

COW STEPS AND STANDS ON BOY

FORT KLAMATH BOY WALKED ON BY COW BUT ESCAPES SERIOUS INJURY—DOCTOR CALLED FROM KLAMATH FALLS

George Short, 17 year old son of Robert Short of the Wood River Valley section, was milking the gentle cow on the place yesterday morning, when the cow shoved him off the stool and proceeded to rest her tired feet on him.

He was sitting on a one-legged stool and was easily toppled over. The cow shoved him off and stepped over on him, evidently to rest her weary limbs with a soft cushion under her feet. He was unable to move, but his yells attracted attention and he was rescued.

Dr. Hamilton was called and reports no serious injury except that the boy's abdomen was slightly injured where the cow stood.

LATE BULLETINS

Washington—Marines have been landed at Cape Haytien from the battleship Nashville.

London—The Belgian steamer Koophandel has been submerged. The crew was saved.

Washington—General Funston has wired that General Maytorena notified railroad officials Sunday night that he is withdrawing from the Yaqui Valley. Maytorena said that if Admiral Howard lands marines to police the territory the responsibility of "this invasion into Mexico" will rest on Carranza for creating conditions necessitating the withdrawal of the Villista forces.

El Paso—The reported retirement of General Villa is supposedly a result of a conference between General Angeles and Consular Agent Carrothers here.

Notice Calling for Bids
School District No. 36 will receive bids for the erection of an additional school room in said district. Plans may be had at the office of the county superintendent. Bids will be opened August 10th, at the home of R. C. Short. Send all bids to R. C. Short, clerk of District 36. Building must be finished before September 6, 1915. 4-3t

MANY CASES OF RHEUMATISM NOW

SAYS WE MUST KEEP FEET DRY, AVOID EXPOSURE AND EAT LESS MEAT

Stay off the damp ground, avoid exposure, keep feet dry, eat less meat, drink lots of water and above all take a spoonful of salts occasionally to keep down uric acid.

Rheumatism is caused by poisonous toxin, called uric acid, which is generated in the bowels and absorbed into the blood. It is the function of the kidneys to filter this acid from the blood and cast it out in the urine. The pores of the skin are also a means of freeing the blood of this impurity. In damp and chilly cold weather the skin pores are closed, thus forcing the kidneys to do double work, they become weak and sluggish and fail to eliminate this uric acid which keeps accumulating and circulating through the system, eventually settling in the joints and muscles causing stiffness, soreness and pain called rheumatism.

At the first twinge of rheumatism get from any pharmacy about four ounces of Jad Salts; put a tablespoonful in a glass of water and drink before breakfast each morning for a week. This is said to eliminate uric acid by stimulating the kidneys to normal action, thus ridding the blood of these impurities.

Jad Salts is inexpensive, harmless and is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia and is used with excellent results by thousands of folks who are subject to rheumatism. Here you have a pleasant, effervescent lithia-water drink which overcomes uric acid and is beneficial to your kidneys as well. (Paid Advertisement)

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Warsaw, Prize in the Greatest Battle of History



This is a general view of Warsaw, looking from Prague across the Vistula River. It has been the prize to be won in the greatest battle the world has ever known. The Germans and Austrians are pressing the Russians hard, and while the defense has been stubborn, there is a feeling that this Russian city of nearly a million will fall into the hands of the kaiser. It is the largest city thus far taken in the war. No other city in Europe that might be taken compares with it in size except the capitals.

Warsaw Conceded to Have Finally Fallen

OLD CAPITAL OF POLAND HAD TWICE BEFORE BEEN THE OBJECT OF ATTACKS—MARSHAL VON HINDENBURG DIRECTED THE PREVIOUS ATTACKS—THE LARGEST CITY YET INVOLVED

United Press Service
Warsaw, formerly the capital of the old kingdom of Poland, and now the capital of the Russian-Poland government of its own name, has twice before been the object of German attacks. Field Marshal von Hindenburg directed both previous assaults upon the city, but both resulted in failure. The Germans advanced over the frozen plains of Poland during the winter in the last unsuccessful attack, only to be brought to a complete stop before coming within gun range of the city.

The last and successful offensive is one of the most daring in military history. Following the capture of Lemberg Field Marshal von Mackensen unexpectedly divided his forces. While the Austrians were engaged in their effort to clear Galicia of the Russians, attacking them along the Dniester, von Mackensen swung the left wing of his army northward from Lemberg into Southern Poland. The Russians were driven back from ten to fifteen miles within their own border when the German advance came to a halt, and there was little activity for nearly two weeks. During this time the forces of Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General von Gallwitz, however, had been preparing for the concerted blow that was to be struck. Further north, in the Baltic provinces, great forces of cavalry were also massed. Suddenly, with a great burst of power over a front of nearly a thousand miles, one of the greatest feats of arms in history began.

German forces north, west and south of Warsaw struck powerful blows against the Russian lines. To the southeast von Mackensen resumed his attack. The Austrians in Galicia threw themselves against the Slavs. General von Buelow, in the Baltic region, swept forward with his cavalry, capturing Windau and advancing on the important port of Riga. German troops captured Ostrolenka, one of the fortified points of the Narva River line of defenses guarding Warsaw on the north. Another force struck to the south and seized the railway running through Blonie to the capital. Von Hindenburg pressed on to the north.

The Russians were caught in a vast

vice of men and steel. As von Mackensen continued to advance toward the Lublin-Chelm railway, one of the Russian lines of communication to the east, the forces on the west and north advanced closer and closer. The vice was gradually being closed. In the meantime von Buelow continued to strike in the Baltic region. By seizing Riga it was evident the Germans would force a general retirement from the Baltic provinces, as Riga was the chief supply base for the Russians operating there. The Germans struck hard and fast, and it was evident their daring campaign not only had for its object the capture of Warsaw, but to envelope a great portion of the vast Russian army. By July 21st the Germans controlled every railway running out of Warsaw except three. Those were the Lublin-Chelm line, toward which von Mackensen was advancing, the line running from Warsaw to Brest-Litovsk, 115 miles away, and the northeastern line as far as Bialystok. This latter by this time was seriously threatened, however. It was then admitted that the evacuation of Warsaw seemed inevitable. London was plunged in gloom over the Russian collapse. Stubborn defense of Warsaw meant that Grand Duke Nicholas would be in danger of having his army enveloped while he resisted the assaults upon the city. That would mean the annihilation or capture of his forces.

To retreat meant that the entire Russian line must be withdrawn, as the Slavs were assailed on every front. It was reported that the Russian commander ordered all government buildings and churches of Warsaw put to the torch upon the evacuation of the city. The outer defenses of Warsaw resisted the German attack as long as possible, but this was believed to be merely an operation to cover the preparations of the Slavs for a retreat of as orderly a nature as possible. The previous advances upon Warsaw which failed, were made from the west and northwest, without supporting movements on the flank of the city.

Lodz, to the southwest, and Lodz were captured on the last attempt, but the Germans were halted before the barrier of rivers which protect Warsaw on the west. The line along the Bzura River, forty-five miles west of the city, held. The greatest surprise was consequently expressed when the latest attack was launched that almost immediately the Germans broke through the Bzura barrier and seized Blonie, only fifteen miles from the ancient Polish capital.

Warsaw is on the east bank of the Vistula River, 625 miles southwest of Petrograd and 320 miles east of Berlin. The Roman Catholic Cathedral of St. John located there was founded

in the middle of the thirteenth century. The church of the Holy Virgin dates from 1419, while the church of St. Anne was erected in 1454. Most of the city is built upon a hill 100 feet above the Vistula. There are numerous ancient as well as historic and costly government buildings, valuable works of sculpture and painters, libraries and museums. The university was founded in 1816.

Warsaw was important in the middle ages as the residence of the Dukes of Masovia. It became the capital of Poland in the seventeenth century, supplanting Cracow. The city was taken from the Poles in July, 1856, by the forces of Charles X. of Sweden and Frederick William of Brandenburg. Charles XII of Sweden entered the city in 1702. In 1794 the Russians captured Praga, a suburb on the right bank of the Vistula. Terrible atrocities were committed there and Warsaw was forced to capitulate.

Between 1795 and 1806 the city was in possession of Prussia. In 1807 it became the capital of the Duchy of Warsaw, and until 1813 was ruled by Frederick Augustus I, King of Saxony, as a vassal of Napoleon. In 1813 Warsaw was again taken by the Russians, and made the capital of the new kingdom of Poland. In November, 1830, came the revolt against Russia. The revolution was crushed in September, 1831. The Russians re-occupying the city.

What the War Moves Mean

BY J. W. T. MASON
(United Press Staff Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—The delay in the fall of Warsaw is due to the ambition to capture the Russian field armies, which is the dominant German objective. If Warsaw was the sole consideration, or even if it were one of several major objectives, it would be now in possession of the kaiser. The capture of Warsaw, while be-

ing one of the most triumphant of offensives in history, will be but an incident. The Germans are not wasting their strength against Warsaw, and permitting the Russian army to escape at will to prepare new defenses to the rear. They are planning to press forward continuously. It is highly important that the Slavs be allowed no time to recuperate after retiring from the Vistula line.

The Germans are more concerned with placing their forces advantageously for following up the Vistula victory than for gaining Warsaw. That the Russians appreciate this fact is shown by their appeal for an offensive by the allies in the west. It is not the hope of the Russians to save Warsaw, but rather that they must concentrate their attention on how to keep the Brest-Litovsk line intact.

Brest-Litovsk is a central munition station. Its loss would be a greater calamity than the fall of Warsaw. The Brest-Litovsk line is not as strong as that along the Vistula. If the Germans capture the latter, the former will not present insuperable obstacles. The present movement would perhaps be more properly described as a campaign for Brest-Litovsk than for Warsaw.

LOCAL MAN'S WIFE A GOOD FARMER

MRS. J. E. BODGE, WIFE OF MEMBER OF ALT & BODGE FIRM OF THIS CITY, GIVEN FAVORABLE MENTION

In the August number of the Orchard and Farm publication, a farm particularly mentioned is owned by Mrs. J. E. Bodge. The article states that deep plowing and good management brought agricultural success. On the cover of the magazine appears a picture of the Bodge home.

Returns to Klamath
Miss Edna Wells has returned to Klamath from a vacation in Ashland, and is employed in the office of County Assessor Lee. She is taking the place of Miss Kitty Wells of Ashland, who has returned to her home, before leaving for the fair at San Francisco. Miss Edna Wells will remain until school opens this fall, when she will resume her station as Seventh grade teacher in the public schools of the city.

Herald want ads get results.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE.
By virtue of an execution duly issued by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the County of Lake, State of Oregon, dated the 19th day of July, 1916, in a certain suit in the Circuit Court for said county and state wherein M. E. Brant-Lane as plaintiff recovered judgment against B. F. Lane for the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars (\$250.00) on the 11th day of November, 1913.

Notice is hereby given that I will, on the 27th day of August, 1916, at the main entrance and front door of the Court House in Klamath Falls, Klamath County, Oregon, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the following described real property, to-wit:

Lot four, the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter, and the south half of the southeast quarter of Section eighteen, township twenty-eight, south, range eleven, East of Williamette Meridian, in Klamath County, Oregon.

Taken and levied upon as the property of the said, B. F. Lane, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the said judgment in favor of M. E. Brant-Lane against said B. F. Lane, with interest thereon, together with all costs and disbursements that have or may accrue. Dated at Klamath Falls, Oregon, July 22, 1916.

C. C. LOW,
Sheriff of Klamath County, Oregon
By Geo. C. Ulrich, Deputy
W. Lair Thompson,
Stone & Gale,
Attorneys for judgment creditor.
22-29-5-12-19-36.

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