

TROUBLE BEGAN ONE YEAR AGO

(Continued from Page One.)

followed in a few hours by the announcement that a general mobilization had been ordered by the French Cabinet.

On August 2 German troops entered Luxembourg and Germany demanded free passage through Belgium to the French frontier. This was refused and two days later Great Britain dispatched to Germany an ultimatum demanding that the neutrality of Belgium be maintained. The ultimatum rejected. German forces attacked Liege. On the same day President Wilson issued a proclamation of neutrality.

The following day saw the declaration by Great Britain of a state of war with Germany, and two days later the Germans entered Liege as the French invaded southern Alsace.

Events Followed Quickly
These events were followed by an affirmation on the part of Italy for her neutrality, by an Austrian invasion of Serbia and by the sending by Japan of an ultimatum to Germany. This had to do with the German possession of Kiao-Chow of which Tsingtau was the port.

By August 17 the first British expeditionary force had completed landing in France and on that day there began a fierce battle on the Yser between the Austrian and Serbian troops. Victory was with the Serbian arms after five days of fighting and the Austrian were routed.

In the meanwhile the battle of Lorraine had opened and the German troops had entered Brussels, the Belgian capital.

A few days later, August 23, the victorious Germans entered Namur and began an attack on Mons, defended principally by the first British expeditionary force. The next day the British troops began a retreat for their position and from then on until September 12 the German troops drove through France under the leadership of General Von Kluck. Zeppelins bombarded Antwerp; the French were forced to evacuate Mulhausen; the Germans took and swept over Longwy and reached Seals, thirty miles from Paris, where the columns swung to the eastward. The French government fled to Bordeaux.

Meet the Russians

In the meanwhile German and Austrian troops had met the Russians. A victory at Kransnik was announced by the Austrian government on August 23 while on August 29 the German army under General von Hindenburg defeated another Russian force in a battle at Tannenberg, which lasted three days. Louvain was burned by the Germans on the same day that the Japanese blockade of Tsingtau was begun. The blockade was maintained more than two months Tsintau before surrendered.

Two days after the French government moved to Bordeaux the battle of the Marne was begun, a few hours before Russian troops succeeded in occupying Lemberg, the capital of Galicia.

Before the French and the British troops, the Germans in France were forced to retreat as far as the Aisne. Events of the next few days included the bombardment of Rheims by the Germans, and the sinking by a German submarine of the British cruisers, Aboukir, Crossley and Hogue. On the same day the Russian troops attacked Przemysl and took Jaroslav.

Indian Troops Land

British troops from India were landed from transports at Marseilles on September 26 and were immediately dispatched to the northward. Before their arrival at their destination the Germans had inaugurated a siege of Antwerp, which resulted in the Belgian government moving from that city to Ostend. Two days later the bombardment of Antwerp began. The Belgian government remained at Ostend for about a week and then removed to Havre, France. Forty-eight hours later the Germans captured Ostend. Meanwhile the Allied troops occupied Ypres, and a desperate battle had begun on the Yser river. German assaults upon the Allied lines between Ypres and Nieuport continued for a week and then weakened.

The Germans operating in Russia meantime had been defeated after a few days battle before Warsaw.

In Africa Egypt and Mexico broke out. These disorders were headed by the Boer leader, General de Wet, General Byers, Colonel Maritz and others.

Colonel Maritz was driven from Cape Colony. General Byers was killed at Vaal Water, and General de Wet was captured after he had been in the field for more than a month. Native troops in the African provinces belonging to Ger-

many, Great Britain and France were lined up on the borders of the respective provinces. Fighting was general.

Dreadnoughts Sunk

During the latter part of October the British dreadnought Audacious was sunk off the Irish coast; the Russians successfully attacked Lodz and Radom, driving out the invading Germans. Turkey joined the war at that juncture by naval operations in the Black Sea. Odessa was attacked.

November opened with a German naval victory over a British squadron off the coast of Chile and the Turkish warships bombarded Sebastopol. Two days later German warships ventured from their anchorage behind the naval base at Heligoland and bombarded the British coast in the vicinity of Yarmouth. On November 5, Great Britain and France declared war on Turkey and the forts guarding the entrance to the Dardanelles were bombarded by a fleet of allied English and French warships. On the north the Russians reoccupied Jaroslav after several days of ferocious fighting.

German cruisers which had been stationed in foreign waters at the opening of the war had by that time given a good account of themselves. The Emden operating in the Indian Ocean and adjacent waters overtook and sunk more than a score of mercantile ships belonging to the nations allied against Germany before she was finally run down and destroyed off Cocos Island. In the Atlantic the Karlsruhe and a number of auxiliary cruisers, performed similar duties. They too sent to the bottom more than a score of ships.

During Winter Months

On land the armies of the belligerents settled down to hold their positions for the winter months. Activities from November 11, when the German forces captured Dixmude resulted in Russian defeats at Vlodavsk, Lopno and Kutno. The battle in Flanders progressed at intervals, vigorous actions taking place and thousands of men on both sides being killed or wounded. Intrenched for the winter, the armies contented themselves principally with holding the position they had gained. In the Serbian-Austrian campaign there was considerable activity during the early winter months. The Austrians occupied Belgrade, the Serbian capital on December 2, and retained it until December 15, when, after the Serbians had captured large forces of Austrians, they were driven back into their own territory.

In East Prussia during the winter there was severe fighting, resulting in the loss of many men, dead, wounded and captured. The German armies operating in East Prussia held off and dispatched a Russian army of vast proportions, finally driving it back well into its own territory.

Flight off Chile

On the sea, a British squadron signally defeated the German squadron which was victorious off Chile. This engagement took place off the Falkland Islands. German cruisers bombarded Hartlepool and Scarborough, and the German armored cruiser Blucher was sunk in the North Sea by a section of the British fleet operating there. German submarines became especially active during the winter months, sinking many warships and merchantment.

March opened with an announcement of British reprisal measures against the Germans for the submarine warfare and the development of battle in France.

British troops in France became active, making a notable advance at Neuve Chapelle. By the end of March the Russian troops had penetrated the Dukla Pass and entered Hungary. April saw the beginning of violent assaults upon the German lines by the French east of Verdun and the Meuse. The French stormed the German position at Les Eparges and about the same time it was officially announced that the total of British casualties to that date were 139,247. By the middle of April the Russians had penetrated Hungary to a point twenty miles over the border, and the Germans had begun a successful assault upon the Allied lines near Ypres. For several weeks the armies struggled back and forth losing thousands of men, gaining ground one day and being forced to evacuate their positions the next. In Galicia during the first three days of May the German-Austrian forces broke through the Russian lines and forced a retreat. Fifty thousand prisoners, it was recited, were taken.

Made Hill Historic

Around Ypres the British forces lost ground and were finally forced to evacuate an especially strong position they had gained at an elevation designated as Hill No. 60. Almost simultaneously the Russians began a retreat from the Carpathian passes and while this was in progress the Cunard liner Lusitania, bound from New York to Liverpool was sent to the bottom by a torpedo fired by a German submarine. Approximately 1,200 lives were lost in the disaster.

The loss of Americans in the Lusitania and other vessels which were victims of Germany's submarine war-

fare resulted in President Wilson protesting against a continuance of such tactics.

On May 23, Italy declared war on Austria-Hungary after having denounced early in the month the Triple Alliance Treaty. The declaration of war was quickly followed by raids upon the Italian coast cities by Austrian aeroplanes. The Italian army struck across the border into Austria with Triest and Trent as objectives.

During all this time the Allied warships in the Dardanelles had been keeping up practically a continuous bombardment of the short forts. Numerous warships of different types were sunk. Transports were hurried to the scene and troops were landed. On June 3 the Austrian-German forces reoccupied Przemysl.

During June the Serbians inaugurated a campaign to secure a seaport on the Adriatic. Troops were sent across the border into Albania, with the seaport of Durazzo as an objective. Montenegro also dispatched troops to the front.

More recent events which are familiar occurred. The notes passed between Germany and United States without the matter of the sinking of the Lusitania being settled. The Austro-German armies succeeding in recapturing Lemberg, the capital of Galicia, and apparently are starting for Warsaw. The Russians were defeated along a long battle front and are being held back. Little progress was made by either side during July between the allies and the Germans on the western front. Italy entered the war and put an army in the field which was allowed to invade Austria with but little check at first. The Dardanelles has not yet fallen and heavy fighting has taken place in that locality.

In this condition affairs in Europe are found on the anniversary of the event which started the great war.

TRAVEL IS CHEAP

MACHINE SETS NEW RECORD FOR CURRY TRAVELING

Charles Hall Drives 191 Miles Over Mountain Roads on 11 Gallons of "Juice"—Party Returns

An auto trip into Curry county at this time of year is one of the seven wonders of the world, according to Charles Hall, J. E. Montgomery and Claude Thompson who returned from a four days trip last evening. They left Thursday morning and went as far as Gold Beach, combining business with pleasure.

Some parts of the road they found exceptionally good and much better than they had expected, said Mr. Hall this morning. On the return they believe their machine made a new record as it traveled for approximately 191 miles on 11 gallons of gasoline, an average of about 17 miles to the gallon.

Time and again the telephone line to Gold Beach goes soaring on the wings of a dynamite blast, said Mr. Hall, this being occasioned by the work of the road crews who are now making improvements in the highways.

Such tactics, he said, result in good roads and poor telephone service. As soon as the crews are completed with their work Mr. Hall is intending to send some wiremen down along the line as far as Gold Beach for the purpose of bettering the service.

Find Old Relic

At Corbin James Montgomery found a telephone card of more than 10 years ago that he treasures as a relic. The card contained all the subscribers in Coos, Curry and Douglas counties, the lines then belonging to the Pacific States and the Sunset Telephone companies. He said the card was hanging up and was still at Corbin when they arrived.

L. R. Robertson was then local manager and Mrs. Ida Patterson, agent at North Bend. Bandon had only three telephones at that time and there were less than half a dozen in Curry county.

July 4 In Ante-prohibition Days.

One of the earliest genuine Fourth of July celebrations ever recorded—that at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, in 1790—is chronicled by Christopher Marshall in his diary of the American Revolution. It is a graphic sketch, if not a lovely one:

"July 4: Commencement began at Philadelphia College this forenoon, at which many attended. * * * This being the anniversary of our freedom from English bondage, sundry vessels saluted the town. * * * The company of Artillery and the Invaders' Regiment marched to the State House, where the Congress, President of the State and Council with a number of officers attended; bell-ringing, guns firing till the evening, and until numbers were so drunk as to reel home."

It was a wonder any Independence hall was left. Perhaps on account of that very tendency to irresponsible drunkenness and equally irresponsible ruffianism the more intelligent classes refrained from encouraging celebrations at the Fourth at the statehouse.

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Log Rolling for Championship of Oregon, Tug of War, Greased Pig, Greased Pole, Foot Races, Tub Races, Swimming Races, Etc.

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BIG PROGRAM ON THE THIRD

Log Rolling for Championship of Oregon, Tug of War, Greased Pig, Greased Pole, Foot Races, Tub Races, Swimming Races, Etc.

BOXING MATCH

JACK SHERRY, weight 170, Champion of Coos County, vs. JIM DEKOY, weight 165, Champion of Oklahoma

THIS IS ALL FREE! Everybody, Come and Enjoy Yourselves!
(Signed) Celebration Committee

BUCK AGGRAVATES

Follows in Road Ahead of Machine and Result is Damage to Trigger Finger of Al Jensen

Coming down the hill into Corbin from Gold Beach two nights ago, according to Al Jensen who was in his machine with Henry Huggins, a spike tailed buck trotted down the road ahead of them, within easy shooting distance. The animal investigated the strangers thoroughly and then trotted leisurely ahead of the auto taking his time before scampering off into the brush.

Al Jensen says that the result was a serious damage to his trigger finger. The men went as far south as Gold Beach combining business with pleasure. At several streams they fished and hooked some good sized trout and Thursday night they stayed at Corbin where they met Charles Hall, J. E. Montgomery and Claude Thompson on their way down to Gold Beach.

The roads were in fairly good shape, the autoists say, though in spots they found the going rather hard. There was little rain on the trip.

NOTICE
All those wishing Fourth of July Concessions should see me immediately and get locations as they are going fast.

F. G. HORTON,
Chairman Concession Committee

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