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FRENCH THINK ENGLAND IS IDLE

Not Doing Her Part In War Now Being Waged.

STRIKES GIVEN AS EXCUSE BY ENGLISH

British Are Fortifying London as Calais and Dunkirk May Fall Into the Hands of Germans.

By William Philip Simms. (United Press Staff Correspondent.)

PARIS, Aug. 6.—(By mail.)—Everybody in France knows it, so why try to keep it a secret? France is not at all satisfied with what England has done and is doing in this war, and Englishmen in France, soldiers, as well as sojourners, admit France is right.

And now come stories by private conveyance from Great Britain that London is being fortified with a couple of rows of defenses running entirely around the city; that the English are saying "one never can tell what will happen," that they admit they lack ammunition and will continue to lack it even under best possible conditions for some months to come; that if the Germans make a dash for Calais and the other Channel ports with forces such as she is using around Warsaw, there will be no stopping them at present.

What do all these stories mean? The French are asking. What is the matter with England after more than a year of war? Why can't she, with all her steel mills and kindred works, turn out much more than sufficient ammunition, enough, in fact, to supply her allies?

"Strikes have hampered us," Englishmen in France give as an excuse for many of these questions.

"Why tolerate strikes?" the French ask impartially. "when the life of England hangs in the balance with our own and that of several other countries perhaps as well?"

Now, with fall almost at hand, England is still holding, with great effort at that, her little 30 miles of front. The French hold 500 miles. In the 11 months of trench fighting this proportion has not changed and many has been the time when French artillery has been called upon to support the British even along their short front.

Gabriel Hanotaux, former minister of foreign affairs, a historian and unusually calm thinker, has said:

"From England there have come illusionary catchwords on which we have lived for months and which, after benefitting us for a moment, have ended by doing us harm. - - - Was it not Lord Kitchner who evolved that formula so pregnant with hope but so tardy in delivery: 'Our forces will continue to expand unceasingly while those of the enemy will unceasingly diminish.'"

Hanotaux did not express this criticism of England in private, or behind England's back. He said it in print, to England's face. Nor is that all he said. "The English ministers were prodigal of magnificent phrases," he writes, "but their workshops were idle."

I asked an Englishman why England still held only her 30-mile front, why Kitchner's promise of more and more and still more soldiers has not been made good. His reply, in effect, was that Kitchner himself had made good his promise. He had raised the soldiers.

"There are three million soldiers or thereabouts in England," he said. "But they are equipped with wooden guns."

So admitting my English friend.

"There are, men a plenty," he says equipment. They have uniforms and equipment. They have uniforms of most of them have, but many lack belts, knapsacks and the like. And of the thousands and thousands of recruits one sees drilling around London daily, very few have rifles. They are using the sticks used before the war in Ulster with other imitations made since."

The French wholeheartedly admit that England furnished the broom which was largely instrumental in

sweeping German ships and German commerce from the seas.

"But French ships have not been idle either," they declare. "We have kept the Austrian fleet cooped up all winter and we have done all we could with the fleet in other directions. All we ask: 'Has England, like ourselves done all she is able to do.'"

No doubt France and England will stand together without faltering right on through to the end, but now here is no doubt about it, more than at any time since hostilities commenced, France is inclined to ask England to get a move on, to quit squabbling at home and get into the fight. For every hour the war is prolonged means many lives snapped off.

No the least part of the resentment in France is caused by British insularity. In England, as Georges Clemenceau, the former prime minister, writes: "After all Calais is only Calais!" Calais is in France, a foreign country. The measures taken around London are an admission that Calais and Boulogne may fall into the hands of the Germans. The French feel that if England does her duty the thing won't happen.

So the French not only think, but speak.

TAFT HAS GOOD WAR REMEDY

PORTLAND, Or., Aug. 23.—The formation of a league of nations to settle all questions of a judicial nature arising between nations, and thus do away with practically all necessity for war, was advocated by ex-President Taft, in speaking before the joint meeting of the Oregon and Washington Bar Association and general public. Taft suggested that the league be formed something after the supreme court of the United States.

BULGARIA WILL KEEP HANDS OFF

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—Positive advice officially received, claimed that Bulgaria and Turkey have signed an agreement insuring the neutrality of Bulgaria. It is stated that Turkey has granted Bulgaria the desired railway concession to the sea.

GERMAN NAVY HAS BIG LOSS

Dreadnaught Moltke Is Sunk By Russians.

TEN OTHER WARSHIPS GO DOWN

Great Victory in Baltic Revives Depressed Spirits of Slavs After the Loss of Warsaw.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 23.—Eleven German warships, including one of the enemy's "best dreadnaughts," were sunk by the Russian naval squadron in the Riga battle, the admiralty officially announced. One Russian gunboat was destroyed. "One of the best German dreadnaughts was sunk by a British submarine, at least two German cruisers and eight torpedo boats were sunk," the statement declared. "The Russian gunboat Sivuch was set on fire after brilliant fighting and sank, carrying down with her a German torpedo boat." The official announcement of the admiralty conflicts on some points with the earlier statement of President Rodzianko, of the Duma, but in the main, the claims that a crushing blow has been dealt the Germans, is borne out.

President of Duma Makes Statement.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—A dispatch to the Central News from Petrograd says:

"The president of the Duma has announced that the Germans had lost the battle cruiser Moltke, three cruisers and seven torpedo boats in the Riga battle."

The announcement of the President of the Duma was as follows:

"In the Riga battle the Germans lost one battle cruiser, the Moltke, three cruisers and seven torpedo boats.

The German fleet has withdrawn from Riga bay.

Barges of Soldiers Exterminated.

"The Germans tried to make a descent near Perapavin (Perrigel), on the east shore of the Gulf of Riga, some 35 miles north of Riga. Four barges crammed with soldiers took part in the descent. They were repulsed by the Russian troops, without the co-operation of artillery, the Ger-

mans being exterminated and the barges captured."

A dispatch to the Times from Petrograd confirms the announcement of M. Rodzianko, the president of the Duma, of a Russian victory in the Gulf of Riga and the sinking of the German battle cruiser Moltke.

The German battle cruiser Moltke was a vessel of 23,000 tons, and carried in ordinary times a complement of 1107 men. She was a sister ship of the famous Goeben, which became a part of the Turkish navy after the beginning of the war and was rechristened Sultan Selim.

Moltke in Previous Battle.

The Moltke was 590 feet long and was armed with 10 11-inch guns and 12 six-inch guns and 12 of 24 pounds. In addition, her armament included four 20-inch torpedo tubes. She was built in 1911 and had a speed of about 28 knots.

The Moltke was in the battle with the British fleet in the North Sea last January, when the German armored cruiser Bluecher was sunk. In 1912 the Moltke was in the German squadron which visited the United States to return the visit of the United States battleship squadron made at Kiel on its trip around the world. The cost of the Moltke was about \$12,000,000.

THOUSANDS ARE MADE HOMELESS

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 23.—Late returns from St. Louis county where hundreds of acres of land and several towns are flooded by the Meramec river, declare that three thousand are homeless. Coroner Boyl stated that as far as he could learn, no lives have been lost, although he is investigating the reports that 12 persons were drowned.

BODY OF NEFF FOUND IN LAKE

GOLD BEACH, Or., Aug. 23.—The body of R. D. Neff, who shot and killed A. J. Whitman a week ago, was found in Floras lake by Deputy Sheriff Russel. The supposition here is that he committed suicide.

DOUBT SINKING BY SUBMARINE

Conflict Of Opinion Over Arabic's Loss From Torpedo.

PRESIDENT WILL NOT DISCUSS MATTER

Survivors Claim German Submarines Hid Behind Dunsley and Fired The Fatal Shell.

(By Carl W. Ackerman; copyright, 1915, U. P., copyright Great Britain.)

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—Officials here expressed doubt that the Arabic was sunk by a German submarine, especially without any warning. Everyone in official circles with whom I have spoken and talked said he doubted if the Arabic was sunk by a German submarine. "From excerpts in the English, Dutch and Scandinavian press it is not certain that a submarine sunk the Arabic," said one naval commander. "No one saw the submarine. The captain of the Arabic says he saw the torpedo three hundred feet away but this does not seem probable."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Judgment still is suspended by the United States government on the torpedoing of the liner Arabic, with a loss of two American lives.

Until official information on which to base the course to be pursued arrives there will be no statement of the government's position, and high officials will not discuss the subject. Both President Wilson and Secretary Lansing were silent today, the latter dismissing interviewers with a negative answer when asked whether any additional reports had been received from Ambassador Page.

Key Is Held by Gerard.

It was understood last night that the all-important report awaited before the United States determines whether Germany has committed a "deliberately unfriendly act" is expected from Ambassador Gerard at Berlin. Cabled statements of American survivors apparently have left no doubt that the Arabic, with Americans on board, was torpedoed without warning. The question now is whether Germany will set up the contention that the maneuvering of the ship just before she was attacked led the submarine commander to believe that she was attempting a hostile act against life.

In addition to such brief information as he has cabled, Ambassador Page is said to have mailed a long report, including affidavits of the American survivors.

President Avoids Discussion.

President Wilson remained at the White House yesterday long enough to eat his meals. He showed a desire to get away from his usual surroundings and to avoid discussion of the sinking of the Arabic. In the morning he attended church and heard the clergyman pray that divine guidance be given him in the present crisis. The president will decide tomorrow whether a cabinet meeting will be called for Tuesday, but last night it seemed improbable that the cabinet members would be summoned before final reports of the Arabic disaster were received.

Severance of diplomatic relations with Germany is being generally discussed as the step that would follow determination that the sinking of the Arabic was deliberately unfriendly to the United States. Whether such an action would be taken without first consulting congress is a matter of speculation.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 23.—According to survivors of the steamer Dunsley, torpedoed by a German submarine just before the White Star liner Arabic was sunk, the underwater craft hid behind the Dunsley's sunken hull in wait for the larger vessel. The survivors declare they had been ordered off their ship and were in lifeboats when the submarine concealed herself from the approaching Arabic.

It is said that when the liner came close enough to make an attack possible, the submarine submerged, went

around the Dunsley's stern and launched the fatal torpedo. Survivors say that the German boat, which came up alongside the Dunsley, bore no number.

No previous definite statement as to the fate of the Dunsley has come from London. It was announced that she had been torpedoed, but it had not been known whether she succeeded in reaching port with her passengers.

British Foreign Office Positive.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The British foreign office went flatly on record as claiming that the Arabic was sunk by a German submarine without warning, and without having attempted to escape or attack the submarine. "The Arabic was an unarmed passenger steamer, outward bound to a neutral port," it is stated, "thus it was impossible for her to be carrying contraband to this country. The Arabic was sunk without warning, and the vessel neither attempted to escape or to attack the submarine." It is assumed that this statement is based upon the report made by Captain Finch of the Arabic. Finch maintained that he saw the track of the torpedo which sank his ship, resulting in the death of two Americans and upwards of 40 others.

Not Decide on Fragmentary Evidence

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Any action to be taken as the result of the sinking of the Arabic, will not be decided upon "fragmentary evidence." This was stated by a high authority of the state department, and was taken to mean that the administration might need two or three weeks to make up its mind. The British version of the sinking of the liner is expected to be received with reasonable promptness. Ambassador Gerard at Berlin, has been instructed to seek a statement from Germany, it is announced, but the detailed mail advices from Ambassador Page, and the report of the submarine commander to Berlin may not be received for a fortnight. Lansing denied that the stock market reports from Germany disavowed the sinking of the Arabic, but this is followed by the admission that some such statement might have been made by Gerard.

MAYOR RICE WILL HEAD CITY TICKET

The many friends of Napoleon Rice have prevailed upon him to make the announcement that he will again accept the nomination for mayor of this city. This fact became known late this afternoon when in a short talk with Mr. Rice he stated that the fact could be made public this evening. At first Mr. Rice hesitated about accepting the nomination on account of the fact that the office demanded considerable time from his business affairs and he thought that he could ill afford to give the office and city affairs the necessary time, but the insistent demands of the business men of this city forced him to reconsider his former decision.

Napoleon Rice has made one of the best public officials that Roseburg has ever had. The affairs of the city have been looked after during the time he has been in office in the same manner as has been highly successful business of which he is the head, and it is for this reason that the business men have united and prevailed upon him to accept the second term. Since the city has voted to bond itself for \$200,000 for the purpose of constructing a railroad to the timber belt, Mayor Rice has done all in his power to see that the city had a fair and safe contract with the parties who are to equip and maintain it after it is constructed.

There will be no opposition to the candidacy of Mr. Rice stands to reason for every citizen knows that with Napoleon Rice at the head of the city affairs their interests as property owners and taxpayers of the city are well protected.

Miss Alta Smith, of Pendleton, stopped in this city today for a visit with Mrs. J. W. Newland, while on her way home from the exposition.

IS THE MOB SATISFIED?

