

# THE GAZETTE-TIMES

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## LEADING JOURNALS EXPRESS VIEWS REGARDING INTERNATIONAL CONFLICT

### REVIEW OF COMMENTS OF AMERICAN PRESS SHOWS CLEAR ANALYSIS OF PRESENT EUROPEAN WAR SITUATION.—AUSTRIA HELD RESPONSIBLE.

The European war is the main current topic of the American press. The Brooklyn Eagle emphasizes the truth that "it is easy to find a stick when you wish to beat a dog. On Austria alone must rest the responsibility. Serbia stands freed of all responsibility. Austria has never been distinguished for justice toward weak nations. She is living down her reputation. The mere delivery of the German ultimatum to Russia was sufficient indication of warlike purpose. Her ultimatum to Russia and France are peremptory and provocative."

The Indianapolis News characterizes the war as one of "brutal aggression on the part of Austria. Her ultimatum to Serbia was one that would have been spurned by any self-respecting power strong enough to defend itself."

The New York Journal of Commerce points out that "the Serbian government went as far as it could to give satisfaction and was violently rebuffed. Austria used the assassination of Ferdinand as a pretext. Kaiser Wilhelm II. held the key to the situation. Austria had no adequate reason for its assault on Serbia. The prompt effort of Sir Edward Grey, British minister of foreign affairs, to have the several governments exert influence for the preservation of peace was rebuffed by Kaiser Wilhelm."

The New York Sun foresees that "history will lay heavy blame on Austria for the war. There was nothing in the friction between Austria and Serbia which might not have been smoothed out by diplomacy. But Austria preferred the mailed fist. Her ultimatum was a provocation to resistance and framed to incite war. Serbia's reply was a marvel of self-control and earnest desire to avoid trouble. The Serbian note left no scrap of grievance on which to base a quarrel. All honest sentiment must back Serbia in her refusal to abrogate independence and sovereignty."

The Springfield Republican explains that "there is a school of militarists especially strong in Germany who preach the infamous doctrine, condemned even by Bismarck, of a preventive war. Austria's attack on Serbia was outrageous. The Austrian war party would never have dared take such a step without an understanding with Germany. Austria and Germany were ready for war. Action had been resolved upon, regardless of consequences. Germany wanted a great war and wanted it now. Germany and Austria had chosen their time and were resolved to strike. They perceived that it is now or never and that the only chance for their ambitions lay in attacking France and Russia off their guard. This is the hellish doctrine of preventive war, which even Bismarck, man of blood and iron, denounced. The temptation to resort to preventive war has grown with the growth of armaments. To this appalling end has come the doctrine that mighty armaments are insurance against war. Germany refused to lend countenance to mediation or to efforts at restricting the area of the war. The first blow was struck with Machievellian cunning. Germany dropped the mask with her declaration of war upon Russia. England goes into the war with conscience-clear. This will be a 'civilized' war, but there is no civilizing hell!"

The New York Tribune is emphatically convinced that "Austria has the responsibility for bringing on a general war. That against Serbia was inspired by lust of empire. The pretext was so flimsy that Austria did not venture to submit it to diplomatic accommodation. The war

will rank in its inception and ignoble motives among the most wanton and discreditable the world ever suffered from. Austria stakes political existence on the outcome. Germany risks the splendid commerce and mercantile marine she has built. Their military castes feel that war is better for them than the losing struggle they are making against the terrible democratic revolution. The war spirit has been fomented. With many it has become almost an obsession. The Zabern incident showed how quickly Germany reacts against even the most modest rebuke to military insolence. The recklessness of Germany and Austria in precipitating war can be explained on the ground that a powerful and extensive class welcomes war."

The New York Globe believes that "Sir Edward Grey's address will go into history as one of the great speeches of modern times. Britain's wholehearted efforts to preserve the peace were recounted. Sir Edward dispassionately pointed out the duty of his country. There was no appeal to racial hatred, no jingoism, no claptrap. England sounded her call to battle only after she had done everything in her power to preserve honorable peace. British statesmanship emerges untarnished. All charges against Kaiser Wilhelm seem well sustained. For the emperor's recklessness in exposing Germany's commercial connections to destruction it is impossible to assign any possible explanation. The extraordinary appeal to the English to remain neutral suggests that some fantastic idea found lodgment in the emperor's brain."

The Hartford Times declares that "this Austrian revenge on the innocent is an obsolete method as uncivilized as the recklessness that brings on a general war. The idea that a nation can be just is something that an imperial government can not understand. Its members consider themselves superior to humanity. In that assumption they show themselves inferior. They exemplify one of the worst traits in human nature—pride without worth. Christian civilization has not reached them."

The Evening Wisconsin states that "the exertions of Sir Edward Grey, British minister of foreign affairs, for peace were made in good faith and with all possible energy." The New York World thunders: "The German people," as it discriminates between them and their government, "had no quarrel with anybody. Their progress is stopped by autocracy. Their emperor plunges Europe into the most devastating conflict known to history, because the reactionary party was determined to invite conflict in order to stay the advance of political reforms. Every impulse toward freedom has been beaten back by the mailed fist. Austria's quarrel with Serbia was no affair of the German people, nor Russia's challenge to Austria. Yet the fate of the German Empire is thrown into the balance to halt the march of freedom. It was not Russian despotism that was to be crushed by Germany, but French republicanism. The hypocrisy is revealed in that, before the clash of arms is fairly begun, Austrian invasion of Serbia is virtually abandoned. Having begun the war, German autocracy finds itself isolated. Britain is compelled to make the cause of France the cause of England. Germany and Austria have no sympathizers even among neutrals. The whole world's enlightened opinion has turned against Emperor Francis Joseph and Emperor William. This is the twilight of dynastic gods."

**Sheep Shipment to Omaha.**  
Emmet Cochran arrived at Heppner from Monument on Tuesday morning with a bunch of four cars of fat lambs which were loaded for the stock yards at Omaha. He accompanied the shipment to Heppner Junction where it was taken up by a main line train and will be added to another shipment of like stuff further up the road that is going to the same market. Mr. Cochran delivered the stuff f. o. b. Heppner at \$3.75 per head and is well satisfied with the deal. It was a hard and tiresome trip over from Monument, the hot weather compelling them to do all their traveling at night but the sheep

came through in good shape. Mr. Cochran thinks pretty well of the Omaha market at the present time and will doubtless make more sales that go in that direction. The sheep were delivered to Tom Boylen here and Mr. Boylen makes the 24 cars additional shipment from Meacham.

**Grand Chancellor Will Visit Here.**  
Doric Lodge No. 20, K. of P. is in receipt of a communication from Frank S. Grant, Grand Chancellor of the domain of Oregon, stating that he will pay the local lodge an official visit on the evening of September 17. He will be accompanied by L. R. Stinson, G. K. R. & S., W. M. Cake, P. S. R., and Dr. A. E. Wrightman, G. V. C.

## MOUNTAIN VALLEY FARM DISPOSED OF

Portland Man Buys Remaining 400 Acres of Valuable Creek Property Just Below Heppner.

We are informed by Mr. A. L. Sparling that he this week closed a deal for the sale of the balance of the W. O. Minor farm just west of Heppner. The sale disposes of 400 acres of this valuable ranch and takes all the improvements of the farm. The purchaser is Mr. H. R. Blair, of Portland, and we understand the price paid is \$30 per acre. Mr. Blair is an experienced dairyman and will engage in that line of business here, but we are not informed as to just how soon he will take charge of the place.

## SOME INTERESTING CROP PARALLELS

Present Situation in United States Very Similar to Former Ones.

In 1878, our country was slowly struggling out from the prolonged hard times that followed the great panic of 1873. The American wheat crop of 1879 was the largest ever harvested up to that date, and when it was approaching maturity, a blight of abnormal wintry weather in midsummer fell on the European grainfields, and spoiled a very great part of their crop. The result was so sudden and so enormous a demand for our wheat, and at such profitable prices that the ball of prosperity was instantly set rolling in this country.

In 1897, the United States was again emerging from prolonged business depression, again the aftermath of a great financial panic—this time the panic of 1893. The business outlook, even in 1897, was doubtful and threatening. We raised that year a wheat crop only once before exceeded in our previous history, and in the same season such a series of disasters—drought, hail, and river floods—came on the European farms that their wheat harvest decreased thirty per cent. from the very moderate crop of the year before. So urgent was the bid of the European markets for our wheat that we actually exported, in the next twelve months, nearly twice as much wheat as in the preceding season, and sold it for \$120,000,000 more. With the resultant windfall of prosperity in the previously depressed and poverty-stricken agricultural states, the great "business boom" which made the next few years a financial tradition began in the United States. The fact that a period of trade depression just referred to, has been prevailing again in the United States, and again as a sequel to a great financial panic,—that of 1907,—makes the present coincidence of the predicted \$90,000,000-bushel wheat crop particularly interesting. We must now wait to see whether all the promise is fulfilled, and whether circumstances provide a profitable market for the expected crop, before drawing positive conclusions about the result. But that it will very greatly help in bringing back our business prosperity, the facts at which we have glanced leave no doubt whatever.—Alexander Noyes, in The Youth's Companion.

## WOMAN WRITES OF TOLSTOY'S DREAM

Saw All Europe in Flames and Bleeding and Heard Lamentations of Hugo Battlefields. Strange Prophecy True.

In February, 1913, the St. Louis Globe-Democrat printed an article by Countess Nastasia Tolstoy, in which she told of an interview she had had with her great relative, Leo Tolstoy, in the autumn of 1910, in the course of which he described to her a vision that had appeared to him frequently during the two years preceding the interview.

"I have had," he said to her, "some really strange experiences which I could not publish as fiction. There is something that has haunted me for the past two years. I don't know how to explain the nature of it to you. I can not call it a dream, because I have seen it often while I have been sitting at my writing table. On other occasions it has appeared to me at twilight before my dinner hour. I am not a believer in ghosts, nor in the spiritualistic explanation of phenomena; but I admit that I can not account for this mysterious affair."

"Is it a vision?" I interrupted. "Something of that order, but very clear. So clear that I could draw a distinct picture of all that transpires. Furthermore, I can call up the vision at will. I am almost sure I could do it while you are here. The only difficulty is, that I am not able to write anything during the time of the manifestation. My hands are absolutely paralyzed."

"I shall be happy to write down what you dictate," I urged. "Very good! That settles the matter," he replied. "I shall try for something immediately. There on the table are pencil and paper. Or use a pen—whatever you want."

In a few minutes I was waiting for the great moment, pencil and paper in hand. My aged host leaned back in his chair, covered his eyes with his hand and relapsed into an apparently comatose condition. For ten minutes he remained absolutely motionless. Then, straightening up like one in a trance, he began in a low and hollow voice:

This is a revelation of events of a universal character, which must shortly come to pass. Their spiritual outlines are now before my eyes. I see floating upon the surface of the sea of human fate the huge silhouette of a nude woman. She is—with her beauty, her poise, her smile, her jewels—a super-Venus. Nations rush madly after her, each of them eager to attract her especially. But she, like an eternal courtesan, flirts with all. In her hair-ornament of diamonds and rubies is engraved her name: "Commercialism." As alluring and bewitching as she seems, much destruction and agony follows in her wake. Her breath, reeking of sordid transactions, her voice of metallic character like gold, and her look of greed are so much poison to the nations who fall victims to her charms.

"And behold she has three gigantic arms with three torches of universal corruption in her hand. The first torch represents the flame of war, that the beautiful courtesan carries from city to city and country to country. Patriotism answers with flashes of honest flame, but the end is the roar of guns and musketry. "The second torch bears the flame of bigotry and hypocrisy. It lights the lamps only in temples and on the altars of sacred institutions. It carries the seed of falsity and fanaticism. It kindles the minds that are still in cradles and follows them to their graves.

"The third torch is that of the law, that dangerous foundation of all unauthentic traditions, which first does its fatal work in the family, then sweeps through the larger worlds of literature, art and statesmanship. "The great conflagration will start about 1912, set by the torch of the first arm in the countries of South-eastern Europe. It will develop into a destructive calamity in 1913. In that year I see all Europe in flames and bleeding. I hear the lamentations of huge battlefields. But about the year 1915 a strange figure from the North—a new Napoleon—enters the stage of the bloody drama. He is a man of little militaristic training, a writer or a journalist, but in his grip most of Europe will remain until 1925. The end of the great calamity will mark a new political era for the Old World. There will be left no empires and kingdoms, but the world will form a federation of the United States of Nations. There will remain only four great giants—the Anglo-Saxons, the Latins, the Slavs and the Mongolians."

## SYNOPSIS OF MOST RECENT EVENTS IN GREAT EUROPEAN TRAGEDY

### BRIEF RESUME OF RECENT EVENTS AND IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS OF THE WAR IN EUROPE AS REPORTED TO THE OREGONIAN.—MANY MINOR BATTLES.

Austrian forces are reported to have entered Alsace. London reports belief that forts at Liege have not been taken.

German forces reported entrenching in French territory indicating important invasion through French rear lines.

German cruisers Breslau and Goeben reported to have taken refuge in Dardanelles, where they may be interned according to international usage, unless they sail within 24 hours.

Great Britain gives formal notice of intention to plant mines near own ports in North Sea, declaring Germany's example has compelled action. Mines now menace neutral ships and practically cause blockade of ports of four non-belligerent nations.

Secretary Bryan sends Germany's protest against censorship of messages to Great Britain.

American relief committee in London prepares to send money by messages to compatriots in Germany.

Flotsam from British cruiser comes ashore near San Francisco. Vessels presumed to have stripped for action on hearing German war vessel was near.

War prices rule in Central Western food markets. All staple commodities advance.

Administration plans "war tax" on liquors and possibly on coffee and leather to offset customs loss due to war's embargo on imports.

Proposals to declare neutral zone in Chinese waters unsettled.

Australia sends its fleet to aid Britain in Eastern waters.

Chile detains 60 French, British and Norwegian vessels in port.

Cholera in Serbian and Austrian armies reported serious.

Austrian forces reported to have occupied town of Milchow, 10 miles within the border of Russian Poland, inflicting heavy losses.

It is announced in Paris that engagements between the French and Germans have taken place along the Franco-Belgian frontier at Longy and Longuyon on French territory, and at Virton, on Belgian territory, on the southwest of Arlon. German caval-

ry patrols were met also to the north of Montmedy on the Franco-Belgian frontier.

Serbian legation in London declares not an Austrian soldier is now on Serbian territory.

Swiss and German troops are facing each other on the frontier near Basel.

French and German troops are facing each other to the north of Verdun. There have been numerous clashes of a minor nature, probably preliminary to an extensive engagement in the near future.

The respective positions of the Germans and Belgians before Liege apparently are unchanged.

German forces are making careful reconnaissances in the district of Hesbaye, which is believed to mean that Germany will take the offensive north of Liege.

According to the French reports, the Germans have been unsuccessful in their attempt to drive the French from their positions outside of Mulhausen.

Clashes between Austrians and Russians so far have been of minor importance.

A dispatch announced that Russian mobilization will be complete on August 17.

Recruiting goes on in London for overseas service.

The Cunard liner Lusitania, in her dash across the Atlantic has reached the Mersey.

According to the Cologne Gazette, Roumania has joined the Triple Alliance and will invade Serbia. It is reported from Cetinje that the Serbian and Montenegrin arms have effected a junction at Plevlje (Tash-Ilja), 157 miles from Novipazar.

Servians are reported marching into Bosnia.

Story of British repulse of German submarines shows marvelous gunnery, attacker's periscope first being shot off, second shot sending little vessel to bottom.

Emperor William confident in talk with Ambassador Gerard.

### Hurt When Thrown From Horse.

Archie Lowrey, a nephew of Albert Osmin, and who works for Mr. Osmin on his farm just southeast of Heppner, was thrown from a horse he was riding on last Thursday afternoon, while near the Heppner ice plant. He was evidently not much used to riding the Oregon bronco, and when the animal let in to bucking with him he was thrown in a violent manner to the ground, receiving a broken nose and badly lacerated features. He was picked up and taken on to the home of Mr. Osmin. Dr. Winnard was called and dressed the wounds which required some stitches, and the broken nose was splinted up and the work of repair is going on satisfactorily at the present time.

### VACUUM CLEANERS.

We have put in a stock of Vacuum Cleaners for family use. Please call and see them.

Also one large \$125 machine for rent at the following rates: 75 cts. for 4 hours; \$1.00 for 8 hours; over 4 hours will be charged 8 hours. Those wanting to use the large machine call the power house and we will deliver the same and call for it when you are through. Parties using machine will be charged for it from time of delivery until they notify us they are through. We will furnish a man to operate the machine at a reasonable rate.

HEPPNER LIGHT & WATER CO.

### A Sad Mistake.

The beautiful Mrs. Blanc had her portrait done in Paris by a leading futurist painter. When the portrait was finished, the painter's valet delivered it, and Mrs. Blanc gave a huge reception in its honor.

Reception and portrait alike were a great success. A hundred guests were grouped all the evening before the strange, mystic futurist work, and you heard continually such exclamations as "Devine." "A perfect likeness." "The eyes are superb." and so forth.

In the midst of all this, the artist himself, with Mrs. Blanc on his arm, advanced to admire his creation. He gave one look at it and roared:

"Why, this isn't your portrait, ma'am. My fool of a valet has brought you 'Vesuvius in Eruption' instead."

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IONE - OREGON

**THRESHING MACHINE**  
**BURNED THIS MORNING**

Explosion of Smut Causes Another Disasterous Machine Fire.

The Cummings & Baughman thresher, at work on the Henry F. Blahm place, four miles northwest of Heppner, was badly damaged by fire this morning just shortly after the crew had gone to work. The fire was caused from an explosion of smut. It is a J. I. Case of metal construction, and the damage done to it will lay the threshers off for the balance of the week. A small amount of grain, the balance of the setting on which the machine was working, was destroyed, also a small bunch of sacks. By rushing in repairs it is expected the machine will be ready for work again by Monday.

Paul Hisler and Emil Groshens departed Saturday for a three weeks visit at Lewiston, Idaho.