

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

## THE WEATHER

Tonight and Thursday Fair. Highest temp. yesterday... 83. Oregon Historical Society at night... 44.

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ROSEBURG, DOUGLAS COUNTY, OREGON. WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1918.

No. 156

### ITALIANS DELIVER BLOW TO AUSTRIANS

But Were Unsuccessful in Their Attempt to Cross the Piave River.

### REGIMENT ANNIHILATED

American Forces Gave Huns a Good Drubbing and Their Positions Are Advanced a Distance of Fully 1000 Yards.

(By Associated Press.)

Rome, July 3.—The Italian troops along the lower Piave delivered a number of hard blows at the enemy and are fighting their way forward against desperate Austrian resistance over very difficult terrain near the river's mouth which is partially flooded. The Italian soldiers have captured 1900 Austrians and much material. They have also repulsed Austrian attacks at the head of San Lorenzo valley in the Grappa region. A dispatch from Vienna late this afternoon says that the Italian forces tried to cross the Piave river near the mouth but were unsuccessful in their efforts. However, they succeeded in effecting a slight gain near Chiesanuova, northeast of Capo Sile. Another Italian effort to cross the river near Zenon was also frustrated by the Austrian forces.

### HUN REGIMENT ANNIHILATED.

Washington, July 3.—General Pershing's communique announces that one German regiment was practically annihilated by the American troops when they stormed the village of Vaux Monday evening. The American positions were advanced at this sector 1000 yards on a front extending a distance of one and one-half miles. Three American aviators who took part in the fight are reported missing.

### FRENCH IMPROVE THEIR LINE.

Paris, July 3.—The French forces attacked the German positions north of Moulins-sous-Touvent and improved their lines to a considerable degree and several enemy attacks were repulsed.

### FRENCH TAKE 220 GERMANS.

Associated Press War Lead, July 3.—The French troops in a drive on a two-mile front near Moulins-sous-Touvent, between the Aisne and Oise rivers, last night penetrated the German lines to a depth of approximately a half mile and took 220 Huns as a souvenir of their drive.

### BE GREAT ARMY IN FRANCE

Paris, July 3.—Andre Tardieu, chairman of the Franco-American war matters declared today that within the next six months there would be two and one-half million American troops on the French front.

### TEX MORE PRISONERS FOUND.

Washington, July 3.—The names of ten more American prisoners located in German prison camps have been received by the war department. One captain and two lieutenants are among the number held by the Germans.

### TODAY'S CASUALTY LIST 85.

Washington, July 3.—The army casualty list today is reported at 85, 18 were killed in action and nine died of wounds. The marine corps list is placed at 40, 31 being killed in action and four died of wounds.

### GERMANS LAUNCH ATTACK.

London, July 3.—The German troops, after a heavy shelling, attacked and recaptured a part of the ground taken by the British in a local operation near Bouzoucourt, north of the town of Albert, Sunday night.

### SUPPLIES BEING SENT ACROSS.

Washington, July 3.—Supplementing the President's announcement to the effect that over one million American troops have embarked for France, Chairman Dent, of the military committee, told the house that 286 combat airplanes and 2,000 liberty motors have been sent to France.

### GREETINGS TO INJURED MEN.

London, July 3.—Messages of personal greetings from President Wilson will be delivered to morrow by the American Red Cross to every American soldier and sailor in the hospitals in England.

### EXPLOSION KILLS 45.

Syracuse, July 3.—Forty-five persons were killed by the explosion of trinitrotoluol at Split Rock last night, and the injured will number not less than 80, some of whom may die. The loss by the explosion is placed at \$1,000,000.

### SENATOR TILMAN PASSES.

Washington, July 3.—Senator Benjamin R. Tilman, of South Carolina,

died early today at his home in this city. Both bodies of congress adjourned for the day in his honor.

### DUTCH CABINET TO RESIGN.

Rotterdam, July 3.—The Dutch cabinet will place its resignation in the hands of Queen Wilhelmina tomorrow, according to reports made public today.

### TO OPERATE PULLMAN COMPANY

Washington, July 3.—The railroad administration has announced their decision to hold the operating control of the Pullman Company and wage increases will be allowed to sleeping car conductors, porters and maids on the same basis as the advances recently given to the railway employees.

### WEDDING OCCURRED AT HIGH NOON TODAY

The culmination of a romance which had its beginning in this city over two years ago, occurred at the home of the bride's mother, on South Stephens street, at high noon today, when Miss T. Adina Alley became the bride of Mr. Fred L. Perry, Rev. C. H. Hilton, of the First Christian church of this city officiated, and the beautiful ring ceremony was performed. The bride was attired in a beautiful blue travelling suit, while the groom was dressed in the conventional manner. The rooms were decorated with vases of beautiful flowers. Only immediate relatives and friends of the contracting parties were present at the wedding.

The bride is the charming daughter of Mrs. Corinne C. Alley and has a host of friends in this city. She is a graduate of the Roseburg high school and was exceptionally popular among the student body of that institution. Her active work in the Christian church activities will cause her to be greatly missed in the work of that body.

The groom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Perry, of this city, and like his bride is well and favorably known here, where, with the exception of the past few months, he has resided for many years. He, too, was active in church activities and particularly in the athletic, having been captain of both the base ball and basket ball teams of the Loyal Sons' class of the Christian church Sunday school.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry were the recipients of many beautiful wedding gifts. The happy couple left on this afternoon's train to make their home at Marshfield where Mr. Perry is employed in the shipyards. The best wishes of their many friends go with them.

### FIRE WATER IS CAUSE OF FIRE IN RIDDLE JAIL

Thos. Corbett, who was raising a disturbance on train No. 46 last night and who was taken off at Riddle and lodged in the jail there, had a very narrow escape from burning to death while in the jail. The officers at Riddle searched the man and took all of the matches they could find on his person, but evidently overlooked some, for the jail was fired from the room which the prisoner occupied and no other way is known that the fire could have originated, except for him to have started it himself. Fortunately the fire was discovered in time to put it out and save the man's life, although he was injured from having inhaled a large amount of smoke.

Corbett had about two quarts of liquor in his possession when taken from the train at Riddle. He was brought to this city today by Deputy Sheriff Frank Hopkins and a complaint charging him with the unlawful transportation of liquor was filed against him. He was arraigned before Justice of Peace I. B. Riddle, where he entered a plea of guilty.

Owing to the charge being much lighter than that of bootlegging a fine of only \$25 was imposed by Justice Riddle. Corbett and but \$20 and paid \$15 of this on his fine, but promised to remit the balance later. He stated that he was from Weed, California, and that he was going to Clifton, Or., where he has a position running a donkey engine. He intended to leave on this afternoon's train but owing to his condition from the effects of the fire was unable to do so. Sheriff Quine summoned Dr. K. L. Miller to attend the injured man who was taken to Mercy hospital where his complete recovery is looked for soon.

Miss Clyde Black received a very pretty silk hand made apron Monday from her brother, Cecil, who is now stationed in France with the 65th artillery. In the lower corner, the apron flags were embroidered in brilliant colors. Many of the local boys have sent some very interesting souvenirs home from the old country.

### LARGE CROWD ENJOY RED CROSS SHOW

Splendid Program Furnishes Amusement For Hundreds of People.

### TOMORROW BIG DANCE

Fancy Dancing, Good Singing and Splendid Magic Are Highly Entertaining—Merry-Go-Round and Ferris Wheel Kept Busy.

A large crowd was out last night to enjoy the first night of the big Red Cross carnival now being held in this city, and last night was a decided success.

The merry-go-round and ferris wheel were kept full until a late hour and the shows had a splendid patronage, as they well deserved. Three shows were put on. The Honor Guard girls' show, which consisted of dancing, from the old time dances up to the present day, and fancy dancing, also splendid songs. The Red Cross show consisted of singing and vaudeville sketch. The aesthetic dance by Miss Edith Ueland and the song, the words and music of which were composed by Mrs. Ivan Pickens, and which was sung by Miss Mabel Bryan, were features of the program, and the Hawaiian girls and magic program, which consisted of ukulele music, songs, dances and splendid magic feigns.

All of these are worthy of special mention and are worth far more than the price of admission.

Knocking the h-l out of the kaiser, proved to be an interesting feature and considerable of the "lower regions" was expelled from that much hated individual, but as he is so thoroughly saturated with the bristling qualifications, there will be plenty for everybody to have a blow during the carnival.

The dance at the armory proved to be no small attraction, and hundreds enjoyed this recreation, to the strains of beautiful music, until a late hour.

A very large crowd is expected tonight to enjoy the splendid entertainment being furnished.

Tomorrow will be the big day, and a feature program has been arranged.

Remember the Red Cross, the greatest mother of all.

### SPECIALIZED CLERKS URGENTLY NEEDED

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3.—Expert clerical work has a more important place in the government's war organization than most people realize. We all know that the war can not be won in the trenches alone; that an effective establishment at home is vital to the success of the biggest job ever undertaken by any nation; but the full extent to which the specialized clerk is needed is perhaps not generally understood. And it is in this class of work that women have the best opportunity to be of real service to the government at this time.

In the national capital alone the civilian force increased from 30,000 to nearly 80,000 during the first year of our participation in the war. Nine-tenths of the new employees are clerks of one kind or another, and fully three-fourths of them are women. Eighteen thousand stenographers and typists are at work constantly in the government offices at Washington on the tons of correspondence and records made necessary by war preparations on a scale such as the world has never before known.

General clerks, that is, those without a specialty, are not difficult to obtain even under present conditions, but the United States civil service commission, charged with the duty of recruiting the civil service to meet war needs, is experiencing difficulty in obtaining a sufficient number of applications for many clerical positions which require special training or experience. There is an urgent call for applicants for the positions of stenographer, typewriter, bookkeeper-typewriter, clerk-bookkeeper, cost accountant, accountant, accounting and statistical clerk, statistician, clerk qualified in accounting, clerk qualified in business administration, index and catalogue clerk, schedule clerk, passenger-rate clerk, blue-print file clerk, and assistant to business manager. All of these positions are open to both men and women. Representatives of the civil service commission at the postoffice at Roseburg are prepared to furnish definite information and application blanks.

### O. A. C. WILL HAVE A MILITARY UNIT

Enlistment Will Constitute Students Members of the Army of United States.

### WILL BE SUBJECT CALL

Sixty Days Intensive Training at Training Camp at the Presidio Will Be Given to Faculty Members and Students.

CORVALLIS, July 3.—A military training unit under officers and non-commissioned officers of the army will be created next fall at the Oregon Agricultural college, enlistment in which will constitute the student a member of the army of the United States. This will be done under a new provision of the war department.

Enlistment will be voluntary but all students over the age of 18 will be encouraged to join. They will be liable to active duty at the call of the president. It will, however, be the policy of the government not to call the members of the training units to active duty until they have reached the age of 21, unless urgent military necessity compels an earlier call. Students under 18, and therefore not legally eligible for enlistment, will be encouraged to enroll. Provisions will be made for co-ordinating the work of this unit with the reserve officers' training corps system.

According to a telegram just received from H. P. McCain, adjutant general, arrangements are being made for selected students and faculty members to be given 60 days of intensive training with a view to serving as assistant instructors to help the officers who will be assigned to institutions where the units will be established. No commissions will be granted, but certificates of qualification as instructors will be issued.

The majority of selected students from institutions with reserve officers' training corps will be chosen by commanding officers of R. O. T. C. camps. The presidents of the colleges will select one student for 50 students enrolled and one faculty member for each 250 students. This means that approximately 15 students and four faculty members will represent the Oregon Agricultural College at the 60 day training camp which will open at the Presidio, San Francisco, July 18.

The highest type of physical development is demanded by the government of the men selected. The minimum age limit for students will be 18 and the maximum for the faculty men 5. Both students and faculty representatives will be under temporary enlistment for 60 days, when they will be discharged. Expenses, including housing, uniforms, food and equipment, will be taken care of by the government, 3 1/2 cents a mile being allowed for travelling expenses. Pay will be \$30 per month.

### MATERIAL INCREASE IS ALLOWED IN GAS RATES

SALEM, Or., July 2.—The public service commission today issued an order granting for six months from July 1 an increase in gas rates for heating, lighting and other purposes, to the Oregon Gas & Electric Company, which operates at Medford, Grants Pass and Roseburg. Increases of cost for oil and war conditions were among the reasons given for granting the increase.

Under the new schedule a charge of \$2.10 a thousand will be made for the first 5000 cubic feet, as against \$1.75 under the old schedule. Slight increases also are granted when larger amounts are used.

### ROSEBURG PEOPLE ARE TRAVELING IN CANADA

Word was received here today from Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Heinline, who are at present travelling in Canada, where Mr. Heinline in advance man for the Ellison-White Chautauqua System. They report the most wonderful scenery in the district Mr. Heinline is travelling in and that they are having a delightful trip.

Mrs. Ona Royer left this afternoon for Portland where she will visit with friends for several months.

### CAUSE OF TRENCH FEVER IN FRANCE

Medical Corps Proves Heroism and Dares Death in the Interest of Science.

### COMPANIES VOLUNTEER

Brave Non-Combatant Soldiers Undergo Repulsive Experiment That Their Comrades May Be Freed From Dread Disease.

One day last January four companies of so-called non-combatant soldiers of the American army in France were lined up to listen to an address from their officers, says Rheta Childs Hart in the Portland Oregonian. The men were members of the field hospital and ambulance service. Their officers were army physicians. Working with them were other eminent physicians, members of the medical research department of the American Red Cross. This or something like it, is what these physicians said to the soldiers:

"Men, we have set ourselves to find out the cause and cure of one of the worst diseases the allied armies have to suffer. It is not a fatal disease, but it is slow and painful, and it is so common as to be almost an epidemic. Its ravages are so great that it actually hampers the allies in their struggle to win the war. Something like 500,000 men a year are temporarily pulled out of our armies because of trench fever.

"The men have to leave the fighting line, go to hospitals and lie there suffering and helpless for weeks on end. One attack does not give positive immunity from others, and it is a fact that many men have recurrent illnesses. Trench fever is worst in Flanders, where the British hold the front, but the French, Belgian and Serbian soldiers also suffer from it. When the American army gets here in great numbers we shall undoubtedly see thousands and thousands of our soldiers go under from this disease. Before our men come we want to know what the cause of trench fever is, and how to prevent it.

"We believe that the disease is carried by body lice, but we are not sure. We have tried experiments on animals, guinea pigs and monkeys, but they have not developed the fever. Now we have got to try more experiments, this time on human beings. You remember that he cause of yellow fever was discovered only after brave and devoted men allowed themselves to be bitten by the step-mother mosquito, which was believed to carry the disease. Some of these men died and others were brought to the verge of death. But their deed banished the scourge of yellow fever from the world. Now we are asking for volunteers to help us banish trench fever.

"Boys, what we are asking you to do is no easy or agreeable thing. We are asking you to risk a lingering, painful and weakening illness, one that will keep you in bed for five or six weeks and often make you wish you were dead and out of it.

"You will not die, but you will suffer. You will have horrible headaches, pains in your backs, shoulders, knees, abdomens. This disease has been mistaken for appendicitis. It has often been called shingles fever. This will give you some idea of what trench fever feels like.

"But we are calling for volunteers because we want to prevent any more soldiers from having trench fever. We want to know what causes it, so that we can find out how to prevent it. Fifty or sixty men, willing to suffer these pains once, may prevent millions of men ever again from suffering the same pains. They will do more, they will keep those men in the fighting lines instead of the hospitals, and hence they will importantly help to win the war. We want sixty volunteers. How many have we?"

Four entire companies of field hospital and ambulance soldiers of a certain American division in France were thus appealed to. The entire four companies, as one man stepped forward and volunteered. Of course they did. That is the kind of soldiers we raise our boys to be.

"We thought," said one of these volunteers to me, "that we were going to be sent up to a front line trench and sleep in the mud with the cooties till we got it. But to our surprise they took us to a perfectly good hospital back of the British lines. Nice clean tents, good beds and food—um-m! Everything we could ask for."

Even the "cooties" were clean, in a manner of speaking, for the doctors were taking no chances with their experiment. They sent the eggs of those unpleasant beasts to England, where no trench fever has ever appeared, and when the eggs hatched out they put the beasts on trench

fever patients. Then they put them on the volunteers.

About 50 or 60 of the louthsome insects were put on a square of cotton cloth and bound to the forearm of a soldier with strips of adhesive plaster. A piece of surgical cotton over the cloth was well bandaged on, and over the whole dressing a strong cotton cuff was securely fastened with more adhesive plaster. No possible chance for the insects to escape remained.

Not a man but that came down with fever. One man had a high temperature for 40 days and nights without a break, but with most of the men the fever and the pain were remittent. Some suffered so severely that the doctors were obliged to inject morphine.

"The monotony of it was bad," said one of the men, a big teamster from Boston. "Nothin' to do but lay there and burn up and curse the pains in your blasted legs. Next day you'd feel better, perhaps, but so weak that you couldn't move. The nurses were fine and there was plenty to eat. But we were too sick to care whether there were women around or not and the best stuff they gave us to eat tasted like sawdust."

### SINKING HOSPITAL SHIP WAS DELIBERATE ACT

LONDON, July 2.—That the sinking of hospital ships is a deliberate policy on the part of the Germans now is placed beyond all doubt by the torpedoing of the British hospital ship Llandoverly Castle, the newspapers say in the editorial comment today.

The ship was on her way to England. She had on board 258 persons, 80 men of the Canadian army medical corps and 14 women nurses.

Only 24, including the captain, are reported saved. The attack was without warning.

One of the boats of the hospital ship, containing 12 nursing sisters, was seen to capsize, according to latest information. The sisters were drowned.

"In the presence of such unspeakable infamy deliberately repeated," says the Daily Chronicle, "it is a waste of breath to reiterate the abhorrence which everybody with a spark of civilized sense must feel out we would invite the German people to ask themselves what is the use of their statesmen appealing, like Foreign Secretary von Kuehlmann, to be credited with probably unimpeachable, while crimes so odious and unnumbered and unashamed continue to be carried out by the orders of their government."

The excuse for the attack on the Llandoverly Castle, says the Daily Mail, was a lie and the German officer who told it did not believe it himself when he said to the captain:

"You are carrying eight American flight officers."

If there had been a particle of truth in the charge, the newspaper adds, the submarine captain had only to stop the Llandoverly Castle, seize the eight officers and take them to Germany as proof of allied guilt in using hospital ships for transports.

### CONSIDERING EMPLOYING CHINESE IN AMERICA

The Salem Commercial Club has under consideration the matter of taking action favoring a proposition whereby 100,000 Chinese shall be permitted to come to this country under three to five year contracts, says the Salem Capital Journal.

It has been pointed out that fully 2000 men have left Marion county and probably as many more will find work in the ship yards and in other occupations in the large cities with the result that the labor channels have been exhausted.

In favoring the admission into this country of so many Chinese, it is thought their services could be profitably used as laborers on the farms and in the development of new lands and in road building and in much of the labor that the average American will not do. The French have found the Chinese of use in road building and by some it is thought they could be of service here.

A meeting of the members of the club will be called at an early date to discuss the proposition and to gather information on the subject and also to get expressions of opinion. Should the club officially favor the admission of Chinese into this country, it would draw up resolutions asking the senators and representatives from Oregon to submit a bill to congress.

### ROUMANIA, DESOLATE BARREN COUNTRY

Awful Object Lesson of the Cost of War to Once Prosperous Section

### TEEMING WITH WEALTH

Now a Devastated Country Brought About by German Forced Peace—Terrible Plight of Its People Today.

LONDON, May 26.—(By Associated Press correspondent from Jassy.)—Roumania is a desolate and barren country today—an awful object lesson of the cost of war. Two years ago it was one of the garden countries of the world, teeming with agricultural wealth and prosperity. More than 750,000 Russian soldiers lived in it and on it for nearly a year, and they left very little behind them.

Anyone who has known Roumania as she was when peace was forced upon her by the Central Powers, must be convinced that it will be years before Germany can draw from her fields and orchards any very valuable tribute.

Nor is the German control of Roumania's petroleum production likely to be a very profitable investment for some time. In the so-called "occupied territories," the destruction of the oil fields was so complete that Germany after fifteen months of effort, is able to measure her supplies from this source in quarts.

In the rest of Roumania, it is doubtful if production can be much increased beyond that of the past year, and during the past year petroleum has been one of the scarcest articles in the country, obtainable only under personal and special license from the government.

During the middle of the winter, the Associated Press correspondent made a tour of inspection around perhaps a score of the frontier towns where the largest proportion of refugee population had been lumped in the hurried retreat before the German hosts. Conditions were serious beyond description, but the major part of the suffering was due to famine rather than exposure. The shortage of food was such that in many instances refugees were seen in the fields eating—or attempting to eat—grass.

Terrible as was the plight of the people of these refugee districts in war time, they can hope for little alleviation with the coming of a forced peace. Practically no harvest can be expected this year in these districts, for no seed will be available, and moreover there are no agricultural implements left, nor any horses or draft animals of any kind. Thousands of Roumanian horses died of starvation during the winter, for the peasants were too exhausted in caring for their own needs to make any attempt to provide for their beasts.

In France the horses would have been put to good use as meat for human food, but the Roumanian peasant has an abhorrence of horse flesh as meat.

### NO SPECIAL RATES ALLOWED.

For the first time in Oregon's history, excursion rates and special train service on the railways for the Fourth of July holiday period will not be in effect this year. The reason for omitting the time-honored custom is that the country's transportation systems are now operated on war-time methods by the United States railroad administration and all essentials are taboed.

### LOCAL BOY MAKING GOOD.

R. L. Whipple, A. D. Bradley and Lyman Spencer, members of the local militia companies have been promoted to the rank of corporal at the officers' training school now being conducted at the University of Oregon. This is a splendid showing considering the very short time the men have been there and the keen competition in the school.

### SEEKING THE SPEAKERSHIP.

Ben Sheldon returns to Medford Sunday after a trip to Portland and the northern part of the state in the interest of his candidacy as speaker of the house. Ben reports excellent progress and while making no boasts believes he stands first in the race thus far.—Medford Sun.

### VISITING UNCLE HERE.

Mr. and Mrs. G. O. Ford, of Lindsay, Calif., are visiting in this city with Mr. Ford's uncle, Sheriff Geo. K. Quine. Mr. and Mrs. Ford are enroute to Spokane where they will visit relatives, and also at a number of towns enroute.