

## GREWSOME LOSS OF LIFE IN LAST FIGHT

### BELGIAN FIELD RESEMBLED A SHAMBLES AFTER OVERWHELMING GERMAN ADVANCE WENT AHEAD

DESPITE TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE, GERMAN DRIVE ALLIES BEFORE

French Dispatches Indicate the Retaking of Mulhausen From the Germans—Czar's Troops and Austrians Are Fighting—Several Cities Reported to Have Fallen Into the Possession of the Kaiser.

United Press Service

PARIS, Aug. 19.—Tonight's news dispatches describe yesterday's fighting before Belgium as a veritable butchery. The German loss alone is estimated at 8,000.

The infantry advance of the German army was overwhelming. As fast as men would be shot down reinforcements would rush up, and the relentless march toward Brussels would continue.

Instead of being disconcerted by the losses, the German soldiers charged demoralizedly. The Belgians were forced to abandon their advance lines in the face of such opposition. Fighting was heaviest at Aerschot.

The Belgians then sought the entrenchments along the road, and masked their artillery in the woods. Although they moved the enemy, the German advance continued, and the Belgians finally retreated.

The Belgian legion denies that Brussels has fallen. It also holds that Louvain has not been taken.

The combined armies have a strongly entrenched position near Brussels. The German advance for the past two days has been slow, but steady, with appalling losses.

Namur is said to be in grave danger of capture.

United Press Service

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The war office announced a confirmation has been received of the report that the Bel-

gians in Northern Belgium have been compelled to retire before an overwhelming German infantry advance. An Amsterdam dispatch says the Belgians have evacuated Malines. The war office denies that any British troops are engaged in fighting along the Belgian or French borders. This increases the mystery of their whereabouts.

The Belgian general staff late today wires that it evacuated Louvain to prevent its destruction. German cavalry and artillery have captured Tirlemont.

United Press Service  
ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 20.—The war department declares a general offensive move against Austria is progressing. Cossacks crushed the Austrian cavalry guarding the frontier.

United Press Service  
PARIS, Aug. 20.—The government today announced that French troops have re-occupied Mulhausen, the German city they captured about ten days ago, and then lost before a sweeping German advance.

The report says the city fell in a sharp engagement, lasting since Monday. The Germans evacuated their positions west of the town after being shelled by the French gunners.

"Our entire position is excellent," said the war office. "The advance in Alsace-Lorraine continues. The Germans report of a French defeat at La Grace is without foundation, as the German retreat toward Strassburg continues.

"The French force outnumbers the Germans."

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 20.—Novoe Vremya despatches confirm the report of a mutiny among Austrian troops.

Stearings Leave.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Sterling and the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wylie, left this morning for California. Mr. Sterling has just disposed of his interests in the Orpheus theater to Arch Tindall, who is planning some improvements.

### Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg, the Man Behind the Guns



This is a recent photograph of Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg, the man behind the guns. Next to the emperor, he is the most powerful man in Germany, perhaps in Europe. It is generally believed that the Germans not only knew Austria was to declare war on Serbia, but consented to the plan. Thus Bethmann-Hollweg may

have managed the whole situation. He hasn't the power of Bismarck, who filled the same position at the time of the Franco-Prussian war, but this war may show he has the ability. Just now Emperor Wilhelm shines as the strongest man in Germany. Bismarck had an emperor less able and forceful—the grandfather of the kaiser—to cope with.

#### THE NAME OF THE WAR

By F. S. Tisdale in Evening Telegram  
Oliver Wendell Wise D. D.  
Was writing himself a his-to-ree.

He fared quite well with the ancient Greeks; he got by clean with the Turks and Sikhs. Rome and Egypt and Babylon he met and conquered them one by one. He tagged his wars and he tagged 'em right; there wasn't a single snag in sight. Till he got clear down to the present year, and the scrap on the other hemisphere. Then he scratched his whiskers and he scratched his head, but finally gave it up and said: "There's no way out—Imust call it

The Gracco-Belgo-Portuguese-Sorbo-Franko-Japanese-Anglo-Turko-Russian-Prussian-Polish-Bulgarian-Austro-Hungarian-Montenegrarian War."

## Military Styles Reign

### With the War, Paris Turns to Brass Buttons, Etc.

United Press Service

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 20.—"Military in mode and tone" is the dictum of Cleveland manufacturers for fall and winter styles in ladies' cloaks and suits.

No longer will millady appear in the sheer blousy waist and peg top skirt. Present styles in coats and jackets are doomed, for war mad Paris has decreed that ladies' wear must be military.

Skirts will be plain, and only straight lines will be tolerated. Jack-

ets and coats will also be plain and button close about the throat.

Low or "V" necked waists, too, must conform strictly with the new mode in dress. A long straight step and stiff carriage of the body will be the only mode approaching good form. Meanwhile buyers and other people who lay down the law of dress are marooned in Paris, becoming fully imbued with the military spirit. They will be back soon with their trunks of samples. With them will come the "military."

### PAPERS OMIT WAR NEWS IN TELLING OF POPE'S DEATH

PRESIDENT WILSON WIRES SYMPATHIES

United Press Scores Five Hour Scoop on the Other News Agencies of the World—News of the Pope's Death Not Announced by the Church Dignitaries for a Few Hours—Announcement Delayed.

By HENRY WOOD

Rome Correspondent United Press  
ROME, Aug. 20.—The death of Pop Pius X. was officially announced by the church dignitaries at 1:20 this morning, but persons in close touch with the Vatican know that the pontiff breathed his last at 6 o'clock on Wednesday evening.

The delay in the announcement is not unusual. Similar delays were noted when Pope Leo XIII and Pope Pius IX. departed this life. The United Press scored a scoop of four or five hours over its competitors in the giving of the news of the demise.

It is believed that there is a chance for a foreigner, possibly an American, to become pope. During his administration, Pope Pius raised the cardinal college representation from other countries until there are as many cardinals in other countries as there are in Italy. There are in all sixty-six cardinals.

When the Austro-Serbian war threatened, the pope sent by Cardinal Campinelli a letter urging Emperor Franz Josef of Austria to be lenient with the Servians, and begging him not to begin bloodshed. The emperor delayed ten days before receiving the message, and by that time the war had started.

Another source of heartbreak to the aged pontiff was the fact that hundreds of foreign youths studying for the priesthood in the seminaries here were forced to return home to fight.

Large crowds stand uncovered today in St. Peter's Square. Prayers for the pope are offered up in all parts of the world.

The Eternal City is plunged into the deepest mourning. Bells tolled all night, and the newspapers, edged in deep black, ignored the war news in extolling the virtues of the departed pontiff.

The dying pope protested to those about his bedside, asking them not to weep. He bade farewell to his sisters, Anna and Maria, but when told that his brother, Angelo Sarto, would arrive Thursday, said "That will be too late."

These were his last words.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 20.—At the request of President Wilson, Secretary Bryan cabled the following to the Vatican:

"The president desires me to express his sense of the great loss the Christian world has sustained through the demise of his holiness, Pius X. By his pure, gentle character, his unaffected piety and broad, thoughtful sympathy toward his fellowmen, he adorned his exalted station, and attracted to himself the affectionate regard of all feeling his wide influence."

A Novel Sight.

A film of more than usual interest is one depicting trout culture, from the egg to the full grown fish, which is being shown at the Star theater. The film was made in one of the world's biggest hatcheries, and every step is carefully explained and pictured.

### First Notable to Be Killed in the War



Prince William of Lippe was the first European notable, so far as the meagre reports have made known, to be killed in the European war. He and his son led a charge against the Belgian forts protecting Liege, and word has come that both were killed.

### VISITING MAYOR SEES PROGRESS

SPRINGFIELD EXECUTIVE AND FAMILY LEAVE OUT THIS MORNING FOR CRATER LAKE AND MEDFORD

"It has been several years since I visited this section, and I can see some wonderful improvements," said Charles L. Scott, mayor of Springfield, Ore., just before he started his car out of the Central garage, bound for Crater Lake and Medford. Mr. Scott and family are touring Oregon, coming in here via McKenzie Pass, Bond, Paisley and Lakeview.

A stop was made at Paisley to visit the Brattain brothers, who are cousins of Mrs. Scott. All in the party unite in pronouncing their drive through Eastern Oregon as delightful.

### SAYS EUROPEAN WAR IS CHANCE FOR KLAMATH CO.

EBERLEIN SEES GOOD PRICES FOR CROPS

President of Enterprise Land and Investment Company, Here on Business, Says That With European Countries Facing Famine, and With No Prospects of a Normal Crop for Three Years, Must Look Here.

"The European war and the Panama canal afford Klamath county the biggest opportunity it ever had to establish itself as a crop producing section," said Charles W. Eberlein, president of the Enterprise Land and Investment company, who is here from San Francisco, attending to business matters.

European countries are now on the point of actual starvation. The military activities of the countries at war have absorbed, certainly all of the surplus products, if not everything, and with the men compelled to leave their work in the fields and go to the front, this year's crops are rotting in the fields.

If the European fighting continues six months, it will be three years before normal crops will be raised again over there. In addition to calling for all of the available products, the war times will also result in the consuming of the seed stocks of the European farmer.

"Now this enormous deficit has to be made up by shipments from other places, and the greater portion will come from the United States. For that reason, the products of the American farmer will find a ready market abroad, and the prices received will be better.

Klamath county products can now find an outlet that they never found before—the European markets. With the opening of the Panama canal, the cost of shipping to the Atlantic is cut more than half, so both the producer and the ultimate consumer will be benefited.

"Crops were never better in the Klamath country than this year. The crops will soon be in demand at high prices, and the Klamath farmer, in addition to having an outlet for his

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## Are Making Twenty Millions per Day

(Herald Special Service)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 20.—Twenty millions of dollars in national bank notes every twenty-four hours is the record of the production of the bureau of printing and engraving, the currency thus issued being authorized by the Aldrich-Vreeland bill, which permits the secretary of the treasury, in an emergency, to accept state, municipal and industrial bonds as security for national bank notes.

Under the terms of that act, which is today looked upon as one of the greatest pieces of constructive legislation accomplished in this generation, the total which the treasury may issue under the act amounts to the enormous sum of \$1,200,000,000. These notes are full legal tender, and are being distributed to banks throughout the country as rapidly as the presses can produce the money and the secre-

tary's office can ship it to the applicants.

"Had it not been for this act and the preparedness of the department to turn out the emergency currency with promptness and dispatch," said Jos. E. Ralph, director of the bureau of engraving and printing, "a frightful monetary panic might have occurred."

Apropos of Mr. Ralph, who has been "on the job" twenty out of twenty-four hours every day for the past week, looking after the work of turning out this new money, his wife said to him the other morning:

"Dear, I would like to have \$10. I see several enticing bargains advertised at the stores, and now is the time to buy."

"Joe" skirished around through his pockets, and finally fished up \$1.75, all the money he had.

"Isn't that the irony of fate," he remarked to his better half, "only a dollar and seventy-five cents—and I made a million in the last hour."

## State May Print the Textbooks for Schools

SALEM, Aug. 20.—There is a probability that the next legislature will be called upon to pass on the question of whether the state shall print text books for use in public schools, as arguments are already being advanced to show that such a move would be a good thing.

It is pointed out that California has such a law, and it is said a large saving to the taxpayers has resulted. If the legislature should enact a law providing for the printing of school text books by the state, a much larger printing plant than the state now has would be required. Advocates of the plan, however, assert that the cost of the enlarged printing plant would be saved in one year to those who have to buy school books. It is pointed out, also, that a saving would be made in the cost of printing

the initiative and other election pamphlets, owing to the faster process and better printing facilities the state would have.

The question of whether the state is to operate a state printing plant at all is also likely to be fought out in the next legislature, as the law under which the plant is now operating will be succeeded January 1, 1915, by a law reverting to the contract system.

The law which will go into effect January 1 abolishes the elective office of state printer, and provides for the appointment of a state printer by the state board at a salary of \$1,000 a year. It gives the board full authority and control over all the public printing, but makes no specific provisions for the operation of a state printing plant. It provides for letting the printing out on contract.