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AMERICAN LIVES LOST ON ARABIC

All Missing Passengers Citizens of United States

THE SURVIVORS SAW NO SUBMARINE

Official Washington Withholds Judgment—Situation Considered Serious—Details Awaited.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 20.—Not a single survivor of the Arabic who has been interviewed, saw the submarine which sent the Arabic to the bottom. Several saw the U boat which torpedoed the British steamer Dunsley nearby, and believe that it was the same vessel which dealt the death blow to the Arabic, but all are agreed that the first warning of their disaster was the sighting of the white streak marking the track of the torpedo. The calm which was maintained by Captain Finch and his crew, impressed all passengers, especially several who in other disasters saw lives lost through panic. The passengers and members of the crew who were drowned are said to have been in the two boats which capsized upon striking the water. Some of the crew are also supposed to have been blown to pieces by the explosion of the torpedo.

Two Americans Lost on Arabic.

That two Americans were lost when the Arabic was torpedoed by a German submarine without warning, was practically accepted this afternoon. Hope is all but abandoned that Mrs. Josephine Bruguiere, of New York, and Dr. Edward Wood, of Janesville, Wisconsin, are safe. A thorough search of Queenstown has failed to reveal a trace of either of them. It is believed they were drowned when one of the boats lowered from the Arabic capsized. American Consul Frost, of Queenstown, has officially reported that they are the only two Americans missing. The White Star line reiterated their accounting of passengers and crew of the Arabic, showing that 32 are missing. Of this number, six are passengers, the naval members of the crew, The Naval attaché of the American embassy has gone to Queenstown to aid the consul in obtaining the affidavits of the American survivors.

Six American Passengers Lost.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—American Consul Frost, of Queenstown, reported that Mr. and Mrs. Burgess, J. K. Kellert, Miss T. Moore, American passengers aboard the Arabic are missing. He previously reported that Mrs. Bruguiere and Dr. Woods, were the only Americans unaccounted for. If the latter four are lost, it would appear that all the missing passengers are Americans.

Washington Awaits Facts. WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The administration is keeping its mind open regarding the sinking of the Arabic by a German submarine. Nothing will be said or done officially, it is stated, until all the facts are in. The outlook is deemed extremely serious. Personally, some officials said, they had no doubts as far as the reports indicate, that the sinking of the Arabic with Americans aboard, could only be deemed as "deliberately unfriendly," in accordance with the warning given Germany in the note.

GERMAN DIVERS HAVE BUSY WEEK

LONDON, Aug. 20.—On the heels of the submarining of the Arabic, the German submarines have displayed an almost unprecedented activity during the past 18 hours. The reports of four vessels having been sunk and one damaged, reached here today. Six, in addition to the Arabic, were sent to the bottom yesterday. The largest ship reported as being torpedoed and sunk today, is the White Star freighter Boyle. The Leyland liner Nicolson was torpedoed and damaged, but made port. The British steamer New York, was torpedoed and sunk, all aboard saved. The other vessels reported as having been destroyed were the Spanish steam, Pena Castillo, and the Glasgow steamer Baron Irskine. Three men from the Castillo were saved. Two of the crew of the steamer Dunsley, torpedoed shortly before the Arabic, were drowned, the rest of the crew landed here today.

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No Official Intimation.

The attack on the Arabic came without official intimation from Berlin that submarine commanders would persist in torpedoing ships without warning, and in the face also of constant reiterations in German quarters here that in the future passenger vessels would be given due warning. The incident, therefore, caused widespread surprise, especially since the ship was bound for the United States and had no contraband. In some quarters there was a disposition to think the German submarine commander might have exceeded his orders or made a mistake.

The general immunity which passenger liners of belligerent flags carrying Americans, seemed to have enjoyed in the last few weeks had developed a feeling of confidence that the German government would avoid any incident that might intensify feeling in the United States and bring the relations of the two countries nearer the breaking point. For this reason along with information as to what exactly occurred when the Arabic was attacked, the viewpoint of the German foreign office is eagerly awaited.

President Wilson was startled by the news. He spent the entire afternoon and evening trying to get detailed information. Though obviously worried, he took the position that judgment should be withheld until official details were received.

What the course of the United States would be no official would predict because of the absence of detailed information. It must be established authoritatively whether any warning was given and whether the vessel attempted to escape. If no American lives were lost, it was thought in most quarters last night that drastic steps were improbable, but in the event Americans were drowned, a rupture of diplomatic relations was everywhere discussed as likely.

TEXAS DEATH TOLL OVER 200

GALVESTON, Aug. 20.—It is now estimated that upwards of two hundred perished throughout the entire Texas storm district. Between 14 and 20 are from this city. Total property damage has probably reached fifty millions.

FRANCE FIGHTS NATIONAL FIRED

Bitter Feeling Exists Between North And South.

CLAIM YELLOW STREAK IN SOUTHERNERS

Southern France Has Produced Four of the Ranking Generals in The French Army.

By Wm. Philip Simms.

(United Press Staff Correspondent.) PARIS, Aug. 20.—(By mail.)—Northern France accuses southern France of lacking courage, of possessing a yellow streak, of talking a whole lot and doing little in the way of slaughtering Germans.

Since the very commencement of the war stories have been going the rounds concerning the behavior of certain regiments, said regiments being recruits in the Midi-Southern France. Billed down these stories have it that these regiments turned and fled in disorder immediately when they found themselves under fire, that this happened more than once but that the guilty regiments had been badly punished.

Is it true that Frenchmen from southern France make bad soldiers? To the neutral observer this would not appear true for four of France's greatest generals hail from that corner of the country. These are General Joffre, General Gallieni, General Foch and General Castelnau.

Between northern and southern France there has always been a feud not unlike that which exists—or did exist—between the North and the South in the United States. So far as outsiders are concerned, France is France without distinctions, as to the particular part of the country one claims as home. But among themselves the northerner looks down on the southerner and vice versa; both claim to be the real and true French, both the speakers of the purest language; both claim chivalry as their own particular birthright and so on up and down the line.

I asked a highly educated soldier belonging to one of the regiments which are said to have distinguished themselves by bad "morale" under fire, what was in the story. He replied:

"We are blamed for what has happened in every war since wars began; we ran but we only did what the best soldiers in the world would have done, and would have done again under similar circumstances.

"The war broke out suddenly. Almost without a warning we were hustled out of offices, from behind counters, from desks and studies

into uniforms and rushed into trains. Our trains went directly upon the battlefield and we were detained actually under heavy fire. We did not have time to assemble, to get our bearings, anything. We got off the train to be shot down. Somebody ran. Somebody else followed. Two more followed the first and the others seeing some running away, followed suit. It is a psychological fact that this is what happens always under these circumstances.

"We should have been halted a mile to the rear, assembled and marched, in orderly fashion, into the firing line. In that way we would have had time to look around, to see where we were, to catch courage one from another. Wake the boldest man from heavy sleep, in the dead of night, and let him have a great danger to face. He will be afraid providing he is not too stupid to have any sensations at all. Wake him up and give him a few minutes time to get himself together, then let him face the danger and he will meet it as a brave man should.

"So it should have been with us. It was bad leadership to precipitate men who had never been under fire, men fresh from the arms of wife or sweetheart or mother, into action in such sudden fashion. Men who have once faced bullets can be handled that way but not raw recruits."

The story that soldiers from the South of France lack courage is no doubt a slander. General Joffre comes from Rivesaltes, in the Pyrenees; General Gallieni from Saint-Beat, also in these mountains; General Foch from the village of Valentignat, likewise of the mountains between France and Spain, while General Castelnau calls Garidech his home, this little town being on the plains about Toulouse.

These soldiers have already won places in history by their iron courage; they are the men in whose hands the fate of France rests, they are the commanders in chief of all the French and thus far the whole world agrees they have accomplished wonders.

Yes they are from the Midi.

The Southern Frenchman does not lack courage. Nor does he lack patriotism. He is different, yes, from his northern French brother, but he is all these just the same. He talks differently, eats differently, thinks differently, dresses differently, lives differently, so why should he not fight differently and—in this great war—die differently?

A petition was filed with the county court today asking that Mrs. Alma F. Bloom be appointed administratrix of the estate of Chas. T. Bloom, deceased. The petition has a will attached which was prepared by Mr. Bloom before his death, leaving his property to his widow.

N. Jacobson, of Portland, inspector of the O. and C. R. R. grant and fire patrol, is in the city today attending to business matters and visiting with officials of the forest service.

KAISER WILL CONGRATULATE

Will Make Personal Visit to Russian Front

GREAT ARMY SURRENDERS AT NOVO

German Chancellor Creates Great Sensation in Reichstag Speech—Denounces England.

BERLIN, Aug. 20.—The capture of Novo Georgiewsk, the fortress west of Warsaw, is officially announced. It is believed that at least 40,000 Russians were captured, and it is likely that numerous cannon were taken. Novo Georgiewsk, which is twenty miles west of Warsaw, is the last of the Vistula fortresses held by the Russians. The Germans have now made a clean sweep of the entire line, reducing Kovno, Ostrelenka, Novo Georgiewsk, Lomza, Ivangorod, and Lublin. It is announced that the Kaiser has departed for Novo Georgiewsk to congratulate personally General von Besler upon the capture of the fortress.

Great Army Captured.

BERLIN, Aug. 20.—The war office announces that six generals and 85,000 troops were made prisoners when Novo Georgiewsk was captured.

Chancellor Creates Sensation.

BERLIN, Aug. 20.—Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German imperial chancellor, in a speech yesterday at the opening of the Reichstag, after a recess since May 30, in a sensational statement quoted the words which he declared Sir Edward Grey, spoke to the German ambassador at London when the latter took leave of the British foreign minister after the beginning of the war in August, 1914.

"Sir Edward Grey," said the chancellor, "emphasizing his words, said would make it possible that at the conclusion of peace he could render us more valuable services than had England remained neutral."

Reichstag is Started.

The chancellor explained that he interpreted these words to mean that England desired the friendship of a

CEREMONIAL IS GREAT SUCCESS

That the ceremonial held at Crater lake was one of the greatest of its kind ever held in the state was the report of Attorney C. F. Hopkins, who returned home this morning.

Mr. Hopkins states that there were in attendance between three and four hundred Knights besides ladies representing 40 cities and seven states. Seventeen were residents of Roseburg.

The ceremonial opened Wednesday morning in the Crater on Wizard island. At this time about 30 candidates took degrees, among them being John M. Scott, general passenger agent for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, and Will G. Steel, superintendent of the Crater lake national park.

To reach the place of meeting it was necessary to descend a long cliff to the lake and then up an elevation of about 800 feet to the top of Wizard island and then the descent into the crater, the entire trip taking several hours.

A great many of the Knights made the trip by automobile, 98 of them stopping at the government camp on Tuesday and 30 more on Wednesday. The Hearst Selig Motion Picture Company had an operator on the scene who took a number of flashlight pictures of the camps and also motion pictures of the procession descending into the crater on Wizard island. The government also had an operator present who took pictures to be used in advertising the park.

The Medford band made the trip to the lake with the Knights and played the first band music ever to be heard on the shores of the lake.

beaten and weakened Germany as a counter influence against powerful Russia. England would be ready to use such a Germany—a weak country without industry and without a navy.

The chancellor's report of this scene in London caused a profound sensation in the reichstag.

The chancellor enumerated all the cases where he found that England had violated the right of small nations, citing the Boer republic, Egypt and Persia. This, he said, was the same England which in 1914 declined a German guarantee of Belgian integrity in case of England's neutrality, replying that she could not traffic in Belgian neutrality.

The chancellor summed up this phase of his speech in these words:

"A country whose policy was and is such, has no right to accuse of war lust or barbarism, or of a desire for conquest a country that protected European peace for 44 years; a country that lived only for peaceful evolution while others went to war and conquered other countries; a country that now, menaced by half the world, fights for its own life. Such an accusation is hypocrisy."

Germany First Attacked.

Commenting on the documents recently published, declared to be secret reports of Belgian diplomats, the chancellor declared they proved that Germany had been attacked after long and careful preparation by others for war.

The chancellor concluded:

"Germany has never aspired to European hegemony. Her ambition was to excel all others in the works of civilization amidst the peaceful competition of large and small nations. This war has brought to light the greatness of the attainments made possible by our own moral strength. We cannot use this force for freedom's sake."

"We do not hate the nations driven into war by their governments, but we have forgotten our former sentimentality. We shall continue to fight until these nations ask peace from their own guilty governments and until the road is free for a new Europe, delivered from French intrigues, Muscovite love of conquest and British tutelage."

ST LOUIS HAS REGULAR DELUGE

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 20.—Ten persons are believed to have perished, and five hundred are marooned at their homes or stranded on street cars, in St. Louis and the surrounding territory, as the result of a terrific rainstorm last night, and today.

BRITISH SUB. IS WRECKED

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The British submarine U-13, enroute to the Baltic, went aground yesterday off Salt-chalm island, the admiral announced. Fifteen of the crew are missing and 15 are saved.

GERMANS VOTE A CREDIT OF TWO BILLIONS

Socialist Party Supports Government Measure When the Reichstag Met Yesterday.

BERLIN, Aug. 20.—A majority of the socialist members of the Reichstag voted in favor of a new credit of over \$2,000,000,000 when that body convened yesterday. This support of the government was given, it is stated despite the opposition of Dr. Carl Liebknecht, the socialist leader.

Dr. Liebknecht will ask the government regarding terms Germany would consider toward reaching a peace agreement. It is expected he will be given support by some members of his party, who may quit the Reichstag as a silent protest against the war.

The labor element in Germany is insisting upon action against food speculators and opposing certain landstrum orders which have been issued.

GERMAN TROOPS AND SUPPLIES POUR INTO RUSSIA



STREET SCENE IN WILKOWISZKI, RUSSIA, WHERE GERMAN TROOPS ARE GOING ON INTO THE HEART OF RUSSIA AND RUSSIAN PRISONERS ARE PASSING THROUGH TO GERMAN PRISON CAMPS