

This Paper Has Enlisted With the Government in the Cause of America for the Period of the War

THE EVENING NEWS

The Only Paper in Roseburg Carrying Associated Press Dispatches

ROSEBURG, DOUGLAS COUNTY, OREGON. FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1918.

Oregon Historical Society Public Auditorium

WEATHER

Tonight and Saturday Fair. Highest temp. yesterday... 51. Lowest temp. last night... 48.

BATTLE FRONT LULL BROKEN BY FRENCH

Deliver a Telling Blow to the Germans and Command Valuable Ground.

LINE IN GOOD SHAPE

Enemy Had Advanced to Within a Few Miles of the Paris-Amiens Railway—Uncertainty In Germany Today.

FRENCH BREAK BATTLE LULL

Associated Press War Lead, May 3.—The French troops today "took time by the forelock," probably concluding that they would not wait any longer for the new German stroke to be launched, there seems to be some delay on the part of the enemy to decide where and when the next move will start, and delivered a telling blow to the Germans southeast of the city of Amiens, taking Hill 82 which has a height of 250 feet overlooking the Aves river and the ground taken here by the French is probably more valuable than any other equal area along the entire Somme line. The German troops had penetrated the deepest at Hallies and were within less than three miles from the Paris-Amiens railway, but the allies now have an excellent line of defense in this particular region and if the Germans attempt any further progress at this section of the battle front they will do so against a tremendous fire from the allied forces who are strongly entrenched, fully prepared to meet the enemy at a moment's notice.

UNEASINESS IN GERMANY

Along with the foregoing announcement that the French troops opened today's battle, news comes from Germany and Austria-Hungary are apparently finding much difficulty in opposing the peoples of the occupied Russian territories, and there is grave uneasiness in Germany regarding this state of affairs. The Ukraine government has been overthrown by the Germans and Berlin reports the occupation of Sebastopol, a great Russian fortress in Crimea, but details are lacking concerning this latter movement. A big strike in the important Bombrowa mining district of western Russia is also reported to be beyond control of the Austrian authorities, and further information of a discouraging nature reported in today's dispatches is the fact that the peasants in Ukraine have ruined their crops rather than let the Germans get possession of them.

FRENCH GAIN GROUND

Paris, May 3.—The French troops attacked yesterday late in the afternoon between Hallies and Castel, southwest of the city of Amiens, driving the Germans back and capturing Hill 82 and the wood on the Aves river near by, as well as gaining ground in the vicinity of Villers-Bretonneux.

BRITISH ADVANCING

London, May 3.—In local encounters occurring during last night between the British and German troops the former gained some advantage points near Villers-Bretonneux. There was active artillery firing on the northern front, especially near Givenchy.

TREMENDOUS GUN FIRE

British Headquarters in France, May 3.—A tremendous crescendo gunfire broke out this morning, chiefly in the Lys region.

TREATED LIKE THE OTHERS

Washington, May 3.—Answering the state department's inquiry as to the manner in which she was treating American prisoners Germany today declared that "American prisoners are being treated the same as other nationalities."

IN CHARGE AMERICAN FORCES

With the American Army in France, May 3.—Major General James McAndrew has been appointed chief of staff of the American expeditionary forces in France, assuming his duties immediately, while Brigadier General James Harbord, who has been a member of General Pershing's chief staff, has been assigned to the command in the field.

CALL FOR SKILLED MEN

Washington, May 3.—A call for 6,207 skilled men for the national army has been sent out by Provost Marshal General Crowder, all states being included except New Jersey. According to the call the men are directed to move May 17.

The men to be drafted representing 75 for each occupation including chauffeurs, carpenters, engineers, stenographers, and telegraph operators who will be attached to the

MUST HAVE FIVE MILLION MEN

Washington, May 3.—Senator McCumber told the senate today that five million men must be sent to the battle front within the next year by the United States. Commenting further on the aspect of the war at this time the senator said that six months had been wasted by the shipping board and that \$640,000,000 for aircraft work had been worse than squandered.

WE NEED \$15,000,000,000

Washington, May 3.—Secretary of War Baker today gave a detailed estimate of the funds needed for all branches of the government army service to the house military committee, stating that for immediate war program purposes it would require approximately fifteen billion dollars. The secretary also stated that the airplane program had not met expectations and blamed the government's overconfidence and the contractors' lack of ability to fill contracts as the real reason for the great lack of production in airplanes.

GERMANY MUST PRODUCE PROOF

Washington, May 3.—In addition to denying the charge made by Germany that American aviators have gone to France under the guise of ambulance men and X. M. C. A. workers, the state department has requested the Spanish government to require Germany to produce the proof of the alleged facts.

TODAY'S CASUALTY LIST

Washington, May 3.—The casualty list today contains 88 names. Eighteen men were killed in action. One of the northwest men named is Private Levi B. Dixon, of Dilley, Ore., who died from disease.

LIBERTY LOAN SUBSCRIPTIONS

Washington, May 3.—The Liberty loan total today reached \$2,383,000,000 and it is believed that every state west of the Mississippi has subscribed its full quota.

MEDFORD MAN QUALIFIES

Washington, May 3.—Among the men qualifying for second lieutenant at the training camp at Rockford, Ill., were George T. Peake, of Medford, Or., and Walter D. Krupke, of Portland, Or.

FLOUR BEING TURNED BACK TO RETAILERS

That the appeal of the government requesting those who have more than 50 pounds of flour stored away to turn it over to the stores, in meeting with ready approval by very many families, is the statement made by B. L. Eddy, local food administrator, late this afternoon. Mr. Eddy also asks that all dealers so receiving supplies of flour immediately notify his office, stating its value, as it is imperative that he give the facts to the Washington food administration as soon as possible. Food Administrator Eddy says that it is gratifying to meet with such ready willingness on the part of the people to aid the government in this way. As soon as any quantity of flour is received back into the retail channels the amount is wired to Washington, and just that same amount at eastern points is then released for shipment to France. Harvest is not a great way off, and the government is doing everything possible to distribute the flour on hand, so that there will be large amounts available for shipment.

HOME TALENT PLAY ENJOYED LAST NIGHT

The home talent vaudeville given under the auspices of the Pullerton Parent-Teacher Association last week ended last night, with marked success. The attendance was good and the association will realize a handsome sum as a result of their efforts. The mock trial, "The Great Pumpkin Case," made a big hit, as did the other numbers on the program. Miss Bernice Kinser was present with her high school orchestra and furnished delightful music for the occasion. Other numbers on the program included readings by Miss Viola Willett and Mrs. Joan B. Pitts, vocal solos by Mrs. Gordon A. Fory and Mr. Burt. The program was concluded by a negro dialogue, "A Coon Creek Courtship," by Sallie Grundstone and Johnny Oberalls.

WILL PLEAD MONDAY

The plea of Dr. Pearson in connection with the charge of bootlegging placed against him a few days ago, will be entered Monday. The doctor appeared before Justice Riddle this afternoon and asked for postponement of the issue until that time, owing to important matters demanding his attention.

LISKY, ENEMY ALIEN KNOWN IN ROSEBURG

Man Arrested at Salem Formerly Worked For George Reed at Ten Mile.

MAY POISONED COW

Valuable Animal Took Sick and Died Shortly After Lisky Was Fined Man Was Strictly Pro-German.

That the John Lisky who was arrested at Salem last week and taken to Portland as an enemy alien was not recently a resident of this county is the information that "has just been divulged. Lisky, while in this county, was employed at Ten Mile by George Reed as a farm hand, but his pro-German proclivities were of such a rank nature that Mr. Reed could no longer tolerate the individual and he was discharged from further service, realizing that if kept in his employ it would only be a matter of a short time until some serious trouble would occur as Lisky had a facility of making many enemies through his praise of the fatherland. He was rated as a disagreeable individual and a person with whom it was utterly impossible to associate with any degree of satisfaction.

250,000 MORE MEN CALLED INTO ARMY

State Officials Notified From Washington of May Draft Quota.

40 DOUGLAS CO. MEN

Estimating on the Same Basis as April Call This County Must Furnish a Larger Number in May.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, May 3.—State officials throughout the union were today notified of the call that must be made to fill the May draft quota. The total number to be called to the training camps this month is estimated at 250,000. Local draft boards will be notified of this action at once and all quotas will be in readiness by about May 25.

MOTHER OF ROSEBURG BOY BADLY INJURED

A telegram was received in this city last evening by A. G. Dunlap, of the Basket Grocery store, telling of the serious injuries sustained in an automobile accident yesterday by Mrs. Mary Schneider, mother of his partner, Parks (Shorty) Schneider. Mrs. Schneider and "Shorty" left several days ago for Sacramento in their Maxwell touring car, and there the latter left his mother to drive the car out to Oakland where it was to be kept by Mrs. Schneider until July, and "Shorty" returned to this city and left Wednesday evening with the drafted men for Fort McDowell, Calif. Mrs. Schneider made the trip from Sacramento to Oakland in safety and the accident occurred while the unfortunate lady was driving about the streets of the California city. In describing the unfortunate accident the telegram declared that Mrs. Schneider was wholly in the right and was struck by a car driven by two drunken men who were on the wrong side of the street. As a result of the smash up, Mrs. Schneider is suffering severe injuries while the machine is badly damaged. The full details of the accident will be received here tomorrow and it is sincerely hoped that the accounts will be more encouraging than those first gleaned.

JOURNEY TO OAKLAND

A large party of young Roseburg people motored to Oakland last evening to take in the "Bill Lawson" carnival, which is in full swing at the present time. A delightful time was enjoyed, and besides the many young people in the party there were several other Roseburgers present to enjoy the festivities.

JESSIE BUNNELL WEDS.

Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Bunnell, of this city, announce the marriage of their daughter, Jessie, to Robert Lehman, of Portland, the ceremony being performed Thursday in the presence of a few friends and relatives of the contracting parties in Portland, where the happy young couple will make their future home. Mrs. Lehman is popular in this city where she has resided several years only recently moving to Portland where she has since been employed in a large military establishment. The sincere best wishes of her many friends in this community are extended for much happiness.

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On a basis of eight men from the county to every 50,000 embodied in the call, which is the proportion Douglas county supplied under the call of April 6, this summons will require forty men from here. April 6 the call was issued for 150,000 men, and they were summoned before local draft boards of the county, and on April 20 these men left for the various camps. The twenty-four men answering the call from Douglas county left Tuesday night for American Lake.

While Chief Clerk Rafferty, of the local draft board, up to a late hour today had no official wire concerning the action of the government in authorizing the May call, it is conceded that the Associated Press reports received by The News are correct. In fact, the April call was also wired to this paper in advance of the official announcement later received by the officers here.

In addition to these forty men in the May draft several others will also probably go as volunteers in skilled trades or occupations. The time limit on volunteers for the occupations expired April 27. Immediately following that date Chief Clerk Rafferty, acting under instructions previously received wired in to Washington the number of men volunteering from this county. Eleven men responded to the call from here but their names have not been divulged as yet. It is not known whether or not all of them will be accepted at this time, but they are listed and subject to induction at the option of the government. The official call for volunteers asked for 2,000 men. Each state will furnish its quota from the total number volunteering, and in turn will call upon the counties to supply those required. It is not known at present time how many will be required to fill the quota for this county, but presumably the number will be less than those volunteering for this part of the service.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS TO HOLD A REUNION

The encampment of the Soldiers and Sailors Reunion Association of Southern Oregon will be held here September 9 to 14, says the Grants Pass Courier. A meeting of the officers of the association was held yesterday in Medford and preliminary arrangements for the meeting were made. J. E. Peterson, of this city, is commander of the association.

James Holman, of Grants Pass, was elected yesterday by the officers to the position of quartermaster. The association comprises veteran organizations of Lake, Klamath, Douglas, Curry, Jackson and Josephine counties.

GERMANY LOST WHEN LUSITANIA WAS SUNK

Writer in Current Opinion For May Sees Victory Just Ahead.

HUNS SEE THEIR FATE

Despite All Promises to the German People, Kaiser Wilhelm and His Advisers Know Defeat Awaits Them.

That Germany "lost the war" when her U-boats sank the Lusitania, and that peace will come next year when the full military might of America, combined with that of the allies, is hurled against her, through the fighting may still be in France and Flanders, is the belief of the allied military leaders as expressed by W. Beach Thomas, who is in this country fresh from the British headquarters in France. In Current Opinion For May this spokesman of the allied high command goes further and says that the present great drive in Germany's acknowledgment that she must win now or never, and that German defeat will come in 1919 with the "armies not far from the cliff trenches that join the floods by the Newport to the neighborhood of the Swiss mountains where the French are clinging to one small reach of German territory." He writes:

"Oscillations there will be, victories and defeats there will be at this and that spot in the line; and one day there will be a symptomatic defeat and victory from which any observer, whether he is seer or not, will be able to deduce with some certainty the progressive decline of one side or the other. It is inconceivable to the mind of any leaders among the allies that this progressive decline—this spot on the fair fruit of the alliance—can appear among them while America, with her 100 million people and resources that defy arithmetic, is heart and soul in the cause. We may have defeats but not progressive defeats. Those are reserved for the central powers. When the first of this sort comes, peace will be in sight. Germany will not wait—neither her population nor her army authorities will permit it—till she tumbles back in successive failures upon her own frontiers, and the targets for the growing hordes of airmen come nearer and nearer, the boom of the liberty engine at last plays foreign music over German cities."

Further:

"American influence on the war will be irresistible; her ships, her men, her wealth, her will. When Tirpitz rose victor from the interview with Bethmann-Hollweg and the U-boats sank the Lusitania with a pair of torpedoes Germany lost the war, and lost in the cause. We may have a declaration of peace, the cardinal reason of the new German offensive, up to and over the old battle ground of the Somme, is the conviction in Germany that 1918 is America's year, and that if Germany is to force any sort of victory she must force it in 1918, before America is ready. And not late in 1918."

"The German public has just begun to understand the U-boats, which drove America into the war, are falling, have failed to compel a decision. In the everlasting sea-saw between the arts of offense and defense, the defense, which was inferior, has begun to rise to a level. The people of the central powers lost one ground of confidence after another, but this was the most solid. Early in the war some English residents in London were seriously warned by close friends in Germany to leave England instantly as it would be made untenable by Zeppelins. Nearly all the general population in Germany believed this, as they will believe anything they are told 'from above.' But one fellow after another has proved a false god; and now both the public and the high command have been driven back to the old faith that the army and only the army is their shield and their buckler. To act as a shield alone was not enough, so they prepared with little concealment—indeed with much advertisement of kaisers and Hindenburgs—to amass the biggest onslaught ever conceived by the mind of man or hatched in his factories. It was no secret to us."

"I spoke with one of the most thoughtful and successful of our generals at the end of January, as he returned to France from Italy. 'The Hun,' he said, 'is going to attack us good and proper. It will be the vastest thing in drives ever imagined, but the more he attacks, the better for us.' The German is a great learner; much more remarkable, even in military affairs, as a learner than as an originator. He learned and amassed for this attack almost all the terms of 'frightfulness' used against him during the war. He copied our trench mortars—much the best then invented—and our

trench artillery. He doubled their number. He copied our deadly device of throwing gas in cylinders from mortars. On the advice of General von Armin, who commanded against the British in the Somme battle, (I have seen the general's memorandum), he equipped his infantry with hand-carried flame-throwers, which are chiefly useful for inspiring terror. He built little armored cars for carrying forward ammunition, of which absurdly exaggerated accounts were published in Germany for public consumption. He made light, very mobile guns much on the American model. He built vast underground tunnels and caverns capable of concealing a division of men at a time, and concealed in them first his 'storm troops,' then his reserves. He brought up not only field guns and howitzers (especially the standardized 5.9s), but almost enough long-range guns of a semi-naval type (they were planned and manufactured in Austria) to drop a curtain of fire on lines of communication ten miles back. More than this, the German had prepared the whole ground of advance a year before, a thing never before done in the history of war.

"British doctors as well as intelligence officers examine most of the prisoners. The doctors find that a great number of the younger classes of 1918 and 1919 are as much as two years behind the development proper to their age. They have been underfed in uncomfortable homes. The intelligence officers find in regard to their spirit much the same that the doctors find in regard to their bodies. The young recruits are not among the best and cheeriest soldiers, as almost without exception are the young Frenchmen. On the contrary, they are continually court-martialed for complaints and rebellions. They come from homes where the women-folk have for two years talked of little but the struggle to get food, of death and wounds and the hopes of peace. The warrior, the Berserker, spirit is no longer theirs."

On the other hand:

"During breakfast in Amiens, at the very height of the Somme battle in 1916, I was inveigled into a discussion on the morale of soldiers by my immediate neighbor, Lloyd George. 'Military men,' I said, 'unite in saying that there is no courage like the first courage.'"

"Ah," he answered with quickness in developing an idea that is his leading characteristic, "that is yet another reason why we must win. His point is much stronger today than when it was made. One of the many inestimable gifts that America will bring the allies is a constant supply of this 'first courage,' and it will perhaps include new courage in the domain of general strategy as well as on the stricken field."

"About this same time, too, I had a long discussion with one of the better educated German soldiers, a man of high morale and education. He said: 'We are in the position of having to have put all their money into a company and are wondering what is happening to it, but consider that at present the only chance of saving it is to leave things in the hands of the directors. That cannot go on forever, and it will be very bad for the directors if they lose our money.' A few days later I found British officers defending German artillery prisoners from a physical attack by their own infantry, who were furious at the lack of artillery support during the battle."

"It follows that if this period of the coming summer is bridged, as it will be, then forward the scale should swing quite quickly in the allies' favor. American ships, guns, airplanes and, above all, men, will prove first an immovable, but later an irresistible, ram." If this inference is true, we come very near to finding a date for the end of the war. As soon as the weight is preponderantly against them, the central powers will strain every nerve to make peace, at any rate before the winter of 1919, which will be America's year."

FAVORS APPRECIATED.

The Pullerton Parent-Teacher Association wishes to express appreciation to the members of the bar and others who acted as jurors, to Roy Bellows for services as stage manager, to Mrs. Fory, Mr. Burt, Mrs. Pitts, Miss Willett, Miss Kinser and her high school orchestra, Mrs. Wharton and her Camp Fire girls for their splendid help in the programs, to Mr. Darby, Mr. Stroug, Mr. Page and Mr. Zimmerman for services, and especially to Mr. Herman Marks for the use of the Liberty theatre, during the two evenings of their home talent entertainment.

FOSTER BUTNER, President.

The minister mentioned in the following clipping taken from the Standard, of Chicago, Ill., is the pastor who has been called to the Baptist church of Roseburg: "The church at Fowler, Colo., Rev. J. Harvey Gunn, pastor, recently gave a reception, and especially to Mr. Herman Marks for the use of the Liberty theatre, during the two evenings of their home talent entertainment."

While the expenditure appears to be large for such work, which timber barons claim is needless, it is alleged by officials in touch with the situation that equitable assessments of timber holdings will return thousands of dollars to the public funds that are now lost through undervaluation of a great deal of the timber lands in Douglas county, and that farmers will benefit thereby.

CONTRACT CRUISING TIMBER IS CLOSED

County Will Spend \$10,000 For This Important Work During Season.

SAVING TO THE FARMERS

Believed Timber Interests Are Not Paying Just Proportion of Taxes and Cruise Will Remedy This Matter, Is Claim.

Perhaps the most important piece of work accomplished at the session of the county court this week was that of closing the contract for cruising of a portion of the timber lands in this county, so that an equitable assessment may be made upon the properties. Much of the timber in Douglas county is privately owned, and while these interests protested against a cruise, and insisted that they were already paying more than their just share of taxes there was a general opinion that such was not the case. It was only after an exhaustive investigation of the matter that the county court finally decided to have a cruise made and placed the sum of \$10,000 in the annual budget for starting the work. It will be remembered that a strenuous fight was instituted again the appropriation, but it stood and now the work will be commenced.

J. H. Bagley, who has been employed to cruise the timber has been in the city during a part of the week closing up the business preparatory to starting the cruise, and late yesterday the contract covering the transaction was duly signed by Mr. Bagley and the court, and the gentlemen will file his bond within a few days for the faithful performance of the work. The contract provides that only lands carrying 300,000 feet or more per acre 40 acres shall be cruised at this time, or classed as timber lands. For cruising these lands Mr. Bagley will receive a price of 12 cents per acre, lands having less than 300,000 feet of merchantable timber to each 40 acres will not be cruised or estimated, but will merely be reported in as timber or more valuable for some other purpose. The cruise made by Mr. Bagley will be guaranteed to be within 15 per cent of the merchantable timber actually upon the land at the time, and a bond of \$5,000 will be given to make the guarantee good. Should any owner be aggrieved by the Bagley cruise, the contract provides that a re-cruise shall be made, and for such re-examination of the properties it is provided that three cruisers shall be appointed. One of them shall be named by Mr. Bagley, and the third by the two men first chosen. When these three men shall re-cruise a tract of land and the Bagley cruise is found to be within 15 per cent of the actual amount of merchantable timber on the property, then the complaining parties must stand the expense; if the official cruise is found incorrect Bagley will pay the expense attached to the work. The \$5,000 bond covers this phase of the contract, so that the county is protected against any loss from incorrect cruising.

All reports of Mr. Bagley will be made upon lien or bond paper suitable for binding, and will show townships and ranges, section numbers, nature of the soil, varieties of timber, corners of sections, roads, railroads, elevation on every ten acre subdivision, will give valuable information as to logging conditions, and various other features necessary to getting an accurate valuation of the timber and lands. The tracts to be cruised will be selected in units of townships by the county court and it is agreed that the work shall be completed by November 1, 1918.

Mr. Bagley has cruised for several different counties as well as for private corporations, and he is highly recommended by all who have employed him as being strictly reliable and competent to perform the work in a satisfactory manner. He will probably begin work east of Oakland, working in toward the head of the Calapooia. He will employ a crew of eight men. At least four different localities will be entered by the cruise, in order to get a general line on the timber situation of the county. The other districts proposed to be entered are at the mouth of the Umpqua, a third at the head of the Coquille river east of the Coos county line. All land cruised will be those already on the assessment rolls, and the appropriation will take care of approximately \$3,000 acres of timber lands.

While the expenditure appears to be large for such work, which timber barons claim is needless, it is alleged by officials in touch with the situation that equitable assessments of timber holdings will return thousands of dollars to the public funds that are now lost through undervaluation of a great deal of the timber lands in Douglas county, and that farmers will benefit thereby.