

## COUNT VON MOLTKE



Count Von Moltke, chief of staff of the German army, who will direct the German forces in the European war.

### BRIEF WAR NEWS

Switzerland gives the powers to understand she will resist invasion of her territory.

Belgian authorities arrested 600 Germans supposed to be spies, and 100 are said to have been shot.

Detachments of the famous Turcos or native troops from the French colony of Algeria penetrated Upper Alsace.

Austria, England, Russia and France acknowledge President Wilson's mediation offer, but the acknowledgments went no farther.

The German troops inundated the valley of the Sella, hoping by this means to stop the advance of the French, but the quantity of water was not sufficient and the French troops were able to continue their march.

In the capture of Mulhausen, the French seized a great aeroplane factory, operated by a noted German manufacturer.

Cholera is reported to have broken out among Austrian and Servian soldiers.

Arthur M. Huntington, president of American Geographical Society, and his wife were held as spies at Nuremberg.

The German cruiser Augsburg was reported sunk by Russian torpedo-boat in Baltic Sea, after bombarding Libau.

Many Czech soldiers in the Austrian army were shot for refusing to fight Slavs.

The Belgian government seized 34 German steamers and two sailing ships in port at Antwerp.

Austrian troops having been withdrawn from the Servian frontier, Servia began an invasion of Austria.

Hundreds of American school teachers were marooned abroad. It was predicted that the opening of a number of eastern schools would have to be postponed as a result.

Despite strong pressure by Germany and Austria, Italy remained neutral. It was believed Germany withheld a declaration of war only because it still hoped to win Italy over.

Norway and Sweden have exchanged obligatory assurances with the view of preventing hostile measures being taken by either against the other because of the war.

The secretary of agriculture introduced a bill into the house of commons giving the British government power to seize all foodstuffs. The bill passed through all its stages.

German Charge d'Affaires tells Secretary Bryan reports emanating from London and Paris put Kaiser in wrong light; alleges Britain wanted to tie up Germany, and make her fleet useless and otherwise sought to humiliate the German emperor.

The German reservists here apparently have despaired of getting back to the Fatherland. There are 55,000 stranded in New York. They were notified to return to their homes until further notice. Similar instructions were given to 10,000 Austrians and several hundred Dutch reservists.

The long list of captures of German merchantmen appearing every day are evidence of the exercise of sea pressure. Nothing in the shape of food can enter Germany by sea. Her aboard supplies of every kind are stopped. The cessation of her trade and commerce and the consequent scarcity will presently have an influence upon her population generally and also upon her provisioning of her huge military forces.

## BELGIAN RESISTANCE IS FEATURE OF WAR

### Stubbornly Oppose and Block Advance of German Army on France.

London.—A remarkable and unexpected feature of the opening days of the great European war was the stubborn resistance offered by the Belgians of Liege to the German advance through Belgium.

Though the city has been occupied by the Germans, it held out heroically for days against the wave of German invasion which shattered itself against the forts held by the brave Third Division and the Fifteenth mixed brigade, commanded by General Leman.

The initial loss sustained by the German invaders is the most serious encountered by any army in modern times.

The great Prussian assault on Fort Boncelles ended in a terrible slaughter, storming infantry melting away before the machine guns of the defenders.

During the German night attack on Liege they were received with a terrible fire from the head of the street as well as the houses on either side. Women and children carried ammunition for the defenders.

The Belgians fell on them like furies, soldiers and civilians alike using knives, revolvers and rifles, and women and children and graybeards taking part, many of the women pouring boiling water from the windows on the charging Germans in the narrow streets below.

While both combatants claim victory at Liege, military experts here interpret the rather conflicting dispatches to mean that the German forces have broken through the Belgian defenses at Liege, taken the city and started toward Namur, where the next big battle of the seven nations' European war is expected.

Apart from Liege, the fighting of the first week, when resolved to the proper perspective, eventually, doubtless, will be considered insignificant. One of the most important developments in the eyes of experts, is the general testimony that the German infantry formation is obsolete and ineffective against weapons of today, and means an enormous slaughter if retained.

## GERMANS ADVANCE THROUGH BELGIUM

Brussels.—The German army is being detached from its position before Liege and is advancing through the heart of Belgium. The main body of the German cavalry is engaged in a forward movement all along the front of the allied armies.

An official report says communication has been restored with Landen, a village in the province of Liege, seven miles southeast of Tirlemont. The Belgians blew up several bridges at their front in that vicinity, which gave rise to the report of an artillery engagement. No news has arrived showing that such an action took place.

A German aeroplane flew over Brussels at a height of 2000 feet. Civic guards fired several shots at the airship, but they fell short.

There is no fear regarding the food supply of Belgium.

An earlier dispatch from Brussels said that German troops had seized the station at Landen, a short distance west of Liege, and, after driving out the railway employees, burned the building.

## KAISER AVOIDED SACRIFICE

### Germans Confident Fortifications Will Fall Before Siege Guns.

London.—The correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph company at Rome says a dispatch from Berlin gives an official statement by General Von Stein regarding the siege of Liege.

The German commander denies the loss of 20,000 men, but does not give his losses. He says that only a small number of German troops were engaged in order to mask the movements of the bulk of the army. The enemy's advance attacking force, he says, was completely annihilated, and

while admitting that the forts remain intact, explains this by saying: "The emperor did not wish to sacrifice life unnecessarily, but as soon as the heavy artillery arrives the forts will be taken without the loss of a man."

General Von Stein admits the capture of the forts is a difficult problem because of the unfavorable ground about them, and further because the population of the town, including the women, shot at the German troops from behind, firing indiscriminately, hitting the surgeons and the wounded.

### Allow Departure of Unarmed Reserves

Washington.—European warring nations were informed by government officials that the United States will not interfere with the departure of reservists unless they were organized and armed in this country.

### England Accepts Flour.

Ottawa, Ont.—The Canadian government has offered the imperial authorities 1,000,000 bags of flour as a gift for the use of the British people, and the offer has been accepted.

## 10-YEAR WAR PREDICTED

### Rev. S. R. Hawkins Also Fears United States May Be Involved.

That the present war is unjustifiable and was caused by greed and selfishness on the part of the nations involved, excepting Belgium and Serbia, and that will suffer fearful consequences, was declared Sunday by Rev. S. R. Hawkins in his sermon on "War, Its Uses and Abuses," in the Central Christian Church.

The preacher referred to the present war as the most significant of modern times, and said he would not be surprised to see the United States become involved. He pointed out the rightful use of war, justified by the Scriptures, among which was national self-preservation and war declared to save a weaker nation, such as the conflict the United States waged against Spain to save Cuba.

"This war period," declared the clergyman, "will not be over in less than ten years, and before its ending we shall have a new heaven and a new earth, comparatively speaking. It is going to result in man realizing the hopelessness of depending on carnal weapons. Since the earliest dawn of human history God never permitted a nation to go unpunished after making war upon his word and upon his people.

"None of us today can tell where this war will end. I believe it may last ten years, in some form, and I shall not be surprised to see the United States involved. Even some of the young men present in this congregation may die upon the battlefield."

Within two days after the kaiser's declaration of war against Belgium, 40,000 German soldiers were on the march into the little nation from Hanover. They went by foot and train and with the result that they gathered, August 5, for attack on Liege. In the first day's fighting they were repulsed, and according to accounts from Belgian sources, they lost 8000. The battle was renewed August 6 with Crown Prince Frederick William himself in charge of about 100,000 troops. The Belgians under King Albert held them off for a long time awaiting the arrival of 80,000 French troops being hurried to the scene.

The battle took place some miles from the scene of Waterloo, 100 years ago. Inasmuch as it came at the beginning and not the end of a war it did not promise to be so decisive.

M. L. Thompson, Josh Talbott and W. T. Grier autoed to Portland Tuesday to attend Buyers Week.

## News From Various Parts Of The Country

### Interesting News Clipped From Exchanges and Gathered From Other Sources

## BOY OF 13 IS HERO

### Ernest O'Bryan Makes Daring Rescue at Seaview.

## PONY URGED INTO OCEAN

### While Older Bathers Look on Helplessly, Youngster Carries William Wells Abbott to Safety in Unconscious Condition.

Seaview, Wash., Aug. 9.—One of the finest pieces of individual heroism ever witnessed on North Beach was enacted here today, when Ernest O'Bryan, 13-year-old son of Harvey O'Bryan of Portland, rescued William Wells Abbott, also of Portland, from drowning in the Pacific Ocean. Abbott swam out beyond the breakers and was unable to return.

Ernest O'Bryan was riding his pony, Dixie, along the beach when he saw Abbott making a desperate struggle far out in the breakers. He lashed the cayuse into the foaming surf, out among the combers and beyond the bathers who were afraid to venture the rescue. When Dixie refused to go further into the treacherous undertow, young O'Bryan threw himself over its head and swam to where Abbott had gone down. He found the unconscious man being steadily seaward, secured a grip on his bathing suit and in a few minutes hauled the uncon-

scious bather to shore.

As soon as he landed Ernest left those on the beach to carry the apparently dead man to the nearby cottage of Mrs. T. C. Elliott, of Walla Walla, while he galloped to the cottage of Dr. R. J. Marsh, of Portland. Dr. Marsh raced to the Elliott cottage, and after an hour's hard work, with hypodermics and restoratives, Abbott regained consciousness.

Mr. Abbott is Northwest general agent for the Continental Life Insurance Company, of Salt Lake City, and lives at the Hotel Benson. Young O'Bryan, who attends the Ladd School, lives with his parents at 208 Sixteenth street.

When the Potter train pulled out tonight, the 13-year-old hero, who had faced almost certain death taking a chance which a score of experienced swimmers refused, was shouldered by the crowd.

## State Fire Wardens Employed in Polk County

Bird, Walter	Dallas
Middleton, Jas.	"
Harris, J. R.	"
Condon, J. L.	Airlie, Rfd
Dimick, Nollie	Black Rock
Kimes, Ray	"
Durell, Chas.	Independence
Floria, Joseph	Falla City
Hardesty, Chas.	"
Kimmell, Samuel	"
Lee, Wm. F.	"
Teal, Albert	"
Turnbull, Thomas	Buell
Vallier, F. E.	Rickreall
Teats, Bert	Hoskins

## Fifty Families In Fire Zone

### Dense Smoke Adds to Danger in Mohawk Valley.

## THREE FIRES BURNING.

### Possibility of Flames Sweeping Down on Camp Without Notice Is Alarming as Nothing Can Be Seen Mile Away.

Eugene, Or., Aug. 12.—Fifty families in logging camps on the Upper Mohawk River are living in a state of fear of being cut off from escape by forest fires. The entire Mohawk Valley is filled with smoke and objects a mile distant are swallowed up by the dense blanket that prevents all chance of detection of fire before its spread across the narrow valley, where it might wipe out the camps as it did the town of Wendling and the camps several years ago.

A report was received at Wendling that fire had started between Wendling and the camps 10 miles above. As yet it has not been verified.

The smoke which fills the valley is caused by three fires. One at Mabel, which has been burning for two weeks in old slashings and covering 200 acres, assumed serious proportions this morning and a force of men was rushed from Marcola. The fire at Donna, which has been burning for a week, is advancing slowly, despite the efforts of a large force of patrolmen. The third fire is small as yet.

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