# WORLD'S GREATEST WAR DAY BY DAY

### THE WAR PRIMER

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT CITIES AND PLAC-ES MENTIONED IN THE WAR NEWS.

ry between Amiens and Rheims, within earshot of the fighting armies in France today, is populous and contains many of the most prosperous of the medium sized towns in France. Ten miles east of Amiens is Villors-Bretonneau, an industrial town with about 6000 inhabitants, which was the scene of one of the main engage-ments in the battle of Amiens, in which the French northern army was routed by the Germans in 1870. The route now takes one through the fertile district of Santerre. Ham, with a population of approximately 3500, stands in a marshy district 36 miles from Amiens. Its castle, now used as a barracks, has frequently been used as a state prison, and has held many of the most noted people of France. The list of those incarcerated there includes Joan of Arc, Louis of Bourbon, and Louis Napoleon. The latter, after having been a prisoner for six years, escaped in the guise of a work-

La Fere, sixteen miles further on, captured by the Germans in 1870, has one of the oldest schools of artillery in the world. It was founded in Laon, fifteen miles beyond La Fere, situated on an isolated ridge some 300 feet above the surrounding plain, forms, with La Fere Rheims a triangle of important fortresses. Napoleon tried in vain to dislodge Blucher from the town in 1814. Between Laon and Rheims

the Aisne and the Suippe are crossed: Paris, Soissons, Rheims, Charleville.—The route from Paris to Charleville by way of Soissons and Rheims, takes one through a territory rich in historical and present day interest. Six miles out from Par-is is found Le Bourget, where the Germans repulsed the French in the sanguinary struggles of 1870. Twenty miles further on, in the park of the chateau of Ermenonville, is the original tomb of Jean Jacques Rousseau, whose remains were moved to the Pantheon at Paris in 1794 Chepv-en-Valois, the ancient capital of a district which belonged from the 14th century to a younger branch of the royal family of France and with a present day population of about 7000. lies sixteen miles to the north. Viller-Cotterets, with about 6000 inhabitants, 8 1/2 miles away, was the birthplace of Alexander Dumas the Elder. A little further on is Longpont, which has a ruined abbey dating from the 12th century. Sixty-five miles from Paris, Soissons, an ancient town formerly fortified, with a population of about 15,000, is reached. Here is the Abbaye Notre Dame, now used as a parracks, founded originally in 660. In 858 it contained no fewer than 216 nuns, who possessed a valuable collection of sacred relics, including a shoe and a girdle of the Madonna. The route from Solssons to Rheims takes one up the valley of the Aisne and its tributary, the Veles. Rheims is one of the most interesting cities of France. Christianity was preached here in the 4th century. About twenty miles out of Rheims, half way to Charleville, is Rethel, an industrial town with about 7500 inhabitants, situated on a hill to the right of the Aisne. Three miles further on is Amagne, a railway junction with a large sugar factory as its principal industry. A few miles on, the road enters the wooded and mountainous district of the Ardennes, and the scenery increases in beauty. To the right is Boulzicourt, with its large powder factory, and at Mohon, another village, are large work shops. Two miles further on is Charleville, an uninteresting town, with about 20,000 in habitants and nail making. type founding and hardware goods factories.

Argonne.—A rocky, forest-clad plateau, extending along the borders of Lorraine, Germany and Champan- keeping is ge, France. It has a length of about the district.

Amiens, Laon, Rheims.—The coun- sixty-three miles, an average breadth of nineteen miles and an average al-titude of 1150 feet. There are few good roads in this district and it is hard territory through which to carry on military operations of large proportions. It lies between the valley of the Aisne on the west and the valley of the Meuse on the east, and is one of the natural bulwarks between Germany and France. are numerous forests clothing both the east and west slopes of the plateau, the chief of them being that of Argonne, extending for twenty-five miles between the Aire and the Aisne.

Ardennes.-A department France on the northeast frontier, with an area of 2028 square miles and a population exceeding 350,000. Its rivers are the Meuse and the Its agricultural products are wheat, oats, potatoes, rye and many kinds of forage. Ardennes is to France what the Blue Grass region of Kentucky is to the United States its horses are known throughout the country. Flour mills, sawmills, sugar works, distilleries and leather works are scattered over the department. Among its minor industries is the making of wooden shoes. Sedan, where the famous surrender of the French to the Germans took place, is located in Ardennes. The chief cities of the department are Mezieres, the capital, Charleville, Rocroi and Rethel.

Lyck, or Lyk.—A German town of East Prussia, ten miles from the border of Russian Poland, 112 miles southeast of Konigsberg, on a lake and river of the same name. Its population is close to 14,000. Lyck is the chief town of the region known as Masuria. A castle formerly be-longing to the Teutonic order and on an island in the Lyck lake and is now used as a prison. There are iron foundries, distilleries, breweries, tanneries, paper mills and flour

Lissa.—A town in Prussian Posen. twenty-five miles northeast of Glogau and forty-eight miles from the Russian Poland border line, population is approximately 18,000 and its manufactures are shoes, machinery, liqueurs and tobacco. During the thirty years' war the popuother refugees and Lissa became an important commercial town. It was burned in 1656 and again in

Lobau.-A town of about 12,000 population in Saxony, Germany, on the Loban water, forty miles east of Dresden and 100 miles west of Bres-It is but eight miles from the Austrian frontier. The town manuagricultural implements. factures pianofortes, sugar, machines and buttons, and has a trade in gra'n, yarn, linen and stockings. Lobau suffered severely during the Hussite war, and was deprived of its rights

Mitrovica (Hungarian; Mitrovicz; German, Mitrowitz).-A Hungarian town of Croatia-Slavonia, thirty-eigot miles north of west of Belgrade and from the Servian border on the River Save. Its population is the site of Sirmium, the chief city of Lower Pannonia under Roman rule, where the Emperor Probus (232buried and 282) was born and where the Emperor Marcus Aurelius (121-180) is said to have died. The city was sacked by the Huns in 441, and by the Turks, who destroyed all its ancient buildings, in 1396 and

Suwalki.-A town of Russian Poland, the capital of the government of the same name, sixty-five miles by rail northwest of Grondno and eighteen miles from the east Prussian border. Its population is ap-proximately 30,000. It has a trade It has a trade in timber, grain, woolen cloth and other manufactured goods. Bee keeping is one of the industries of

## English Supreme As Diplomats

HE following interview Baron Mumm was secured from the Chicago Tribune by correspondent in Berlin, Joseph Med Patterson. It gives an idea of German view of the English ill Patterson. Japanese Aims Considered.

Perhaps the Japanese have really a finer civilization than you. Personally I do not think so, but perhaps time will say they have. However, be that as it may, you in America would resist fiercely a Japanese attempt to supplant your civilization with theirs. So we have too, and we will resent the attempt to supplact in any territory now held by Germans our civilization by that of the Slavs.'

"You think we are next on the list?" I asked—"The Philippines?" "How long do you think Japan would hold her hand from you," he answered my question with another.

"If you found yourself in war against three great and two little powers? Yes, England, sowed dragons' teeth," he said, "dragons' teeth for the white skins—'Asia for the Asiatics' is written on the hearts of all the Japanese.

British Diplomacy Called Subtle Reverting to the English, he ex-timed: "You in America are accustomed to think of the English as a bluff, hearty, downright, unsubtle | pan to guard India. race, fond of sport and the open air. Well, all I can say to that is that they are certainly fond of sport and the open air. There has never been a race of diplomats their equals in shrewdness, subtlety and sleepless eye on the main chance since time began."

'Please illustrate."

with the fact that for a time at least, prior to the growth of the Japanese country, you considered usshall we say—your chief political rivals? Now you have shifted that feeling to the Japanese, and all this time you have considered England your first friend."

I said: She made herself so." "Precisely my point. She made herself so; she began to talk to your cousinship with a degree of warmth in direct ratio to your degree of strength. Because she has the only thing in the world you really need to round out your boundaries. "You Mean Canada?"

Friendship Part of Policy.

"I mean Canada. Of course I realize it is inconceivable you will ever, or at least soon, attempt to take it. But why? Because Great Britain has realized so cleverly that the only possible way in which she can defend it is by making you her friend and putting you on hon-

"Whoever her first rival has been she has combined Europe against him. She fought you when you were, she lent you aid to the effort to split your republic in the civil war, and now that you are strong and her dominions are yours for the taking she is your best friends. She sets Japan on us and uses Ja-

The English take credit to themselves for many excellent qualities, but of that quality in which they are supremely pre-eminent, diplomacy, they make little mention. They believe the seas belong to them by divine right and most of the yellow, black and brown races for exploitation. However, we shall

he concluded, "for Germany is one in its determination to live."
"If you are shut from the seas,"
I asked, "how long can you subsist on yourselves?

Subsistence Careful'y Considered. "Until the next harvest is in," he swered. "That has all been gone answered. into carefully. Our enemies who have deluded themselves into the hope we shall starve will be disapointed in that as in other things. We shall lack somewhat in tea, coffee, coco, and other tropical products, but of bread, meat, potatoes, and sugar we have ample on hand till the next harvest. like some of your cotton, though, and copper. But we have plenty of hides and leather, coal iron, petroleum, lumber, and chemicals."

"How will you finance the war?" "Within ourselves, by war taxes and internal laws. For instance, we have never had an inheritance tax. we shall, Likewise heavier excise duties on beer and tobacco. "You will make no external loans, borrow no money from abroad? "No none."

"As to war indemnity France, if you occupy Paris?"
"France chose to appeal to the god of battles." he answered. "We asked her to stay out, she chose war and now she shall have it with all its consequences.'

#### LEAD US AGAIN.

Father, our hopes are bivouacked in our hearts, Our fears and prayers are all a-wing

to Thee! Stretch out Thy holy hand, we humly ask, And lead us with Thy clear all solv-

ing light, Out of the desolate darkness of our time. As Thou didst in the bleak, black

ages gone. Give us again the sight that we may Once more set spinning all the looms

of Peace. Rekindle reason, faith, good-will on earth. Lord, Thy almighty arm alone can

quench The fire that girdles all the world Drench Thou the pyre of flesh and

bone and blood Whose glare reflects the stubborn pride of Kings And shows the fellowship of man at

end! The flow'r of sturdy nations wither And fruits of mellowed genius rot

apace In shell-swept trench of many battle fields; Babes sleep unmothered in their

cradle nests While orphaned children weep in wakeful dreams, And women robbed of father, hus

band, son, Trudge troubled through the dust clouds of the plow. Christ did not die upon the cross for

#### EUROPE IN A NUTSHELL.

Holland has 194 shipyards. Warsaw to Venice is a distance of

Berlin to Vienna is a distance of Moscow to Vienna is a distance of

1247 miles. In 1913 Sweden imported 4,502, 866 pounds of sugar. Last year France mined 40,129,419

metric tons of coal, Sweden in 1912 produced bakery goods valued at \$5,682.162. Belgium last year bought most of thethe coal exports of France.

Sweden last year produced malt liquors valued at \$19,889,079. French merchant marine in 1913 had a tonnage of 1,981,048. Austria-Hungary national debt pri-

or to war was \$3,612,389,650. European nations involved in war occupy an area of 22,982,993 square

English colonies total 13,002,321 square miles in area with a popula-tion of 389,065,035. One company controls 90 per cent

of the domestic beet sugar and sugar refining of Sweden. Colonies of France cover an area 4,776,126 square miles and con-

tain a population of 41,653,650. French mining fields cover an area of 1,383,785 acres, of which 543,639 acres have not been exploited.

### LLOYD GEORGE DECLARES HE NEVER DREAMED OF WAR

LONDON, Sept. 30.—Speaking at a meeting of his neighbors at Cric-cieth, Wales, Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd George declared that the war was quite unexpected.

He never dreamed it would occur. he said, until a few days before hostilities began. He never thought any country could be so devilish as to pretend great friendship and at the same time make elaborate arrange-ments to attack. Indeed, he thought war was so far away that he had made arrangements to spend August and September at Criccieth.

.It took fifteen years to break Napoleon, the chancellor continued. He said he did not believe it would take nearly so long to vanquish Emperor William, but long or short, England was going to see it through.

NEW ALBANIAN RULER. Son of Former Sultan Succeeds to the Throne.

LONDON, Sept. 36 .- A dispatch from Rome says that a message from Purazzo, Albania, announces that the Albanian senate has elected Prince Burhan-Eddin, son of the former Sultan, Abdul Hamid, as prince of Albania, in succession to Prince William of Wied, who left his kingdom some days ago and subsequently renounced his throne, retiring to Swit-

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