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GERMANS ADVANCE THROUGH BELGIUM

Brussels.—The German army is being detached from its position before Liege and is advancing through the heart of Belgium. The main body of the German cavalry is engaged in a forward movement all along the front of the allied armies.

An official report says communication has been restored with Landen, a village in the province of Liege, seven miles southeast of Tirlemont. The Belgians blew up several bridges at their front in that vicinity, which gave rise to the report of an artillery engagement. No news has arrived showing that such an action took place.

A German aeroplane flew over Brussels at a height of 2000 feet. Civic guards fired several shots at the airship, but they fell short.

There is no fear regarding the food supply of Belgium.

An earlier dispatch from Brussels said that German troops had seized the station at Landen, a short distance west of Liege, and, after driving out the railway employes, burned the building.

KAISER AVOIDED SACRIFICE

German Confident Fortifications Will Fall Before Siege Guns.

London.—The correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph company at Rome says a dispatch from Berlin gives an official statement by General Von Stein regarding the siege of Liege.

The German commander denies the loss of 20,000 men, but does not give his losses. He says that only a small number of German troops were engaged in order to mask the movements of the bulk of the army. The enemy's advance attacking force, he says, was completely annihilated, and while admitting that the forts remain intact, explains this by saying:

"The emperor did not wish to sacrifice life unnecessarily, but as soon as the heavy artillery arrives the forts will be taken without the loss of a man."

General Von Stein admits the capture of the forts is a difficult problem because of the unfavorable ground about them, and further because the population of the town, including the women, shot at the German troops from behind, firing indiscriminately, hitting the surgeons and the wounded.

BELGIAN RESISTANCE IS FEATURE OF WAR

Stubbornly Oppose and Block Advance of German Army on France.

London.—A remarkable and unexpected feature of the opening days of the great European war was the stubborn resistance offered by the Belgians of Liege to the German advance through Belgium.

Though the city has been occupied by the Germans, it held out heroically for days against the wave of German invasion which shattered itself against the forts held by the brave Third Division and the Fifteenth mixed brigade, commanded by General Leman.

The initial loss sustained by the German invaders is the most serious encountered by any army in modern times.

The great Prussian assault on Fort Boiceles ended in a terrible slaughter, storming infantry melting away before the machine guns of the defenders.

During the German night attack on Liege they were received with a terrible fire from the head of the street as well as the houses on either side. Women and children carried ammunition for the defenders.

The Belgians fell on them like furies, soldiers and civilians alike using knives, revolvers and rifles, and women and children and graybeards taking part, many of the women pouring boiling water from the windows on the charging Germans in the narrow streets below.

While both combatants claim victory at Liege, military experts here predict the rather startling dispatch to mean that the German losses have been broken through the Belgian defenses at Liege, taken the city and started toward Namur, where the next big battle of the seven nations' European war is expected.

Apart from Liege, the fighting of the first week, when resolved to the proper perspective, eventually, doubtless, will be considered insignificant. One of the most important developments in the eyes of experts, is the general testimony that the German infantry formation is obsolete and ineffective against weapons of today, and means an enormous slaughter if retained.

A news dispatch from Brussels says it is officially announced there that the German loss in Belgium in the recent fighting was 2000 dead, 20,000 wounded and 8700 prisoners.

Unionism was weak.

North Yakima, Wash.—Secretly called together by letter, 35 representatives of labor unions opposed to state-wide prohibition assembled in North Yakima from all parts of the state and organized the Washington

Relief Voted Settlers.

Washington.—The reclamation bill extending from 10 to 20 years the time in which settlers may repay the Government for water rights on irrigated land, was finally passed in the house.

THE MARKETS

Portland.

Wheat—Club, 85c; bluestem, 88c; red Russian, 83c.
Hay—Timothy, \$16; alfalfa, \$12.
Butter—Creamery, 32c.
Eggs—Rauch, 23c.

Seattle.

Wheat—Bluestem, 92c; club, 86c; red Russian, 83c.
Hay—Timothy, \$17 per ton; alfalfa, \$14 per ton.
Butter—Creamery, 31c.
Eggs—70c.

LAMAR'S VARIETY STORE

Tillamook, Ore.

"DROP IN AND
LOOK AROUND"

GERMANY INVADED BY FRENCH TROOPS

Paris.—An official announcement by the French war office says it is confirmed that after evacuating Mulhausen the German troops retired to Neu Breitsach, 12 miles to the east of Kolmar, on the railroad.

The French minister of war gives the following account of the occupation of Mulhausen, in Alsace-Lorraine, by the French.

It was nightfall when the advance guard of the French brigade approached Altkirch, says the official statement. The city was well defended and occupied by a German brigade. The French began the assault with ardor, a regiment of infantry distinguishing itself in a furious charge, shortly after which the Germans retired in disorder.

Darkness permitted the Germans to conceal themselves and the troops of France entered the city amid the cheers of the people. All windows of the houses were thrown open, veterans of 1870 embraced the French soldiers, and a great shout resounded.

At dawn the advance guard resumed its march. The cavalry failed to find German patrols and the march of the entire brigade on Mulhausen was begun.

In the afternoon the scouts found that many important defenses protecting the city had been abandoned and in less than half an hour later the French, wildly cheering the tri-color, occupied Mulhausen.

STRATEGIC BENEFIT SMALL

French Invasion of Alsace is More of "Moral Victory."

Paris.—The invasion of Lower Alsace by a French army under the command of General Joseph Joffre, the French commander-in-chief, has awakened great enthusiasm throughout France.

French military authorities, while recognizing that the occupation of Altkirch and Mulhausen by the French troops is not of high strategic importance, believe that the successful advance of the French army far across the German frontier will have considerable moral effect.

It is also unofficially reported that Kolmar, to the north, has fallen into the hands of the French.

None of these three places was strongly fortified, and all of them lie outside the line of real German defense, being regarded as outposts of the strongly fortified cities.

BRIEF WAR NEWS

Switzerland gives the powers to understand she will resist invasion of her territory.

Belgian authorities arrested 600 Germans supposed to be spies, and 100 are said to have been shot.

Detachments of the famous Turcos or native troops from the French colony of Algeria penetrated Upper Alsace.

Austria, England, Russia and France acknowledge President Wilson's mediation offer, but the acknowledgments went no farther.

The German troops inundated the valley of the Sille, hoping by this means to stop the advance of the French, but the quantity of water was not sufficient and the French troops were able to continue their march.

In the capture of Mulhausen, the French seized a great aeroplane factory, operated by a noted German manufacturer.

Cholera is reported to have broken out among Austrian and Serbian soldiers.

Arthur M. Huntington, president of American Geographical Society, and his wife were held as spies at Nuremberg.

The German cruiser Augsburg was reported sunk by Russian torpedo boat in Baltic Sea, after bombarding Libau.

Many Czech soldiers in the Austrian army were shot for refusing to fight Slavs.

The Belgian government seized 34 German steamers and two sailing ships in port at Antwerp.

Austrian troops having been withdrawn from the Serbian frontier, Serbia began an invasion of Austria.

Hundreds of American school teachers were marooned abroad. It was predicted that the opening of a number of eastern schools would have to be postponed as a result.

OREGON NEWS NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST

Events Occurring Throughout the State During the Past Week.

State Road is Belief.

Eugene.—With the development in view of a trans-state highway from the Willamette valley to eastern Oregon, seven government officials, including Warren H. Allen, senior highway engineer, of Washington, D. C.; A. R. Merrill, chief engineer of the forestry service, of Washington, D. C.; Charles H. Florey, chief of operation in the forestry service in the northwest, of Portland; A. T. Schuyler, of the department of public roads, in Portland; and Clyde R. Seltz, supervisor of the Cascade National forest and improvement engineer in the northwest, left Eugene Tuesday for eastern Oregon by way of the McKenzie highway and the McKenzie pass.

School Policy is New.

St. Helens.—At a meeting of the school board it was decided to adopt a system that will provide instruction for those at work as well as for those who are not.

The plan is to adopt courses that will attract back to school those who left before their education was completed and also provide such instruction as will prepare attendants for some particular line of work.

River Meeting Set.

Astoria.—The Fall meeting of the Columbia and Snake River Waterways association will be held in Spokane, Wash., on Thursday and Friday, September 17 and 18.

This being the week of the Spokane Interstate Fair, an open railroad rate of one and one-third fare will be in effect from coast and other points, covering a large radius around Spokane.

Wilsonville Suffers Destructive Fire.

Wilsonville.—A third of the business section of Wilsonville was destroyed by fire which started in the Lawrence hotel. Its origin is unknown. As far as can be ascertained no one was in the hostelry when the blaze began.

TO SEEK CAUSE OF UNREST

Hearing Will Be Held at Portland By Federal Commission.

Portland.—Inquiring into causes of industrial unrest, the United States commission on industrial relations will hold hearings here August 19, 20 and 21.

The workings of the minimum wage law will be one of the chief subjects of inquiry, it is expected. An interesting statement, in this connection, was made by E. V. O'Hara, chairman of the industrial welfare (minimum wage) commission:

"There are no fewer women employed in Portland today than a year ago when the minimum wage law became effective. We have no particular industrial unrest. Women have not lost employment because of the shortened hours of work."

Witnesses asked to appear before the hearings include leading representatives of both employers and employees.

Some lines of inquiry will be:

"Why does organized labor insist on the 'closed shop'? Why are the number of apprentices restricted? Why are uniform wage rates demanded?"

Woman Jumps to Her Death.

Portland.—Hurling herself from a seventh story window of a business block, Mrs. Anna M. Bolin, aged 58, met instant death here. Mrs. Bolin had entered the building to consult a physician with regard to nervous trouble from which she was suffering. A man patient in the physician's reception room fell in an attempt to prevent her jumping out the window.

England Accepts Flour.

Ottawa, Ont.—The Canadian government has offered the imperial authorities 1,000,000 bags of flour as a gift for the use of the British people, and the offer has been accepted.