

# SHERMAN COUNTY OBSERVER

Dr. Hist. Soc. 207 2d st.

Established 1887.

Moro, Sherman County, Oregon, Friday, August 21, 1914.

Five Cents

KING



King Albert, of Belgium, who is in personal command of the Belgian troops opposing the Germans.

## HIGH PRICES NOT JUSTIFIED

Reports indicate increases in cost of food are not warranted.

Washington.—Preliminary reports received from district attorneys and special agents of the department of justice all state that undue high food prices are unwarranted.

Reports are pouring into the department from all over the United States. These, without exception, hold that preliminary investigation finds no basis whatever for extortionate prices. Encouraged by the early reports, the entire corps of special agents of the department is on the trail of the food speculators. It is stated that a number of cases have been found actionable and that prompt prosecutions will be instituted by the various district attorneys. Retailers, wholesalers, jobbers and commission men are all coming under the government probe.

## INSANE NEGRO KILLS SIX PERSONS

Madison, Wis.—Julian Carlton, the insane negro chef, who slew Mrs. Mammah Berthwick-Cheney and five other persons, and injured three more near Spring Green at the bungalow of Mrs. Berthwick-Cheney and Frank Lloyd Wright, a Chicago architect, was captured late by a posse and lodged in the Dodgeville, Wis., jail. The negro attempted to commit suicide by swallowing carbolic acid, but antidotes restored him.

## REBELS ENTER THE MEXICAN CAPITAL

Mexico City.—The national capital is in the hands of the constitutionalists. In accordance with a prearranged plan, General Obregon marched in with his army and took peaceful possession of the city Saturday. The citizens greeted him and his soldiers with cheers. The evacuation by the federalists was completed Saturday and constitutionalist troops are now quartered in the barracks which the government soldiers recently occupied. General Carranza, with the main body of the army, entered the city Sunday. With the resignation of the military governor of the states of Chihuahua, Vera Cruz, Tabasco, Campeche and Yucatan, the last vestige of the old regime disappeared.

For the first time in months American flags flew beside the Mexican colors. General Obregon caused to be posted throughout the city a decree threatening the immediate execution of an officer or an enlisted man who disturbed public order.

## OHIO WILL VOTE ON SUFFRAGE

Cleveland, Ohio.—That the voters of Ohio will be given the opportunity to vote on a woman suffrage amendment at the general elections on November 3, was made certain when petitions with more than 200,000 names were placed on file with the secretary of state.

Awaits Regular Mexican Election. Washington.—President Wilson, it was learned authoritatively, has decided not to recognize the constitutional government of Mexico until a regular election is held.

## THE MARKETS

Portland.  
Wheat—Club, 85c; bluestem, 85c; red Russian, 85c.  
Hay—Timothy, \$16; alfalfa, \$12.  
Butter—Creamery, 32c.  
Eggs—Ranch, 23c.  
Seattle.  
Wheat—Bluestem, 92c; club, 86c; red Russian, 85c.  
Hay—Timothy, \$17 per ton; alfalfa, \$14 per ton.  
Butter—Creamery, 31c.  
Eggs—30c.

## ONE-HALF THE WORLD AT WAR

Statistician's Figures Give an Idea What That Means.

## A PARADE 3,037 MILES LONG

Would Extend From New York to San Francisco—Little Room on Manhattan Island, 21 1/2 Square Miles, Were 25,000,000 Men Placed There—Need 50,000,000 Pounds of Food Daily.

With approximately 20,000,000 men under arms in Europe, representing nations the areas of whose countries exceed one-half of the area of the globe, statisticians are figuring out various complex yet interesting conditions which the mobilization of so vast a body of men in time of war necessarily creates. The war now in progress being one of the greatest in history, it follows naturally that in comparison with the data of the past the present computations rise to heights beyond the comprehension of the average person. After making various calculations, based upon facts and figures connected with the current war, a statistician said to the New York Herald that if the armies of Germany, France, Austria, Russia, England, Serbia, Montenegro, Belgium and Italy, numbering 20,000,000 men, were to be deposited upon the island of Manhattan there would be little room for the millions now occupying that island.

"Manhattan has an area of 21 1/2 square miles," he said. "This represents roughly, based upon an area of twenty-two square miles, 505,524,800 square feet of territory. Allowing a space of four square feet for each soldier, the European armies now in the field would take up every inch of Manhattan from the Battery to a point beyond One Hundred and Fiftieth Street.

"Should they lie at full length, allowing six feet for each man, the line of sleeping soldiers would extend a distance of 129,000,000 feet, or 22,728 miles. Such a line of human beings would almost encircle the globe."

The statistician said further that the transportation of such an army of men across the Atlantic would require 555 steamships the size of the Vaterland. The ordinary man of sound appetite consumes about two and one-half pounds of food every day, so that the men under arms in Europe consume 50,000,000,000 pounds, or 25,000,000 tons daily.

The clothing for 20,000,000 men, allowing three yards for each man's uniform, would represent 60,000,000 yards of cloth. Sewed end for end together this strip of cloth would cover a distance of 34,000 miles, or one and one-half times the circumference of the earth. The buttons for these uniforms would weigh about 2,000 tons.

Need 15,000 Tons a Day. Each soldier consumes about one and one-half pounds of meat a day, provided it is apportioned on this liberal basis by the various commissary departments of the respective armies. This would mean the consumption of 30,000,000 pounds, or 15,000 tons. To supply this food more than 25,000 cattle would be required. The hides so obtained would, if converted into shoes for this vast army, provide shoes for fewer than 500,000 men for one year. And shoes for 20,000,000 would take more cattle than could be housed in the stockyards in Chicago if they were twenty times as big as their present size.

"To realize what a tremendous spectacle, 20,000,000 men would make if they were to parade," said the statistician. "A regiment of 1,000 troops marching four abreast occupies a space ten feet wide and 1,000 feet in length. Twenty million men marching in the same order would cover a line of march 3,337 miles in length. If the men marched four feet apart, this distance would be doubled, and at six feet it would be tripled. Just fancy a parade reaching from New York to San Francisco, the head of the line counter-marching and reaching Ogden, Utah, on its return before the last men are in motion at New York."

"All parades ever held in the world would be insignificant in size compared with the monster procession."

## WILHELM FETTERED ROYAL FOES

Czar and King George Dined With the Kaiser Year Ago.

Thirteen months ago, says Karl H. von Wiegand in a Berlin dispatch to the New York Sun, I sat in the Royal Opera House near the Kaiser's box, in which the emperor had a party of his guests. Close by his side was King George of England. And thirteen months before that I was at the royal palace at the betrothal ceremony of the Kaiser's daughter, Princess Victoria Luise. On that occasion the principal guests were King George and Czar Nicholas.

Now, on the anniversary of the first battle of the Franco-Prussian war, in the self same palace, the Kaiser opened the extraordinary session of the Reichstag in order to appeal to the German people, through a popular assemblage, for a united support of his action involving the federation in a war against one of the Kaiser's most distinguished guests. And now the other guest has declared war.

## ULTIMATUM SENT BY JAPAN TO GERMANY

Demands Withdrawal of German Warships From Orient and Evacuation of Kiau-Chau.

Tokyo.—Japan sent an ultimatum to Germany Saturday night at 8 o'clock, demanding the withdrawal of German warships from the orient and the evacuation of Kiau-Chau and giving Germany until Sunday, August 23, to comply with the demand. Otherwise, the ultimatum states, Japan will take action.

The general expectation here is that the ultimatum will be followed by war. Inspired utterances express regret at the inability to maintain neutrality, and say that Great Britain, the ally of Japan, is compelled to defend herself against the aggressions of Germany. Moreover, it is pointed out that Germany is making preparations day and night at Kiau-Chau, where it is storing provisions, while its warships are scouring the seas of eastern Asia to the great detriment of commerce, and that its converted cruisers are seizing English merchant vessels. Such actions, it is argued, are directly calculated to disturb the peace of eastern Asia and, accordingly, after full and frank communication with Great Britain, Japan has found herself compelled to send an ultimatum to Germany.

## AGGRESSIVE MOVE BEGUN

French Offensive Movement Started Along the Line From Sarrebroug.

Paris.—Official dispatches announce that the French offensive movement began in great force along the line from Sarrebroug, on the Franco-German frontier to Luneville, in the department of Muerthe-et-Moselle.

Blamont, 17 miles east of Luneville, Clercy, still further east, and Avricourt, occupied by a Bavarian army corps, were stormed by our troops, the announcement continues.

"The Germans are in full retreat, having left many dead, wounded and prisoners. The French continue to advance to upper Vosges, the Germans giving way before them. In upper Alsace we have retaken Thann. Prisoners affirm that General von Deimling, commanding the Fifteenth army corps at Thann, was wounded.

## ALIENS HERE FREE OF FOREIGN YOKES

Washington.—In response to many inquiries from foreign-born residents of the United States in all parts of the country, Secretary Bryan announced that "the United States is not a party to any treaties under which persons of foreign origin residing in this country may be compelled to return to their country of origin for military service, nor is there any way in which persons may be forced into foreign armies against their wills as long as they remain in the United States."

## JAPAN ASSURES U. S. OF FRIENDLY ATTITUDE

Washington.—The Japanese ambassador, Baron Chinda, delivered to Secretary Bryan the written announcement of Japan, that an ultimatum had been addressed to Germany requesting the latter's withdrawal from her field of activity in China.

At the same time she communicated the assurances of Japan to the United States that the utmost endeavor would be exercised to safeguard the interests of this country and all others not immediately concerned in the present operations.

The ambassador presented a communication concerning Japan's purposes of maintaining the territorial integrity of the Chinese republic by restoring to her the territory of Kiau-Chau, originally taken from China by Germany as an act of reprisal for the killing of German missionaries.

The United States, it became known after Baron Chinda's call on Mr. Bryan, does not intend to be drawn in any way into the controversy, regarding it as a matter purely between Germany and Japan. The American government considers satisfactory the promise of Japan of "eventual restoration to China" of the territory of Kiau-Chau.

Invading Uhlans Suffer Great Loss. Antwerp.—Stories were published here of the frightful losses the German Uhlans, the Kaiser's finest cavalry, have sustained since they invaded Belgium. Of 5,000 of them who took part in the battle of Haelen it was declared only 1,000 escaped alive and unhurt.

Japanese Cruiser to Follow Leipzig. San Diego, Cal.—Under orders to follow the German cruiser Leipzig, the Japanese cruiser Idzumi left the harbor here with decks cleared for action. Captain Moriyama, commander of the Japanese warship, made no secret of his orders.

## A TRUE BENEFACTOR.

Oh, Christopher Columbus we are much obliged to you for keeping up the courage of your disheartened crew. And even now a duty of apology remains for the way that people treated you and threw you into chains.

Our first discoverer they say was quite another chap. Anyway you are the man who put us on the map. We've grasped the opportunities that were presented here. And now it is you, who, a happy little hemisphere.

Oh, Christopher Columbus when the awful storms of the sea, including even Green's, washed you away in the years so far away. It's thanks to them that now we have a peaceful place to stay.

## ALL SWITZERLAND AS A RED CROSS HOSPITAL CAMP

Disabled Fighters of Every Army Engaged Would Be Cared For.

The evening journal La Sera of Rome has received a message from Bern stating that the federal council has proposed a guarantee of neutrality and has offered to convert the whole of Switzerland into a colossal Red Cross hospital camp for the reception of the wounded, irrespective of nationality.

Surgery and medicine did not come into use on the battlefield before the last decade of the eighteenth century. Before that time wounded soldiers were either carried to the rear by their comrades or left unattended to die near the front. Surgical assistance did not reach the battlefield until the day after the engagement or even later, and for many of the wounded it was then too late.

In 1792 Baron Dominique Jean Larrey of the French army introduced his system of "ambulances volantes" or flying field hospitals, capable of moving rapidly from place to place. They gave primary surgical treatment and removed the wounded quickly from the field. Napoleon warmly supported Larrey, and the system soon was brought to a high state of efficiency in the grand army.

The founder of the Red Cross society was Jean Henri Dunant, a philanthropic citizen of Geneva, Switzerland. On June 14, 1859, he chanced to be present at the battle of Solferino and was an eyewitness to the vast amount of unnecessary suffering that resulted from the inability of the regular surgical corps to care for the thousands of wounded who lay upon the field.

Three years later he published a book describing the horrors of war and proposing volunteer societies to supplement the military surgical corps.

After the publication of his book an agitation began which resulted in calling an international conference at Geneva in 1863. In October of that year the Geneva convention was signed, which neutralized the surgical corps of hostile armies and volunteer societies caring for the wounded. The Geneva flag (the Red Cross) was adopted as the symbol for the International Red Cross society. Geneva has been since that time the headquarters of the International Red Cross society.

## PORTABLE WAR CREMATORS.

Germans to Burn Dead on Field, Physician Hears.

Portable incinerators to be used for the cremation of the dead on the battlefield are to be used by the German army in the present war, according to advice received by Dr. Hugo Eriksen of Detroit, president of the Cremation Society of America.

"Cremation as practiced in the conflicts of the past has been of the crudest possible description," said Dr. Eriksen. "The general staff of the German army, however, has adopted a portable cremator that will be used on the battlefield and is capable of incinerating twenty-five bodies an hour. The ash, whenever possible, will be returned to Germany for burial."

## "MORATORIUM."

The European war has introduced a new word into the United States. News dispatches announce that a "moratorium" has been declared in England and France. A New York bond house received a cable message from its London correspondent, which ended up "moratorium expected." The message was not in the code. The cable clerk consulted his code book and discovered that "moratorium" was the symbol for "we draw on you for \$7,000."

General von Eimlich, commanding the German forces in Belgium, served as a lieutenant in the Franco-Prussian war forty-four years ago.

The king and queen of England had ordered that their chefs shall serve only the simplest foods on the royal table.

## WAR SNAPSHOTS.

The Kaiser has revived the Order of the Iron Cross, to be awarded for valor in this war.

## HAVOC AT LIEGE SICKENING SIGHT

Horrors of Modern War Are Vividly Described.

## MEN MOWED DOWN IN HEAPS

Mutilation Worse Than Killing Outright—Refugees Tell of Advancing Into the Jaws of Death Until It Was Easier Possibility to Go Further. Fine Heroism of Women.

Count Ehrenberg, correspondent of the New York Tribune and the London Standard, has sent a story to those papers of the attack at Liege from the invaders' point of view. Details of the terrible scenes enacted chilled even the hearts of the soldiers. The count quotes his informant, a German soldier, as follows:

"I took part in the earlier attacks on the Belgians defending Liege, and though I am not a coward the sights I saw and the wholesale slaughter of our men filled me with dread. Again and again we advanced, always in close formation, lying and shooting at an elevation given us by officers, running forward and dropping again on our stomachs, continuing to fire and advancing once more, always nearer and nearer to the lines of our enemy.

"As we pressed forward our ranks became thinner and thinner. Shells burst among us, killing and wounding and such wounds were far worse than death itself, while the rifle fire of the Belgians mowed down our men in doz- es, scores, hundreds.

Words Fail to Describe Horrors. "Have you ever been under fire, even pushed forward against the invisible enemy, with comrades dropping either dead or mutilated all around you? Ever seen the effect of modern artillery aimed off masses of human beings? Ever seen heaps of dead and heaps of wounded all mixed together? Ever heard the cries of fallen soldiers as they were obliged to leave the battle? Ever seen the sight of a man being ferried in order to continue the battle? If not you cannot imagine what we suffered through at Liege. Some of our attacks were by day and others by night.

"Our officers, reckless in their bravery, led us, urged us, encouraged us, to throw away our lives. I think there was much unnecessary bloodshed. We marched straight at the enemy's lines and toward the mouths of hostile artillery as if on an open plain in a field of sham opponents. It was magnificent, but not war, as war should be conducted in this age with more destructive weapons.

"If there were moments when we broke and ran it was because a further advance into the jaws of death was a sheer impossibility. After the first assault, with their disastrous endings, there was a lull in the fighting. Deep depression followed the buoyant enthusiasm spread through all the ranks and retarded success, yet with relentless discipline we were required to hurl ourselves repeatedly at lines which seemed unbreachable.

## Fresh Troops to Slaughter.

"Then, when only a fraction of our regiment survived, we moved to a different part of the battlefield, while fresh troops were brought up to go through the same course of action. It was common talk among our men that hundreds of wounded were left for hours without any kind of adequate attention, for the simple reason it was impossible to reach them without at most certain death.

"Their sufferings were heartrending beyond the powers of description, and there were sights and sounds that even amid the din of battle shook our nerves and struck terror to our hearts. The bravest of men may well be full of fear on a modern battlefield."

The German who told this tale of war, says the correspondent, was well educated and a conscript from a middle class family. His companions had similar things to relate.

The wholesale cremation of bodies of German soldiers killed in the fighting before Liege also was described by the German fugitives who have crossed the frontier into Holland during the fearful carnage around the forts of Liege the Germans collected their dead and piled them in heaps of twenty or thirty each.

Women Repulse Uhlans. As illustrating the bravery with which the Belgians resisted invasion of their territory, details have been received of the defense of Herstal, a village just outside of Liege, by women workers in the Belgian national armory factory.

The men were away fighting in the army, and the women entered into a compact to defend to the death the factory. They armed themselves with revolvers and other weapons, with which they repulsed several charges of the Uhlans.

When their ammunition was exhausted the women barricaded themselves in the factory houses, from which they poured boiling water on the German soldiers. It is declared that 2,500 Germans were disabled by wounds and scalds. Children and old men shared in the defense.

## GERMANS MOVE ON CAPITAL OF BELGIUM

Belgian Seat of Government Is Hastily Removed From Brussels to Antwerp.

London.—A Reuter dispatch from Brussels says: "The seat of government has been moved to Antwerp. Measures have been taken for the defense of Brussels because of the approach of German cavalry."

The Belgian ministers of war, finance and foreign affairs and the French and Russian ministers to Belgium have left Brussels for Antwerp. Fleeting with their right at Diest and diverting to some extent the attention of the Belgian field army centered on Louvain, the German were reported as marching directly on Brussels by way of Huy and Jodoigne. This raiding force is believed to consist mainly of cavalry and artillery, including the much-feared motor quick-firing.

Trenches are being thrown up feverishly in the environs of the city, while exhortations in large, black type are being placarded right and left, calling on the inhabitants for their own sakes not to engage in any hostile acts in the event of German occupation.

On the line of battle in Belgium, Germany and France, despite the repeated repulses which they have suffered, the German battalions continue to move forward for a decisive encounter. The invaders are sweeping along the valley of the Meuse, south of Namur and have reached Dinant, where part of a strong French force, which is established behind that town, took the offensive and defeated them.

Italy Defies Austria. "Rome.—There was much public excitement over the news that the government had defied Austria, refusing to permit the passage of Austrian troops through Italian territory on their way to Alsace."

Would Have Refugee Ships Neutral. Washington.—A proposal has been made by this government to the powers of all nations regard as neutral those ships "chartered for the sole purpose of repatriating" citizens who are now stranded in Europe.

Hamburg American Vessels For Sale. New York.—The Hamburg American line issued a statement, saying that it had under consideration offers to purchase some of its steamships in American waters, valued at \$20,000,000.

## PROMISE POLAND AUTONOMY

Russia Promises Religious Freedom and Restoration of Polish Tongue.

St. Petersburg.—The czar has issued a proclamation confirming the Grand Duke Nicholas' promise to restore the ancient kingdom of Poland, if the Russian, German and Austrian Poles would stand by Russia in the present war. Polish autonomy would be re-established, the czar guaranteed, and all former principalities would be reunited under a lieutenant governor to be named by himself.

The people, he added, would be granted territorial integrity, local autonomy, religious freedom and would be unhampered in the use of the Polish tongue.

French Sink Two Austrian Warships. London.—A dispatch from Nish, Serbia, says: "A naval battle between French and Austrian warships began off Budua, Austria, in the Adriatic, at 9 o'clock Sunday. The French squadron, coming from the southwest, attacked the Austrian warships. Two Austrian ironclads were sunk, one was set on fire and a fourth fled northward toward Cattaro. The fight lasted more than an hour."

## Foreign Loans Frowned On.

Washington.—The United States government announced itself as opposed to the floating of loans in this country for the benefit of any of the warring nations of Europe.

## PANAMA CANAL IS OPEN

Vessels of Warring Nations Must Pass Without Halting.

Washington.—With the passage through the Panama canal of the war department steamship Ancon, the great waterway becomes "free and open to the vessels of commerce and war of all nations on terms of entire equality," in accordance with the provisions of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

Vessels drawing not more than 50 feet of water may now make the passage. It would be possible to put the big American dreadnoughts through at any time.

Any of the foreign warships now in the Atlantic and Pacific waters could also make the trip. Except in cases of absolute necessity, vessels of belligerents must make uninterrupted passage through the canal. They may not coal, victual or embark or disembark troops in the canal zone.

## GENERAL FRENCH



General French, commander-in-chief of the British troops now aiding the French and Belgians.

## BRIEF WAR NEWS

There are persistent rumors that Italy will join the triple entente.

A dispatch from Rome says the Montenegrin troops, aided by the inhabitants of Herzegovina, are successfully invading Austria, whose blockade of the Montenegrin coast has practically ceased.

The reported purchase of the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau by Turkey for \$20,000,000 has been made the occasion of action by the British, French, Belgian and Russian allies, which call Turkey's attention to her duty as a neutral.

Stip measures are being resorted to in Germany to compel military service, according to a dispatch via London. It is reported that Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the famous German socialist leader, has been shot to death for refusing to join the army.

Other nations threaten to become involved. Germany is credited with a plan to reach St. Petersburg by way of Finland and to have armed Finns for uprising. Italy has mobilized 250,000 men on the Swiss and Austrian frontiers and is holding the passes of the Alps. The government of Holland has officially given the French government renewed assurances of neutrality and its intentions to make this neutrality respected. Sixty thousand Dutch troops are on the line of the frontier and large areas of land have been flooded.

The first dispatch direct from Berlin uncontradicted by the authorities of the nations at war with Germany was received by the Associated Press through the medium of the Goldschmidt Wireless company's station at Truckerton, N. J. The message contained the important information that during the fighting at Mulhausen considerably more than 1000 French officers and soldiers were taken prisoners by the Germans, who also captured four cannon, while in another fight with the French at the border of Lorraine, further to the north, the Germans also took 1000 prisoners.

The beginning of the third week of the great European conflict found scarcely a German soldier in France. That is regarded as a most significant fact in the military situation. Aside from the attempt to capture the forts around Liege, the fighting is regarded as merely preliminary and mostly outpost affairs, with the French and Belgians disputing every inch of the ground.

That the Germans are forcing their way through Belgium is indicated by the Brussels report that German cavalry is approaching the Belgian capital, that measures for the defense of Brussels are being hastened and that the seat of government has been removed to Antwerp. The royal family has left the city.

The French war office announces its troops have occupied the town of Schirmeck, in Alsace, and that it captured several important pieces of artillery. It says French troops have taken the heights to the north of the Alsatian frontier, in German territory, and the French line now passes through Brechtviller, Lorquin, Azouange and Marsal.

The German emperor, the crown prince and two other imperial princes are at the great fortress of Mainz. The emperor's departure from Berlin for the front has evoked enthusiasm in the German capital.

Apparently the Germans' plan of campaign has so far miscarried that they are eight or ten days behindhand in the design of smashing France by two or three terrific and immediate blows.

The meeting of these reconnoitering parties in force has resulted in severe fighting, in which, according to French and German official accounts, the allies scored further successes.

Strong French forces are now in possession of all the passes of the Vosges mountains, from the west, as far as those leading down to Colmar.