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Partly Cloudy Tonight, Friday and Occasionally Unsettled. Highest temp. yesterday... 85. Lowest temp. last night... 58.

BULGARIANS PESSIMISTIC

Believe Allies Unable to Force the Dardanelles

YOUNG TURKS HAVE REJUVINATED ARMY

Ample Time Has Been Given The Turks to Prepare Defenses of Most Modern and Adequate Kind.

By Henry Wood.

SOPHIA, Bulgaria, July 30.—(By mail.)—Governmental, diplomatic and military circles generally throughout the Balkans have become pessimistic to an extreme degree regarding the success of the allies' campaign against the Dardanelles.

In the first place it is declared the allies unquestionably underestimated the strength of the Turks. They are declared evidently to have taken into consideration only the weakness shown during the two Balkan wars and to have overlooked entirely the regeneration and re-organization which has taken place in Turkey since the Young Turks secured full control of the government.

In the second place the lack of quick, vigorous, effective action in the execution of the plan of attack is roundly criticized. If on the day the allies bombarded the Dardanelles fortifications for the first time, the fleet has been sent through the straits regardless of cost, it is the general impression here the Dardanelles would have been forced.

Now the forcing of the straits by the fleet is regarded as an absolute impossibility, the Turks having had ample time to prepare defenses of the most modern and adequate kind.

Similar criticism is also leveled against the land action on the peninsula of Gallipoli. Not only did the allies underestimate greatly the strength of the Turks but they allowed ample time for the latter to make up all of the weaknesses and defects in their defenses that would have been open to a land attack made simultaneous with the first bombardment of the straits last February instead of two months later.

While it is not estimated here that the final capture of Constantinople by the land side of Gallipoli is utterly impossible it is nevertheless the general opinion now that the attack has been reduced to a basis of trench warfare and can only be accomplished after a long campaign in which every foot of ground will be fiercely contested.

No secret is made in the Balkans of the fact that the original plan of action by the allies called for the landing of a Russian army on the Black sea coast north of Constantinople and the capture of that city from the Chatalja line in the rear. But here again the lack of quick, energetic action on the part of the allies defeated this plan.

M. E. CHURCH TO HOLD CONFERENCE

The Columbia annual conference of the M. E. Church South will be held in this city from September 5 to 12 inclusive. Bishop Lambeth, of Nashville will be the presiding officer. At least fifty delegates representing the churches of Western Oregon will be present and participate in the conference. A number of the most prominent officers of the church will be present from various parts of the United States and will make speeches in regard to new plans and ideas to be taken up by the organizations. The conference will also take up the work of placing ministers in positions over the western divisions and will hear the reports of ministers and officials of the state. This is the second conference held in this city the other having been held here about five years ago at which time a large delegation was present.

With the arrival of German submarines off Constantinople the Turkish fleet is now almost equal to the naval strength which Russia has at her disposition in the Black Sea.

It is known that for several months Russia has been holding an army variously estimated from 200,000 to 400,000 at Odessa for this season on the Black Sea coast north of Constantinople. By losing, however, the little naval supremacy she at first had in the Black Sea this has now been rendered utterly impossible. While by a sudden move it might be possible still to effect the landing of the troops, the general opinion here is that the Russian fleet never could keep open the line of communications, especially against the submarines, necessary to insure the continuance of the operations. Only a preponderating naval supremacy such as the allies have in the Mediterranean could do that.

In general England, and especially Churchill, are blamed here both for the underestimation of the Turkish strength and for the lack of effective action.

The Balkans, however, are unanimous in the belief that the whole campaign could be turned from a somewhat doubtful one into one of certainty by the intervention of Bulgaria on behalf of the allies. The whole of the Turkish strength is today concentrated in the resistance at the Dardanelles and at Gallipoli. Part of the cannon that are now known to fairly bristle along the entire peninsula of Gallipoli are to be found a goodly portion of the artillery that formerly figured in the defenses of Adrianople and the Chatalja line. The entire province of Thrace from the Bulgarian frontier to the gates of Constantinople is declared to have been left almost denuded of defense in order to withstand the attack at the straits. That Turkey could not resist still another attack on her rear is everywhere conceded here.

Unfortunately for the allies, however, German diplomacy has so far been successful in keeping Bulgaria from making a decision in their favor. Whether she will be able to do this till the end of the war remains to be seen.

COMMITTEE HOLDS FIRST MEETING

The executive committee appointed for the purpose of obtaining rights of way for the Roseburg and Eastern railroad last night held their first regular session at the Commercial Club rooms. This committee is composed of the council members who were selected by the mayor at the last session of the council and the six citizens who were selected to assist in the work.

The first business transacted was the election of officers, Charles Clark receiving the office of chairman, and R. L. Giles being elected as secretary and treasurer. Various plans were discussed relative to the procedure in obtaining titles to the land necessary, but nothing definite was undertaken as the committee is waiting for the work of securing the favorable grounds before undertaking the more difficult problems.

STATE ENGINEER FIRES CANTINE

Action In Keeping With Desires Of State Board.

QUESTED OFFICIAL SAYS HE IS STILL ON JOB

Lewis Says That He Will Refuse To Approve Any Vouchers Submitted by Mr. Cantine.

SALEM, Aug. 25.—Attempt of John H. Lewis, state engineer, to dismiss E. I. Cantine, chief deputy engineer, because the latter announced that he would follow the highway commission's instructions and would refuse to obey Lewis' orders in regard to state highway work, yesterday reopened the entire controversy between the majority of the state highway commission and Mr. Lewis.

By a letter to Cantine, Lewis unceremoniously and unexpectedly informed the chief deputy that he was "fired," and that in the future, he would refuse to approve vouchers and accounts which Cantine might submit.

Faith Alleged Broken.

Characterizing Lewis' action in writing the letter as a breach of faith with the commission after the agreement made a week ago that all matters in controversy would be left until the courts could decide them, Governor Withycombe and State Treasurer Kay announced that the commission would meet today and instruct Cantine to continue his work on the state highways. They declare that Lewis has no right under the law which places the appointing of the chief deputy engineer and his dismissal in the hands of the governor, to dismiss Cantine.

Through Lewis' announcement that he would refuse to approve any vouchers submitted by Cantine, the issue will be forced into the hands of Secretary of State Olcott for decision, only desire is to get good roads and to see that the work is not hampered.

"Lewis has not kept faith with us

GREAT AVIATION RAID BY FRANCE

PARIS, Aug. 26.—Sixty-two French aviators bombarded the German munition factories at Dillingen, Bavaria, in the greatest aerial raid of the war, as announced by the war office. The great flotilla of aeroplanes dropped a hundred and fifty bombs on the munition factories, 35 of which were of the largest calibre. It is believed that great damage was done. The aviators flew more than a hundred miles and return from their base in the Vosges. Never before have such great numbers of aviators participated in a concerted raid.

at all," declared Kay. "We had agreed to let the courts decide the issue of who should be in control of the state highway work, by the institution of a friendly suit, and then he goes and writes this letter. He plainly has violated his promise to allow things to stand until we could get a definite decision.

Cantine to Go Ahead.

"The idea that Lewis can dismiss Cantine is preposterous. The law plainly states that the governor as chairman of the highway commission shall appoint and dismiss, the chief deputy engineer. The board will instruct Cantine to go ahead with his work regardless of Lewis."

In his letter dismissing Cantine, Lewis says:

"I deem it advisable to confirm in writing the substance of our various conversations since the meeting of the state highway commission on August 10.

"At this meeting you gave the commission to understand that you would not in the future follow my instructions in connection with certain highway work. It therefore becomes necessary for me to dispense with your further services.

"You will of course understand that this office will not assume any responsibility for work which you may perform in the future, nor will I approve vouchers or accounts in connection with such work.

"I trust that this action will not in any way disturb the friendly personal relations which have existed between us in the past."

STRIKERS TIE UP MUNITION WORKS

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 26.—This city is strike bound, and upwards of ten thousand men and women are out. Practically all are demanding increased wages and an eight hour day, and half a dozen industries in the city are all but tied up. The girls employed in three cord factories struck today. Eight thousand men employed in the munition manufacturing plants are out and a strike of a thousand clerks, mostly girls, almost tie up the department stores. In addition the employes of the New Haven railroad here are out. Laundry workers and barbers also struck. There is but little disorder and there have been but four arrests.

WELCH STRIKERS RETURN TO WORK

CARDIFF, Wales, Aug. 26.—After a conference with the federation officials, the thousand coal miners of Hufod, who struck yesterday, returned to work today. It is understood that the federation officials advised the strikers to return to work pending a conference at London between the union leaders and Lloyd George.

GERMAN SIDE OF ARABIC CASE

Reached Washington Officials Early This Morning.

WILD STORIES CIRCULATED IN LONDON

Optimism Prevails Among The Diplomats and an Amicable Settlement is Sure to Come.

BERLIN, Aug. 26.—The position of Germany on the Arabic case, based on the facts so far received, was laid before the state department this morning. It is believed that the first expression from Germany through Ambassador Gerard may pave the way for a settlement of the incident. The ambassador filed a long code cable to Washington, following a conference with Foreign Minister von Jagow. He would not discuss the contents of the message but expressed the belief that the situation growing out of the sinking of the Arabic would be settled without a break.

The imperial chancellor made the following statement of Germany's position on the sinking of the Arabic:

"As long as the circumstances surrounding the sinking of the Arabic have not been fully cleared up, it is impossible for me to make a definite statement. Thus far, we have received no report about it. Now we do not even know whether the sinking of the ship was caused by a mine or a torpedo, fired from a German submarine, nor do we know whether in this latter case, the Arabic may not by her actions perhaps have justified proceedings of the commander of the submarine.

Complete Satisfaction Promised.

"Only after all these circumstances have been cleared up will it be possible to say whether the commander of one of our submarines went beyond his instructions in which case the imperial government would not hesitate to give such complete satisfaction to the United States as would conform to the friendly relations existing between both governments."

Ambassador Gerard at 2 o'clock this afternoon received a request from Foreign Minister von Jagow to call upon him and left a luncheon party to respond to the invitation. The ambassador conferred a half hour with the foreign minister. Ambassador Gerard afterwards would say nothing regarding the conversation.

While the situation regarding the case of the Arabic is by no means clear, indications were noticeable of a belief that a moderate amount of optimism regarding the case is well justified and that a way will be found out of the entanglement, even should it be established that the steamer was torpedoed without warning—an assumption which the German government has as yet, in the lack of any official report on the subject, no reason to accept.

The newspapers and the public

GERMANS CAPTURE IMPORTANT FORT

BERLIN, Aug. 26.—Brest-Litovsk, the main fortress at the base of the Russian field armies, has been captured. It is officially announced. The Russians surrendered after part of the defensive works had been stormed. Brest-Litovsk has been the objective of von Mackensen ever since the capture of Lemberg. It is one hundred and twenty miles east of Warsaw on the Bug river, and the junction of several important railways. It is strongly fortified. Some military critics rated Brest-Litovsk of more strategic importance than Warsaw. Its capture makes the surrender of the entire Kovno-Brest-Litovsk line imperative, and the fall of the fortress of Belostok and Grodno may now be expected any time. The Russians who have retreated from the fortress are believed to be withdrawing to the east and northeast.

seem hardly to have awakened to the nature of the situation and between the divergent views of Theodore Roosevelt and Wm. J. Bryan, which they were given, find little enlightenment regarding the real state of American public opinion. The foreign office, however, is evidently fully aware of the delicate nature of the situation and is disposed to avoid a crisis.

Wild Story Published.

The London Daily Telegraph's New York despatch, asserting that this determination of Washington to recall its ambassador and to convoke congress to consider the mobilization of its army and navy if Germany does not disavow the torpedoing of the Arabic was published, but the German newspapers printed it inconspicuously and without comment, evidently with a desire not to excite public opinion. Some of the papers even refrained altogether from publishing the item.

Only Count von Reventlow, the naval critic of the Tageblatt, breaks loose from restraint with regard to the Arabic. He declares that it is utterly inconceivable that the government under any circumstances could disavow the sinking of the Arabic since she was a British steamer within the war zone and could not be torpedoed unjustifiably.

"If the Daily Telegraph's dispatch," says the count, "was launched in an attempt to bluff Germany it was lost labor. The submarine campaign can under no circumstances be changed or the successful action of a submarine commander disavowed as illegal."

No More Americans to Be Submerged

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—It is reliably reported this afternoon, that in a conference with Secretary Lansing, Ambassador von Bernstorff gave the assurance that Germany will limit its submarine activities, and practically pledged that no more Americans would be harmed in any circumstances.

COMMITTEE ACTION IS SATISFACTORY

That the action taken by the council committee in settling with the ex-city attorney for the sum of \$400 is entirely satisfactory to the citizens seems to be the feeling expressed by a number of prominent residents of the city today. The committee yesterday offered Mr. Abraham, through his attorney, Elbert Hermann, \$400 for all his services to date, including besides the cases of Harry Pearce vs. the City of Roseburg, his work on several ordinances and legal advice. A written contract was also made with Mr. Abraham that his bill for services in the case of E. L. Gies vs. the City of Roseburg, now pending in the supreme court should not exceed \$100, which bill should also include any other unfinished business which is still in the hands of the attorney.

After receiving Mr. Abraham's acceptance of the offer the report of the committee was taken to several of the councilmen and enough signatures obtained to make it effective. The mayor and recorder were then authorized to draw out a warrant for \$400 dollars which was presented to Mr. Abraham.

In this matter the city has avoided a suit in court which would have before being finished amounted to considerably over \$1,000 and have also settled the matter in such a way that there can be no further controversy.

WAR NOT WANTED WITH UNCLE SAM

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Germany does not want the United States to be drawn into a war with that country, the officials here are satisfied on that point. The request of von Bernstorff that the United States delay any action in the Arabic case until reports are received from Berlin, largely relieved the apprehension that Germany desired participation in a war with this country, and the conference between Lansing and von Bernstorff is understood to have eliminated it entirely.

FIRST PICTURE FROM HURRICANE SWEEP TEXAS.



MAIN ST., HOUSTON, TEXAS, SHOWING DEBRIS FROM ROOFS AND BUILDINGS PILED IN STREET. A \$1,000,000 PROPERTY LOSS HAS BEEN REPORTED FROM HOUSTON.