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VOL. VI. ROSEBURG, DOUGLAS COUNTY, OREGON TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1915. No. 227

## RUSSIANS STOP GERMAN TROOPS

Fierce Fighting Still Continues Near River Bug.

RESULT MAY NOT BE KNOWN FOR WEEKS

Active Fighting is Resumed in the Eastern Theatre of War—Aeroplanes Drop Bombs on Dunkirk.

PETROGRAD, July 27.—A sharp repulse of the forces under von Hindenburg north of Warsaw in heavy fighting along the Narew front, is reported by the war office. South of Warsaw, the Russians continue to maintain their positions. Energetic fighting continues between Bug and Vistula, where Mackenzen is endeavoring to advance, but everywhere the Russians are holding the defenses of Warsaw.

LONDON, July 27.—Dispatches that reached London last night from Petrograd predict that the much discussed climax to the great struggle in Poland will come within a fortnight, with simultaneous attacks on the city from the north and south.

In the meantime General von Buelow's troops, driving south from Courland, are 35 miles southeast of Shavil, having reached the Zoniwesch railway junction, linked with the Dvank line, which the German cavalry is attempting to seize preparatory to cutting the more important Kovno-Vilna line. The effective German cavalry in this area is estimated at 30,000.

Field Marshal Mackenzen's sustained effort to throw any considerable body of Austro-German troops astride the Lublin-Cholm railway, having to date met with no success, the Germans are now centering their main offensive north of Warsaw silent, and having crossed the Narew river along a 40-mile front, are driving the Russians toward the Bug where it joins the Narew north of the Polish capital.

Artillery Duel on Belgian Coast.  
 PARIS, July 27.—For the first time in weeks, heavy artillery duels are reported on the Belgian coast by the war office. The German shells

## AGED SOLDIER PASSES AWAY

Geo. S. Frazier died at the Soldiers Home today at the age of 72, after an illness of about a week. Mr. Frazier was well known in this city, having come to Roseburg a little over two years ago and since that time has made many friends who are grieved to learn of his death.

He was born in Indiana and moved with his parents when a child to Iowa, where his early life was spent. He was a successful business man and for many years was a well known contractor and builder. At the time of the Civil war he left his business and went to the defense of his country, serving three years in Co. 2, of the 14th Iowa Infantry. After the war he again took up his work as a contractor, until a few years ago when he retired on account of failing health.

In hope of regaining his lost strength he came to Oregon about two years ago and entered the Soldiers Home. He returned to the east last summer for a visit with his daughter, but returned to this city a few months ago, and since that time has been falling rapidly in health. He is survived by three daughters, Mrs. J. F. Keiser and Miss Oro Davidson, of this city, and Mrs. E. J. Dawson, of Mason City, Iowa. Mr. Frazier has been a member of the Christian church for several years, but has never become affiliated with any fraternal order.

The funeral will be held at the chapel of the Soldiers Home tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. R. E. Jepe officiating.

ed Furnes, and aeroplanes dropped five bombs on Dunkirk, but little damage was done in the latter place. In retaliation, the French artillery bombarded Westende and Middlekirke with effect.

## RUSH PLANS FOR NATION'S DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Secretary of War Garrison has called into conference with his Assistant Secretary Breckenridge, General Scott and General Bliss, to go over the tentative drafts of the army reorganization plan, which he expects to submit to the president upon the return of the latter to Washington. Despite the protest of Garrison that no "hurry up" program of national defense is in view, there are indications that the department is losing no time. Persistent rumors that an extra session of congress is to be called are unverified, but it is believed that the president desires congress to convene about the first of October, in order to get an early start, working out the defense problems.

## BRITISH PREPARE ANOTHER ANSWER

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Great Britain is preparing a supplementary note to the United States regarding the blockading of neutral ports by the British. The British minister of foreign affairs notified Lansing that such a communication was being framed, and would be ready next week. Grey asked that the publication of the note received yesterday be withheld until the supplementary communication is received. This will be done.

## ENGLAND'S LOSS 300,000 MEN

LONDON, July 27.—The British losses in killed, wounded and missing, in both the military and naval forces, now total 330,995, a statement from Premier Asquith announced. The statement was published in response to inquiries made in the commons.

W. C. Ball, wife and child, who have been visiting with M. F. Montgomery in this city, returned to their home at Red Lodge, Mont., this afternoon.

## ALLIES HAVE TEN MILLION IN FIELD

English Fighting On Battle Front of 40 Miles.

FRENCH GIVEN CREDIT FOR SAVING PARIS

In Battle of La Bassee The French Soldiers Fired 20,000 High Explosive Shells in One Hour.

By Ed. L. Keen.

(United Press Staff Correspondent.)  
 LONDON, July 27.—After a year at war, the British Empire has somewhat less than three quarters of a million troops in the field; its allies have approximately ten million.

The British front in the western theatre is about 40 miles in length; the lines of the other allies east and west, including Serbia and Montenegro, cover some 1600 miles. As the ratio of troops employed is one to 40, there appears to be some justification for the complaints recently made—quite unofficially, of course—both in France and Russia that England is not doing her share of the work.

But the question as to whether England is fulfilling her obligations should be considered in the light of her promises. On this basis, she delivered more than was specified in the contract. There were two clauses in the secret agreement made with France long before the war started:

England would take care of the seas.

She would send an expeditionary force to France of 120,000 men.

That's all there was to it. She carried out the first clause to the letter; she has sent nearly six times as many men to the firing line as she bargained for, and she is still sending them as fast as they can be trained. Only the other day, the Temps of Paris in an obviously inspired editorial commenting on recent tributes paid to France by the British press, made these significant remarks: "Frankness should be mutual. If on the land the support of our British allies is still only limited, we must not forget that on the seas it is they who have had much the heaviest task. If at the beginning of the war we were able to complete the equipment of our army with a rapidly which was not one of the German staff's least surprises, we owe it to the fleet which rendered us masters of the seas." The Temps then admits that in this capital support on the sea, the British Empire has brought its industrial and financial resources, "while its military effort

has really surpassed all forecasts."

There probably always will be some difference of opinion as to whether it was British valor or German blundering that saved Paris in the early days of the war. Perhaps it was the two. Anyhow, Paris was saved, the Britishers at least always will give the lion's share of the credit to Field Marshal French, his generals and his soldiers. But even if the salvation of Paris was not due to the British, there is no question that they and they alone saved Calais and the other channel ports. Of course in accomplishing this, England has done herself a greater service than she has the French.

Since the failure of the Paris attack, Germany's main effort has been concentrated in the direction of Calais, and that is the reason why, until he has received sufficient reinforcements, General Frenche will be unable to extend his front. The fate of the British Empire rests upon the holding of those 30 miles.

All idea of the "big Spring drive" upon which the military writers had fed the imagination of the British public for months was abandoned at Neuve Chapelle, when at the cost of 13,000 men, the British barely made a dent in the German line of highly fortified trenches. In what was accomplished the Neuve Chapelle offensive was in a sense a victory; in what it failed to do, it was a defeat—for Lille was the objective and the British firmly planted in Lille.

Then after the second battle of Ypres, in which the Germans first

## LINER ESCAPES SUBMARINE BOAT

LONDON, July 27.—By putting on full steam and taking a zigzag course the liner Baltic from New York, escaped from a German submarine which pursued her off Fasinet last Friday. The Baltic arrived safely at Liverpool today, and several of her passengers told of the unsuccessful attempt of the submarine to overtake the liner.

## NOT THE DECISION WANTED HERE

SALEM, July 27.—The supreme court remanded back to the circuit court the suit of the jitney drivers against the city of Portland officials, to enjoin the enforcement of the regulatory law. The court held that the city council had no power to submit to a vote of the electorate an ordinance not passed by itself.

## ONE YEAR OF EUROPEAN WAR

As Seen By The Germans In Germany.

KAISER HAS INSPIRED HIS PEOPLE GREATLY

English Are No Longer Hated, But Are Held In Great Contempt By The Germans.

By Carl W. Ackerman.

BERLIN, July 27.—The Kaiser will go down in history as William the Great, if the events of the first year of the war appear as vividly to the imaginations of future Germans as they do to the generation that is living through the present world conflict.

Frederick the Great held Europe at bay, and saved Prussia through seven years of strife. His descendant, who now holds the Hohenzollern throne, has more than equalled Frederick's task, because Frederick had England with him, and there was then no United States to furnish Germany's enemies with munitions. Nobody expects the present conflict to run seven years, but if the allies can stand a war of that duration, so can Germany with the Kaiser at the head of affairs. When the war started Emperor William had fallen into disfavor with many of his people for a number of reasons. Some believe he was too autocratic, others thought he was too well disposed toward the English, and still others thought he was afraid of the military machine Germany had developed and was too prejudiced in favor of peace at any price ever to permit the machine to test itself. The early days of the war, when enemy after enemy took the field against Germany, people talked disparagingly of the emperor, as an incompetent, who had played his cards badly and had overestimated Germany's strength.

But when victories began to be won, and when the enemy first here and then there was rolled back the popular opinion of the Kaiser began to change. People confessed they had misjudged him. The bitter criticism of Germany's enemies directed against the Kaiser, and the comments of neutral nations, added to his popularity at home, until now, the Kaiser is the idol of his nation. He is regarded as the embodiment of German virtue, the representative of German might and power. The nation agrees he has not abused the absolutely autocratic power he has wielded since last August, but has used his authority to meet every crisis confronting Germany in a manner that wins unanimous approval. If the war ends under conditions substantially as they are now, Germany will have saved herself, and will have demonstrated her powers so convincingly that the Kaiser, who is now responsible for all things in the Empire must be given the title of "The Great."

The Kaiser, in particular, has inspired Germans with confidence in the outcome of the war. His calm assertions of victory have been followed by deeds substantially his words so often that he is not only the ruler but also the prophet of his people. When the war began, few Germans, deep down in their hearts, believed the Teutonic Empire had even a fair chance of succeeding. That is why there was so much hysteria last August, and why the departing subjects of the enemy powers were so frequently insulted. That is why also the Germans lost their heads in Belgium and adopted a system of terrorism. That is why, too, the hymn of hate directed against England was so popular.

Now, however, after a year of strife, Germany has recovered the confidence, and believes in the Kaiser. The fear of last summer has departed and the Germans are no longer saying "God punish England!" Instead of the former hatred of England there is now developing a curious kind of contempt, mingled with self-amazement that the Germans should so badly have misjudged the English. Nothing more remarkable

has happened in Germany during the past year than the change of popular opinion concerning England. The might of the British Empire was magnified quite out of proportion to its actual power, the Germans are saying.

This war was worth the fighting so the Germans say, if only because it has pricked the bubble of British strength. England will never again occupy her old place in the world. The ancient spirit of the English, which the world has long been accustomed to taking at its own valuation, has been found to be no longer existent. England has lost the war for the allies, in the opinion of German militarists, and by doing so, has irreparably stained her own prestige.

The past year's events say the German (Continued on page 5.)

## TRAGIC STORY OF EASTLAND DISASTER

CHICAGO, July 27.—Most of the victims of the Eastland disaster whose bodies are still imprisoned in the ball room of the steamer are women and children. While the divers are bending every effort to penetrate the hulk of the steamer this fact was established through the testimony of Robert Moore, a survivor, who appeared as a witness at the inquest. The story of Moore was a gruesome story of scenes of terror aboard the Eastland. He declared that the ball room was packed with women and children so that he could not make his way through this part of the steamer. Then came the sickening list, the rush of waters, then death. Moore said he went aboard the Eastland at 7 o'clock, and that two minutes later he noticed the steamer listing. But he declared that the list was not due to the excursionists crowding to the side of the boat, because they were packed so tightly that they were necessarily divided evenly about the ship.

## SADDLE MAKER'S LIFE THREATENED

DALLAS, Texas, July 27.—J. D. Padgett, president of the Padgett Brothers Company, manufacturers of saddles, whose home was threatened by dynamite last night, said he would quit making saddles for the allies. Bombs were found underneath his home after he had been warned that they would be exploded unless the war orders were cancelled. W. L. Moore, foreman of the Padgett Brothers Co., was probably fatally injured and his son hurt last night, when a bomb wrecked his home. The police believe that persons who are determined to prevent the supplies from reaching the allies are responsible. The Padgetts were filling a million dollar order for the French and British armies.

## OAKLAND MAN KILLS BOY

PORTLAND, July 27.—Harry Turtledove, aged sixteen, while riding on a Norwegian bark by an automobile driven by Harley Hamilton, of Oakland, Oregon, and instantly killed. Hamilton was arrested charged with involuntary manslaughter pending the inquest by the coroner.

## SUBMARINE GETS A NEUTRAL BOAT

LONDON, July 27.—Dispatches from Amsterdam reported the destruction of a Norwegian bark by a German submarine. The crew were given ten minutes to take to boats, and the vessel was then sunk.

## BERLIN'S WAILING PLACE!



SCENE AT THE PLACE IN BERLIN WHERE THE PRUSSIAN DEATH LISTS ARE POSTED. THE BUILDING IS THE RED CROSS HEADQUARTERS. ON THE WALLS OUTSIDE ARE POSTED ALMOST DAILY LONG PRINTED SHEETS CONTAINING THE NAMES, REGIMENT, NUMBER OF HOME ADDRESS OF THE MEN WHO FALL IN BATTLE.