immediately I knew that I had made a mistake: the ropey stuff got on to my tongue and wouldn't come off. The moment it touched my tongue I knew that it not only looked like billboard paste and smelled like it, but that it tasted like a pot that had been left over from yesterday. For an hour I tried to worry it off my tongue and all afternoon I could taste it lurking in my mouth.—Homer Crox in Leslie's.

NOTHING IS SUDDEN.

Events Seem So Only Because We Do Not Foresee Them.

The mind is often said to be illuminated by a sudden idea or the will to come to a sudden resolution. The suddenness is not only apparent to the onlooker; it is felt by the subject himself, when light seems to flash into his mind or his will to determine itself on an instant. He may talk of inspiration, meaning the unrelated act of some power outside himself. Just so we talk of the suddenness of lightning, the suddenness of an earthquake.

We imagine earthquakes and lightning flashes as unrelated, independent happenings, and forget that every earthquake and every flash of lightning is the manifestation of an immutable and slowly working law and could, had men but knowledge enough, have been foretold from the ages.

Things are sudden only because we do not foresee them, and their suddenness is no inherent quality in themselves; it is lent them by our ignorance. The striking of a match may be as sudden as a flash of lightning and the fall of a pin as sudden as a pistol shot, but in normal conditions they do not make us "jump," because the conditions are the state of our nerves and the relative force of the impact upon our senses. A camel falls suddenly under the last straw, but it is the previous slow piling of all the other straws that is the cause of his broken back. Nothing is, in reality, more sudden than anything else; it is from ourselves, from our lack of comprehension and preparation, that the lightning, the earthquake and the pistol shot borrow their suddenness.—London Times.

Jupiter in Mythology.

In Roman mythology Jupiter was the supreme deity, the head and front of the whole system, god of the air and king of the celestials. He was primarily a divinity of the sky and the originator of all atmospheric changes and weather conditions. His weapon was the thunderbolt, and one of his titles was Jupiter Tonans, thundering Jupiter. Heavy or continuous rain was attributed to Jupiter Pluvius, rainy or rain sending Jupiter. When the earth became parched with heat and was in sore need of rain Romans invoked the great God as "Jupiter Pluvius."

A Famous Saying.

When the great Napoleon was about to reach Paris on the way back from the disastrous Russian campaign he exclaimed, "Du sublime au ridicule il n'y a qu'un pas" (from the sublime to the ridiculous there is but a step). Such is the generally received opinion as to the origin of the famous saying, although some authorities attribute the remark to the great historian, Longinus of the third century.—New York Journal.

A Long Shot.

In a certain textbook on arithmetic which was designed for use in schools appears the following ingenious problem: "A cannon ball travels 540 feet in one second. How far will it be from the muzzle of the gun after the lapse of thirty-five minutes?"—New York Post.

Keeping Onions.

To prevent onions from sprouting let the onions dry, heat a poker red hot and with it singe the roots. Put in a dry place and you will find they will keep perfectly.

Contradictory Language.

When two railroad locomotives come together we say it's a collision, but when two babies come together we say it's twins.—Strickland W. Gillilan.

Professional Cards.

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Prineville, Ore.

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Prineville, Oregon

HOWARD GOVE

DENTIST
Crook County Bank Building

Bennett, Sinnott & Galloway

Attorneys-at-Law
General Practice
THE DALLES, ORE.

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Attorney-at-Law
Rooms 3-4-5 Kamstra Bldg
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Lawyer
The Dalles, Oregon

M. R. Elliott,

Attorney-at-Law
Prineville, Oregon

M. E. Brink

Lawyer
A street, Prineville, Oregon.

Willard H. Wirtz

District Attorney
Office in Crook County Bank Bldg
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Notice of Final Accounting.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, the administratrix of the estate of John W. Gage, 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 Monday, the 7th day of December, 1914, at 10 o'clock in 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 8th day of October, 1914.
FANNIE GAGE,
Administratrix of the estate of John W. Gage, deceased.

Notice of Appointment of Administrator and to Creditors

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by the county court of the state of Oregon for Crook county, duly appointed administrator of the estate of Jack Ryan, deceased, and all persons having claims against said estate are hereby required to present the same, duly verified, to said administrator at the law office of L. M. Bechtell in Prineville, Oregon, within six months from the date of the first publication of this notice.

Dated and published first time October 1, 1914.
LAKE M. BECHTELL,
Administrator of the estate of Jack Ryan, deceased.

Notice for Publication.

Department of the Interior,
U. S. Land Office, The Dalles, Ore.
October 14th, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that Alexander S. Cottingham of Held, Oregon, who, on March 11th, 1910, made homestead entry No. 06205, for s $\frac{1}{2}$ s $\frac{1}{2}$ section 2, n $\frac{1}{2}$ s $\frac{1}{2}$ n $\frac{1}{2}$ section 11, township 20 south, range 19 east, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof to establish claim to the land above described before A. S. Fogg, U. S. Commissioner at Hampton, Oregon, on the 22nd day of December, 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses: Fred Hamlin of Rivers, Oregon; Nelson D. Meyers and A. B. Davis of Held, Oregon; Bert Luotens of Dry Lake, Oregon.
H. FRANK WOODCOCK,
Register.

Notice of Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an execution and attachment duly issued by the clerk of the circuit court of the county of Crook, state of Oregon, dated the 9th day of November, 1914, in a certain action in the circuit court for said county and state, wherein Roy J. Thomas as plaintiff recovered judgment against W. G. Henderson and John H. Curless for the sum of five hundred and no 100 dollars, and costs and disbursements taxed at twenty-eight and 70-100 dollars and attorney's fee one hundred dollars, on the 9th day of September, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that I will on
The 12th Day of December, 1914,
at the north front door of the court house in Prineville, in said county, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described property, to-wit:

The southeast quarter of the southwest quarter (see s $\frac{1}{2}$), section 22, in township No. 17 south, and range 12 east of the Willamette meridian, Crook county, Oregon, and notice is hereby given that I have taken and levied upon as the property of the said John H. Curless as above described, and I will sell the same or as much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the said judgment in favor of Roy J. Thomas against said W. G. Henderson and John H. Curless, with interest thereon, together with all costs and disbursements that have or may accrue.

FRANK ELKINS, Sheriff.
Dated at Prineville, Oregon, November 9, 1914.
11-12
By W. E. VAN ALLEN, Deputy.

Notice for Publication.
Department of the Interior,
U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Oregon.
October 6, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that Mattie E. Gray of Lamonta, Oregon, who on April 11, 1911, made homestead entry No. 08581, and on August 31, 1914, made additional homestead entry No. 013818 for s $\frac{1}{2}$ s $\frac{1}{2}$ section 5, s $\frac{1}{2}$ s $\frac{1}{2}$ section 6, n $\frac{1}{2}$ s $\frac{1}{2}$ n $\frac{1}{2}$ section 7, township 13 south, range 15 east, Willamette meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof to establish claim to the land above described before Timothy E. J. Duffy, U. S. Commissioner, at Prineville, Oregon, on the 20th day of November, 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses: Charlie Paxton, Cal Curtis, Alonzo Negus and Laura A. Hill, all of Lamonta, Oregon.
10-15 H. FRANK WOODCOCK, Register.

Notice for Publication.

Department of the Interior,
U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Oregon.
October 6, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that Homer W. Gray of Lamonta, Oregon, who on April 19, 1911, made homestead entry No. 08743, and on September 17, 1914, made additional homestead entry No. 013861, for s $\frac{1}{2}$ n $\frac{1}{2}$ s $\frac{1}{2}$ section 13 south, range 15 east, and e $\frac{1}{2}$ s $\frac{1}{2}$ section 1, e $\frac{1}{2}$ s $\frac{1}{2}$ section 12, township 13 south, range 14 east Willamette meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Timothy E. J. Duffy, U. S. Commissioner, at Prineville, Oregon, on the 20th day of November, 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses: Charlie Paxton, Cal Curtis, Alonzo Negus and George Hauger, all of Lamonta, Ore.
10-15 H. FRANK WOODCOCK, Register.

Notice for Publication.

Department of the Interior,
U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Oregon.
October 2, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that Sylvander D. McCallister of Prineville, Oregon, who on December 10, 1907, made homestead entry No. 15514, serial No. 107, for lots 6 and 7, and e $\frac{1}{2}$ s $\frac{1}{2}$ section 5, township 14 south, range 16 east, Willamette meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Warren Brown, county clerk of Crook county, Oregon, at Prineville, Oregon, on the 14th day of November, 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses: William Arnold, Fred Stuart, Samuel L. Reynolds and Thomas J. Cramer, all of Prineville, Oregon.
10-15p H. FRANK WOODCOCK, Register.

Notice for Publication.

Department of the Interior,
U. S. Land Office at Burns, Oregon.
October 7, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that Andro Hrivnak of Paulina, Oregon, who on April 27, 1911, and April 30, 1914, respectively, made homestead entries No. 05877, 07424, for s $\frac{1}{2}$ s $\frac{1}{2}$ s $\frac{1}{2}$ section 26, township 17 south, range 24 east, Willamette meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof to establish claim to the land above described before L. M. Miller, U. S. Commissioner, at her office at Paulina, Oregon, on the 20th day of November, 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses: Albert L. Simmons, Thomas H. Brennan, Thomas P. Pointer and Edward B. Clark, all of Paulina, Oregon.
10-15p Wm. FARRIS, Register.

Notice for Publication.

Department of the Interior,
U. S. Land Office at Burns, Oregon.
October 7, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that Albert L. Simmons of Paulina, Oregon, who on June 13, 1910, and April 10, 1911, respectively, made homestead entries No. 04844-05358, for s $\frac{1}{2}$ s $\frac{1}{2}$ s $\frac{1}{2}$ section 4, n $\frac{1}{2}$ n $\frac{1}{2}$ section 9, n $\frac{1}{2}$ s $\frac{1}{2}$ section 4, section 10, township 18 south, range 24 east Willamette meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before L. M. Miller, U. S. Commissioner, at her office at Paulina, Oregon, on the 20th day of November, 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses: Andro Hrivnak, Thomas H. Brennan, Thomas P. Pointer and Edward B. Clark, all of Paulina, Oregon.
10-15p Wm. FARRIS, Register.

Notice for Publication.

Department of the Interior,
U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Ore.
September 17, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that Laura A. Hill of Lamonta, Oregon, who on April 3, 1911, made homestead entry No. 08590, and on August 31, 1914, made additional homestead entry No. 013819, for e $\frac{1}{2}$ s $\frac{1}{2}$ n $\frac{1}{2}$ s $\frac{1}{2}$ section 7, n $\frac{1}{2}$ s $\frac{1}{2}$ section 8, township 13 south, range 15 east, Willamette meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Timothy E. J. Duffy, U. S. Commissioner, at Prineville, Oregon, on the 20th day of November, 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses: Charlie Paxton, Cal Curtis, Alonzo Negus and Mattie E. Gray, all of Lamonta, Oregon.
10-15 H. FRANK WOODCOCK, Register.

Notice for Publication.

Department of the Interior,
U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Ore.
October 10, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that Ira W. Wertz of Roberts, Oregon, who on March 21, 1911, made homestead entry No. 08394, and on March 18, 1914, made additional homestead entry No. 012693, for s $\frac{1}{2}$ s $\frac{1}{2}$ n $\frac{1}{2}$ s $\frac{1}{2}$ section 8, township 19 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 Warren Brown, county clerk, at Prineville, Oregon, on the 17th day of November, 1914.

Claimant names as witnesses: Henry Carlin, Edmund A. Parker, Granville H. Nye and Elam C. Faught, all of Roberts, Ore.
10-15p H. FRANK WOODCOCK, Register.

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