

SHERMAN COUNTY OBSERVER

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Five Cents

ADMIRAL VON TIRPITZ



Admiral Von Tirpitz, head of the German navy department, who will be chief naval adviser of the Kaiser.

BRIEF WAR NEWS

At the end of three weeks' conflict none of the combatants succeeded in delivering a serious blow. The honors of the third week belong to Germany, but no achievement on either side deserves to be called a victory. The French gained gratifying successes in Alsace, and the Germans, by a steady pressure, obliged a large portion of the Belgian field army to retire on Antwerp.

The German advance into Belgium was without serious check. Having taken Brussels, the troops of Emperor William forced their way steadily and rapidly to the north and west and overran the whole of northern and western Belgium, and southeast of Brussels they invested the fortified city of Namur on the Meuse.

The French and British troops opposing the invasion of the Germans in Belgium suffered a serious reverse, according to the official announcement issued by the French War office. In the battle line, which extends from Mons to the Luxembourg frontier, several army corps composed of both British and French, took the offensive but their plan of attack failed, owing to "unforeseen difficulties," as described by the official statement, and the troops retired on the covering positions. The losses on both sides are reported as extremely heavy.

The French developed an imposing encircling movement in Lorraine, trying to drive the Germans back toward Strassburg.

This was an offensive movement, containing possibilities of much danger, because of the enormously strong German fortifications in the area of operations. French troops gained half a dozen towns after several days' fighting, but the Germans suddenly took the offensive themselves and the French quickly retreated across the boundary, gaining nothing by their work.

The Russian advance along the German frontier is more decisive than at first supposed and the army of the Czar now occupies German territory for a stretch of 50 miles, the invasion into the provinces of East and West Prussia having been unopposed, owing to the Kaiser's troubles with the French, English and Belgian troops in Belgium.

News has reached here that the Russians now have captured the important positions of Gumbinnen and Insterburg, the capture of which has brought them in front of a series of more or less strongly-fortified German cities, placed to the east of the Vistula river and between it and the frontier.

The main invasion of Austria is through the Styria river valley. Sweeping successes are reported in this section. The army from the mobilization triangle of Dubno, Rvno and Krasne, has penetrated 35 miles inland in the general direction of Lemberg, capital of Galicia. Practically continuous fighting has occurred. In this fighting it is declared that an Austrian division was completely routed and that 17 guns and more than 1500 prisoners were taken. The Russians are reported as following up their advance and to be pushing on toward Lemberg.

A German official statement says that troops under the command of the Crown Prince of Bavaria, fighting between Metz and Vosges, took 10,000 prisoners and fifty guns. It adds that the French troops opposing the Germans comprised eight army corps. A Paris statement declares this is absurd but admits reverses in Lorraine. Danger of war between Japan and Austria was removed through the agreement of Austria to dismantle her cruiser, the Kaiserin Elisabeth, now at Tsing-Tau. The Austrian ambassador had been preparing to leave Tokyo when the Japanese government indicated its approval of a suggestion for dismantling the cruiser.

OREGON NEWS NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST

Events Occurring Throughout the State During the Past Week.

Salem Rule May Change.
Salem.—A commission-managerial form of government for Salem has been recommended by a committee appointed by the mayor and city council to make an investigation. The report recommends a government by seven commissioners, one from each ward, to be elected at large, and the one receiving the largest vote to be chairman or mayor.

A city manager would be chosen by the commission.

Fifty-Cent Drop at Portland.
Portland.—From its record high price in the local market of \$8.05 per hundred, which it had maintained for several days, cane sugar took a sudden drop to \$7.55. All other grades also fell off 50 cents. Dealers say they have not yet ascertained whether the federal investigation ordered by President Wilson is responsible.

Widows' Pension Act is Upheld.
Dallas.—Just before adjourning the August term of the Circuit court here, Circuit Judge Webster Holmes rendered a decision sustaining the widows' pension act, and he issued a writ of mandate to the Polk county court, directing it to grant a pension of \$40 to Mrs. Maud Ena Zachary.

Widow Held in Jail.
Prineville.—Mrs. Mollie Scroggins, wife of Mail Contractor A. G. Scroggins, who was shot down in his home at Paulina on July 31 by Henry L. McDowell, was given her preliminary hearing and held to the grand jury without bail. The grand jury will meet September 8.

Cooley Case Before Grand Jury.
Marshallfield.—The grand jury of Curry county has taken up the investigation of the case of A. R. Cooley, charged with the murder of John Van Pelt 15 years ago. The case was investigated at the last term, but Detective Doyle and an important witness were unable to be present, and the case was continued until this term.

EMPLOYERS CAUSE UNREST?

Association is Accused of Using Influence Against Employers.

Portland.—The Employers' association through its anti-union activities, is responsible for much of the industrial unrest that exists in Portland and Oregon, according to witnesses that testified at the concluding session of the hearing called by the United States commission on industrial relations at the central library.

"Men like M. C. Banfield are determined to crush labor and destroy the unions," said George H. Howell of the International Typographical Union, referring to the organizer of the Employers' association whose testimony was a feature of the hearing Thursday.

"Their methods are merciless," continued Mr. Howell in his description of those who direct the activities of the Employers' association.

False advertisers who seek to divert immigrants into the northwest were held responsible by several witnesses before the federal industrial relations commission for the unrest that exists here. It is utterly impossible, it was disclosed, to keep all of the unskilled labor employed throughout the year.

Hop Picking to Start.
Dallas.—Hopgrowers are busy in preparation for picking. The crop all over Polk county is going to be short this year. In many yards the crop will only be 50 per cent of the usual yield. In some yards the yield will be normal. Owing to unsettled conditions in Europe, hopgrowers are looking for a high price this year.

Albany Has Open Forum.
Albany.—Albany will have an "open forum" once a week or the discussion of public questions by representatives of different political parties or factions. They will be held in connection with the regular Wednesday evening public band concerts here.

Five Die As Auto Dives.
North Bend.—Five persons were killed outright when an auto driven by J. Bluford Davis went through the railing on the county bridge across Polk Point and dropped 20 feet.

Cow Has Two Calves in Two Months.
Albany.—A Jersey cow giving birth to a full-sized calf just 30 days after she had given birth to another calf was the freak of nature which was reported here.

An offer of \$200 for the Jersey cow giving the best yield of butter at the Oregon state fair has been made by the Oregon Jersey Cattle club.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH ATTACK A FAILURE

Plans of Allies Troops Fail and They Are Forced to Retire Before Germans.

Paris.—The French war office issued the following:
"The French and English, the plan of attack having failed, owing to unforeseen difficulties, have retired on the covering positions."

"West of the Meuse, the English army on our left was attacked by the Germans, but behaved admirably, holding its ground with traditional steadfastness."

"The French assumed the offensive with two corps. An African brigade in the front line, carried away by their eagerness, were received by a galling fire. They did not give an inch, but counter-attacked by the Prussian guard, they were obliged to retire, only, however, after inflicting enormous losses. The Prussian guard especially suffered heavily."

"East of the Meuse, our troops advanced across an extremely difficult country and made a courageous attack when they emerged from the woods, but were obliged to fall back after a stiff fight south of the river Semois."

"On order of General Joffre, our troops and the British troops withdrew to the covering positions."

"Our losses are heavy; it would be premature to enumerate them. It would be equally so to enumerate those of the Germans, who suffered so heavily that they were obliged to abandon their counter attacks and establish themselves in fresh position in Lorraine."

COURTEOUS TO AMERICANS

Returning Travelers Say Germans Were Universally Friendly.

Rotterdam.—A thorough canvass of Americans here shows that the Germans have been universally courteous to them. The hardships undergone by citizens of the United States have been due in all cases to the conditions attending mobilization, the lack of facilities for travel and at first a restriction of the hours during which the streets could be frequented. A week after the opening of the war the latter restraint was eliminated.

The government took measures not alone looking to the safety of Americans, but also to their comfort. Those hardest hit by the war are American students in Germany, who have found difficulty in getting their usual remittances. Every measure has been taken to help them.

CONSUL REMAINS AT TSING-TAU.

Washington.—The American consul at Tsing-Tau, Willis R. Peck, has decided to remain through if there is a siege. Washington made it optional with him whether he should go or stay. Several Americans of German descent also are remaining and among them are two of three women, who will nurse the wounded.

AUSTRIAN INVASION OF SERBIA STOPPED

London.—According to the Times' Venice correspondent, the official telegraph agency in Vienna publishes the following official notice on the Austro-Serbian situation:

"On account of the Russian intervention in the Serbian war, Austria is forced to gather all its forces for the principal struggle in the northeast. Consequently the attack on Serbia is henceforth looked upon as a punitive expedition and not as definite war."

"The decision, therefore, has been reached to retire from the offensive and take up a waiting attitude, making a fresh attack when opportunity presents itself."

"The principal losses by Austria on the banks of the Drina are not surprising in view of the superiority of the numbers of the enemy."

Nish, Serbia.—Serbia has issued a reply to the official communication on the Austro-Serbian situation, issued at Vienna, which says:

"The Serbian army captured spoils from the enemy in the engagement on the Drina, consisting of the following: Four thousand five hundred prisoners, 53 guns, eight Howitzers, 114 caissons, three field ambulances and a medical column with supplies, 14 field kitchens, 15 ammunition, provisions and telegraph wagons, railroad trains, quantities of equipment, several strong boxes, etc."

Fleets Rush to American Registry.
Washington.—The United States steel corporation, the Standard Oil company and the United Fruit company have notified the government of their intentions to put their fleets under the American flag, under the new law extending home registry to foreign-built craft.

WAR

The thrill of war's base deceit; The rattle of the drum's a lie; It lures brave men with scurrying feet To go where many dangers lie; It sings a soldier's death is sweet; It tells how great it is to die.

And yet no death can splendid be That's caused by selfishness and pride; The weeping widow—does not she Long for the husband at her side? Can any selfish victory Restore the loved one that has died?

To die for others may be fine, But not to die for others' gain. The thin and faltering battle line, The dead men on the bloody plain Are seldom there by God's design; Some human soul must wear the stain.

Murder in uniform is vile, Exalted only by a thrill, And how long must it be before Men will not blindly rush to kill? How many generations more Before the cannon's voice is still? —Detroit Free Press.

HISTORY OF THE MEXICAN REVOLT LED BY CARRANZA.

Events Leading Up to Huerta's Flight and Surrender of Carranza.

With the taking over of the government of Mexico by General Venustiano Carranza as provisional president, succeeding Francisco Carbajal, a brief review of the revolt which Carranza began when Madero was killed is of timely interest.

The struggle of the Constitutionalists to regain their power in Mexico began almost immediately after the revolt of Felix Diaz against the reign of the Maderos proved successful. The revolt began in Mexico City on Feb. 8, 1913. Victoriano Huerta became commander of the army, and after ten days of fighting Huerta caused the arrest of President Madero. On Feb. 18, 1913, Huerta became provisional president of Mexico, and five days afterward Madero and Suarez were slain.

The state of Sonora rose against Huerta and became the first stronghold of the Constitutionalists. General Carranza fought to establish a stable government for the state.

Meantime Huerta sought the recognition of this government. On April 12, 1913, it was announced unofficially at Washington that the United States would not recognize Huerta or his government.

In the few months that followed the federalists were forced to evacuate Empalme and then were besieged at Guaymas. On April 20 Carranza was named supreme chief of the Constitutionalists.

The next victory of the rebels was the capture of Durango on Aug. 3. That city was made Carranza's capital.

Last November General Villa began to display remarkable strength as a military leader, giving new vim to the rebel cause.

The rebels hesitated in their onward march when President Wilson sent the fleet to Vera Cruz, occupying that city. Within a short time, however, they were moving on Tampico and took that place on May 14. The next important victory by the rebels was the capture of Zacatecas, still nearer Mexico City. On July 5 they drove the federalists out of San Luis Potosi. Next Guadalajara fell into their hands.

The end of Huerta was near. On July 11 he appointed Carbajal as minister of foreign affairs, and on July 15 he resigned. Carbajal succeeded him. Carbajal sought to make peace with Carranza, asking that his soldiers receive the honors of war in yielding Mexico City, but Carranza refused to give any promises. He moved his men steadily on the capital. Carbajal resigned and left for Vera Cruz.

BLOODY FIELDS OF HAELEN.

Twelve Hundred Germans in One Long Trench—A Tragedy of Moments.

Says a Brussels dispatch to the London Daily News:

Across the battlefield of Diest there is a brown stretch of barrowed ground half a furlong in width. It is the grave of 1,200 Germans who fell in the fight. All over the field there are other graves, some of Germans, some of Belgians and some of horses.

When I reached the place peasants with long mattocks and shovels were turning in the soil. They were sick with grief. Their corn is ripe for cutting in the battlefield, but little of it will be harvested. Dark paths in their turnip fields are sown with the blood of men and horses.

The battleground, roughly three miles long, should be called Haelen rather than Diest, for it was in and through and behind the little village of Haelen that the deadly test of strength took place.

PLEDGE TO POLES A MASTER STROKE

Czar's Promise of Freedom Averts Feared Revolt.

FEALTY IS VITAL TO RUSSIA

Poles Treated With More Consideration by Russia Than by Prussia—People Have Cherished Bitter Grievance Since Change of Policy, When Object Was German Colonization.

It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of Russia's declaration that Poles loyal to the Slav cause would be treated with the utmost consideration and that autonomy for Poland would result. The Poles form an important part of the czar's empire, particularly in these troublous times, owing to the fact that Russian Poland lies on the German frontier, and all the attacks of Germany on her enemy must be made on Polish territory.

The political experts of Europe have long predicted that this would be the first move of Russia in the event of war breaking out between that country and Germany or with Austria. The Poles of Russia have always enjoyed more freedom than the Poles living under the Kaiser or under the Emperor Francis Joseph. On the other hand, it has been predicted that should Germany become involved in international conflict she would shortly face an insurrection at home among the Poles.

FIRST ANNEXED BY PRUSSIA IN 1772.

The Poles, first annexed by Prussia in 1772, hate the Prussians with all the hatred that characterizes a people oppressed by an overlord. The annexation was an overlord. The annexation was an overlord. The annexation was an overlord.

The Poles in Prussia, as afterward in Austria, were long treated with consideration. The congress of Vienna had decided that "the (Poles) nationality of the population must be respected, that their mother tongue must enjoy perfect equality with the German language, that they ought to have the right to compete for all the posts and dignities throughout the country and that, given equal abilities, they ought to be given preference for all public offices in the countries they inhabit."

To these promises the Prussian government remained faithful for more than two generations, so that when the Polish rebellion of 1830 broke out in the Russian province the Poles of Prussia held aloof. During the war of 1870 the Polish regiments distinguished themselves against the French. They marched, of course, under the Prussian flag, but sang their own patriotic hymn, "Poland has not perished yet."

POLICY CHANGED IN 1885.

It was not until 1885 that the Prussian policy toward the Poles was changed. On March 25 of that year an order was issued that no Poles except those owing allegiance to the Prussian crown might remain in Posen after the end of the year. In 1886 the Prussian landtag placed at the disposal of a government commission \$25,000,000 for buying out Polish landed proprietors and settling on their estates German "colonists." Bismarck then openly avowed his object of Germanizing these provinces.

From that time on the lines have been drawn even tighter. The Polish language was banished first in the secondary schools, then in the elementary schools. Even in religious instruction the language could not be used. In 1908 Polish could not be spoken in public meetings held in a community where the German population predominated.

RELIC OF INDIAN MYTHOLOGY.

Railway Man Has Totem Pole Willed to Him by an Alaskan Chief.

There has been installed in a conspicuous place beside the door of the Great Northern railway office, 1184 Broadway, New York, a totem pole, an heirloom of one of the oldest Alaskan families. It was willed to General Agent Lonsberry by Chief Koyukuk of the Lacksheekak clan of the Haida tribe.

There are, or were, four large and important tribes in Alaska, the names of which in the Tshinshem language are Kishpoot-wanda, having for symbols the fishback whale in the sea, the grizzly bear on land, the grouse in the air and sun and stars. The next clan, known as the Cannada, have for symbols the frog, the raven, the starfish and the bullhead. The Lachebo had the beaver and the grizzly bear for totems, and the Lacksheekak, the eagle, beaver and the halibut.

The Indians point back to a remote age when their ancestors lived in a beautiful land where, in a mysterious manner, the mythical creatures whose symbols they retain revealed themselves to the heads of the families of that day. They relate the traditional story of an overwhelming flood which spread death and destruction. Those who escaped in canoes were scattered in every direction on the face of the water, and where they found them selves they started out pre-emption claims and formed new tribal associations. Thus it was that persons related by blood were widely separated from each other. Nevertheless they clung to the symbols which had distinguished them.

WAR IS FORMALLY DECLARED BY JAPAN

Hostilities Open in Far East as Result of Germany's Failure to Reply.

Tokio.—The Emperor of Japan declared war against Germany. The imperial rescript officially inaugurates hostilities in the Far East as a result of Germany's failure to reply to the Japanese ultimatum.

Signs here indicate that four nations may combine to rout Germany from the Far East. British, Russian and French embassies are flying the Japanese flag as symbolic of their alliance with the Mikado.

Thus far only English regiments have joined the Japanese in preparing for onslaught upon Kiau-Chau, but the waving Russian and French flags are taken to indicate that another monarchy and the ally republic are likely to enter the fray.

Vice-Admiral Tomosuro Kato has been appointed commander-in-chief of the first squadron, Vice-Admiral Sakakichi Kato commander of the second squadron and Rear-Admiral Tsuchiya commander of the third squadron.

The blockade of Tsing-Tau, the fortified seaport of Kiau-Chau, has begun. British, French and Russian vessels of war are taking part in the movement.

KIAU-CHAU GOVERNOR DEFIANT.

Tsing-Tau, China.—German preparation on the defense of Tsing-Tau and the territory of Kiau-Chau is complete. The governor of Kiau-Chau, Mever Waldeck, has issued a proclamation saying:

"If the enemy wishes Tsing-Tau, he must come and take it. He will find us at our posts. We look confidently into the future and are well prepared to receive the enemy."

FRENCH ARE RETIRING

Wireless Dispatch From Berlin Tells of German Victories.

Washington.—The German embassy here received and made public the following wireless message from its Foreign Office in Berlin:

"The French attempt to invade Upper Alsace has been frustrated by the defenders. In Lorraine the French are retiring from the frontier. The German people find the Havas French news reports about so-called big French progress most amusing and just as false as some announced in 1870."

The army north of Metz, under the Crown Prince, advancing on both sides of Longwy, has defeated and forced back the French army. The other army under the Bavarian Crown Prince Rupprecht, which, as already reported won a victory in Lorraine in pursuing the defeated enemy, has reached a line from Luneville to Blamont.

RUSSIANS REPORT A VICTORY IN PRUSSIA

London.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg, says that the first great battle in the East Prussian theater of operations has been fought and won by the Russians, who gained a complete victory after six days of desperate fighting. The correspondent continues:

"The battle front extended nearly 30 miles on both sides of the main railway line running from Eydtkuhnen, a town on the Russian border, westward. The fighting began when the Russians attacked the German first division, which had delivered several unsuccessful assaults on Eydtkuhnen. The forces on both sides were gradually increased. The Germans finally had three army corps engaged. One army corps had been hurriedly called from Lyck."

"Fierce fighting took place at Gumbinnen, when the Germans attempted, to turn the Russian right flank. Though the attack here was conducted with the utmost vigor, the attempt was frustrated by the bravery and stubbornness of the Russian troops on this wing. The Russians took the opportunity offered by the concentration of Germans to the northward to direct a vigorous assault on their center, whereby they captured many guns."

Reports from the Austrian-Serbian boundary say that the Servians have won a battle on the Drina, which military experts consider highly probable, as the Servians have a comparatively small army but one which has passed through two years' actual war and therefore has the advantage of veterans fighting against amateurs."

GERMAN INDEMNITY HIGH.

London.—The German demand for indemnity from Brussels and Liege, \$40,000,000 from the first city and \$10,000,000 from the second, is regarded here as one of the hardest calamities suffered by the Belgians as a result of the invasion.

GENERAL JOFFRE



General Joffre, commander-in-chief of the French Army, who will direct land operations against the Germans.

POPE'S BODY LAID TO REST

Impressive Final Rites Over Remains of Pius X.

Rome.—The entombment of the late Pope Pius X took place Saturday evening at sunset. The great basilica of St. Peter's was in semi-darkness. A flickering light came from the perpetually burning tapers about the shrine of the apostles and the candles in the chapel, where the catafalque stood.

Those who witnessed the ceremony numbering about 1000, came by special invitation and included the diplomatic representatives accredited to the Holy See, the prelates and members of the Roman aristocracy.

The procession formed in the chapel of the Blessed Sacrament, where for hours the body of the Pope lay in state. The catafalque was surmounted by the triple crown and the body of the Pope was clad in the pontifical robes and surrounded by the emblems of his sacred office. During the course of the day many thousands of persons passed by the bier.

The tomb of the late pontiff is on the right at the entrance to the subterranean chapel close to that of several other Popes.

TWO DANISH SHIPS SUNK.

London.—Floating mines, planted by the German squadron in the North sea, have claimed two vessels. The Danish steamers Maryland and Broberg, plying from Copenhagen over British North sea routes, struck mines and sunk.

CARLUS MILLER IS DEAD.

Chicago.—Darius Miller, president of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, died at Glacier Park, Mont., after undergoing an operation for appendicitis. He had been touring the park with his wife in apparently good health when he was taken ill.

WAR GRIPS CONGRESS

Risk Insurance Bill May Be Law Before End of Week.

Washington.—War in Europe still grips the interest of congress and promises to hold it in session indefinitely. Commerce, which the war has stricken, is the principal subject with which congress is concerned.

The bill to establish a bureau of war risk insurance in the Treasury department probably will be enacted this week. The measure has passed the senate. The administration desires this legislation as an additional inducement to owners of foreign-built ships to apply for American registry. The president favors the bill.

Following passage of the insurance bill the proposal for the Government to organize a corporation for the purchase of ships to engage in trans-oceanic trade will be earnestly taken up in the senate and house. It practically was agreed that the proposal should be embodied in a bill giving the government authority to carry out the project if necessary. If private capital does not provide vessels, officials agree, it will be absolutely essential for the government to buy ships.

WILSON SIGNS SHIP BILL.

Washington.—The emergency shipping bill authorizing the admission of foreign-built ships to American registry was signed by President Wilson.

THE MARKETS

Portland.
Wheat—Club, 87c; bluestem, 89c; red Russian, 85c.
Hay—Timothy, \$16; alfalfa, \$12.
Butter—Creamery, 31c.
Eggs—Ranch, 26c.

Seattle.
Wheat—Bluestem, 90c; club, 87c; red Russian, 85c.
Hay—Timothy, \$16 per ton; alfalfa, \$13 per ton.
Butter—Creamery, 31c.
Eggs—27c.