

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 Showers,
Cooler Tonight.
Highest temp. yesterday.....88
Lowest temp. last night.....56

VOL. IX.

ROSEBURG, DOUGLAS COUNTY, OREGON WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1918.

No. 182

ALLIES ACCEPT GERMAN CHALLENGE OF NO QUARTER

GREAT BATTLE IS A SLAUGHTER PEN

Huns Cling to Hope of Breaking Through Lines and Are Mowed Down.

FEW PRISONERS TAKEN

Enemy Realizes Lurking Danger to Positions and is Expected to Retreat to Vantage Ground Along Vesle River.

(By Associated Press.)

Associated Press War Lead, July 31.—Despite the tremendous effort put forth by the Germans to check the pressure of the allies at points north of the Ourcq river, today finds the positions of the Huns in that part of the battle zone in grave danger. It is again becoming apparent to the enemy that the Franco-Americans and British are in a position to compel a hurried retreat from touchers and St. Etienne, at the extreme southern point of the salient, where the Germans have attempted to hold out against the allied advance, and there are evidence of apprehension on the part of Germans that they realize the lurking danger in that quarter. The allied line now runs south from Soissons to Hovost, then begins to turn eastward and passes north of Fere-en-Tardenois, continuing on to the apex of the next wedge driven by the Americans at Nesles, where the line turns sharply to the south toward Rochers. German counter attacks at all vital points in the line, although made with all the fury imaginable, have utterly failed to bring desired results, but on the contrary the allies have gained ground as they forced the enemy to recoil. There now remains but little doubt but what the enemy will be compelled to continue his retreat to the Vesle river. Indicating the relentless fury of the battle that is now being fought in the Soissons-Rheims salient, it is authoritatively stated that when the United States troops drove their wedge into the German lines near Nesles the fighting was so desperate that few prisoners were taken, but that Huns were left dead on the ground. The Americans passed over, there being no time that could be given to the taking of any of the enemy alive. It was practically a clean sweep, verifying General March's statement that it was a fight to the finish and the present object was to kill as many as possible.

NONE ESCAPE FROM YANKS.

With the U. S. Army, July 31.—German efforts this forenoon to advance their lines against the Americans were fruitless and disastrous. Depending upon superior numbers to overwhelm the Yankees, the enemy rushed forward on the double quick, but as they drew near the American positions a withering fire swept their ranks, and the Germans suddenly gave away to the right and left, in confusion hastening from the field. During last night United States troops occupying Serignes pretended to retire from a part of the town, and the supposed movement was taken by the enemy to mean retreat under cover of the darkness, and Germans advanced to occupy the position. Two companies of American lying in wait then closed in on the over-confident Huns, completely enveloping the enemy. A bitter fight immediately began which ended only when every German in the advance was either killed or captured.

An American aerial observer, attacked by eight enemy planes, maneuvered so admirably that he made good his escape and returned to the lines in safety.

AMERICANS HOLD POSITIONS.

Paris, July 31.—United States troops, who were made the center of most violent counter attacks from the Germans, yesterday and today, are maintaining all of their positions in the region of Serignes and Nesles, which they carried after terrific fighting. French troops also repulsed four German counter attacks east of Oulchy.

VALIENT IS SLAUGHTER PEN.

Washington, July 31.—The sole object of the allies and Germans in the Soissons-Rheims salient is to now kill as many men as possible. General March told newspaper men this morning. The hopes of the allies have been greatly disappointed in not being able to bag a large number of the enemy who were lured into the pocket, but were later rescued from their perilous position by vast number of reinforcements being thrown into the battle by German commanders. Ger-

man withdrawal from the Marne river has reduced the length of the fighting line to 54 miles. The maximum distance of the German retreat in the center is 14 miles. The rainbow division is participating in the fighting east of Per-en-Tardenois. The Third regulars of the United States army fought at Seroy and Clerges, yesterday, defeating the crack German guards.

VON EICHORN KILLED.

Amsterdam, July 31.—Field Marshal von Eichhorn, commanding the German forces in Ukraine, was killed by a bomb thrown at him in Kiev, Tuesday. Von Eichhorn's adjutant was killed by the same bomb.

The bomb was thrown by a lad of only 20 years of age. In a cab with the driver and one other man, the carriage was driven close to the vehicle in which von Eichhorn and Adjutant Captain von Dressler were riding to their headquarters, and when opposite the German army officers, who were unsuspecting, the lad arose and pitched the bomb with unerring accuracy, the explosive striking its object. The assassin and his cab driver were immediately arrested by officials and troops accompanying the field marshal. It has been established that the crime originated with social revolutionists in Moscow, according to an official announcement. The assassin said that he came under the orders of the communist committee to kill Field Marshal von Eichhorn.

NEARLY 200 CASUALTIES.

Washington, July 31.—Army casualties reported today number 194. The marine list totals 18. There were 26 killed in action, 49 died of wounds and six died of disease. Twenty-four are missing in action. Wm. Heinrich, of Lebanon, Ore., was among the missing.

NICK'S KNEES WEAKENED.

Amsterdam, July 31.—Berlin newspapers received here, describing the execution of former Czar Nicholas, of Russia, allege that the former emperor collapsed when informed of the death sentence passed upon him. When executed, Nicholas' legs refused to support him, and the terrified monarch was propped up against a post and appeared to be trying to speak when the executioner's rifle spoke, and the once czar of all the Russians fell dead.

PREPARES TO RETREAT.

Paris, July 31.—Aerial observers bring in word today that the enemy is destroying war supplies at points just back of the present front, indicating that the Germans are preparing to retreat further north.

GRAMMAR GRADUATES WANTED.

Washington, July 31.—Provost Marshal General Crowder has called for 5586 grammar school graduates from 25 states who will be given training courses. These recruits may volunteer up to August 6 and will train for school destinations August 15. The assignments include 3933 from Oregon. Two hundred and forty-seven of this number will be sent to the Oregon Agricultural College at Corvallis, and the remaining 56 will be sent to the Benson Polytechnic school in Washington.

CALLING MEN TO SHIPS.

Washington, July 31.—The navy department is calling into active service thousands of reservists to man the new ships being turned out under supervision of the shipping board.

SECURE COMMUNICATION.

London, July 31.—A Moscow dispatch states that the Czech-Slovaks have captured the large railway bridge at Rystran, in the Volga region, thus securing communication with Siberia.

MUNITION WORKERS BUSY.

London, July 31.—The munition workers' strike has been definitely ended and manufacturing resumed. The men involved who were threatened with immediate induction into the army decided work at home for high pay highly preferable to trench life.

S. P. CO. LOSES 10 CLERKS ACCOUNT WAR

L. B. Moore, S. P. agent in this city, stated to a News representative this morning that the war had already taken seven experienced clerks from the S. P. offices here, and that the next two calls would take the remaining three. These positions have all been filled. Mr. Moore is highly elated in securing the services of A. J. Geddes, who has had 15 years' experience in railroad work, to take the position of chief clerk at the freight office.

Edward Kohlhaugen returned to this city last evening from Newport, where he has been spending the past week visiting with relatives.

BIG CROP OF BEANS WILL BE CANNED

Estimated That 35,000 Cases Will be Season's Output For Roseburg.

HANDLE TOMATOES NEXT

G. P. Henderson, Manager of Local Plant Much Pleased With Prospects for the Future—Great Thing for Douglas Co.

The Roseburg Cannery is now busily engaged in taking care of the bean crop, and it is estimated that 35,000 cases, two dozen No. 2 cans to the case will be canned this season. Following the bean crop tomatoes, pears and prunes will be handled in the order named.

Representatives of The News office had the pleasure of being shown through the company's plant this morning by the courteous and efficient manager of the cannery, G. P. Henderson. Everything is in splendid running order, and the machinery is all of the latest type and is absolutely new.

The company has thousands of cans in stock, and are in every way equipped to handle the various crops they will receive. The large rest room provided for the women and girls employed by the company is a feature that not every company thinks of, and is in keeping with the very thorough manner in which the company is attending to every detail in connection with their plant.

Another thing about the Roseburg Cannery that is worthy of special mention, and that speaks so well for its very efficient management is the absolute cleanliness of the place, no rubbish nor debris of any kind is to be seen, floors, tables, vats and machinery of every kind in connection with the plant shows the very best of care.

Mr. Henderson states that he has made a tour of all of the southern part, as well as other sections of this county, in company with E. C. Benson, secretary of the Douglas County Merchants Association, and that they have found the farmers very much interested, and it is Mr. Henderson's prediction that large crops for cannery use will be raised next year.

The manager also states that many of the farmers have visited the cannery and have expressed themselves as very much pleased with it.

Another very commendable thing, the Roseburg Cannery is, as far as possible, employing local help, and buying supplies from local concerns. This plant is indeed a great thing for Douglas county, and there is no doubt but that it will be given the hearty support of the entire county.

J. A. McDONALD DIED AT ASHLAND YESTERDAY

J. A. McDonald, a well known and highly respected resident of South Myrtle Creek for twenty years, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. G. A. Cozart, at Ashland, yesterday, at the age of 82 years. The deceased was born in the east, where he resided for the greater part of his life, moving to this country a little over 20 years ago. For the past few years he and his aged wife have resided at the home of their daughter in Ashland. The deceased is survived by his wife and three daughters, Mrs. J. C. Freeman, of this city, Mrs. John Soaf, of Kansas, and Mrs. G. A. Cozart, of Ashland, besides many other relatives. A host of friends extend their sympathy to the bereaved loved ones. The funeral was held this afternoon at Myrtle Creek interment taking place in the Myrtle Creek cemetery.

TO HONOR MEN IN NEW STUDENT CORPS

CORVALLIS, July 31.—Recruits who enlist in the students' army training corps, to be established in the Oregon Agricultural College next fall, will be honored by O. A. C. alumni clubs all over the state in the same way that communities have been honoring the men who go to the training camps, according to E. B. Lemon, secretary of the O. A. C.

25,000 STUDENT NURSES NEEDED

Women Are Urged to Enter Training in Order to Release Nurses For Front.

AGE LIMIT 19 TO 35

Term of Training Varies From Two to Three Years According to Requirements of School to Which Student is Sent.

Because the nation's reserve has been depleted by the calling of literally thousands of graduate nurses for service in military and naval hospitals, it is absolutely necessary immediately to call 25,000 student nurses for training in American hospitals. These young men are to be enrolled in the United States student nurse reserve. The enrollment began July 29.

The government is calling for 25,000 young women to join the United States student nurse reserve and hold themselves in readiness to train for service as nurses. The war is creating an unprecedented demand for trained nurses. Only those who have taken the full training course are eligible for service with our forces overseas. These nurses are being drawn largely from our hospitals at home. Their places must be filled by student nurses enrolled for the full training course of from two to three years. Every young woman who enrolls in the United States student nurse reserve is releasing a nurse for service at the front and swelling the home army which we must rely on to act as our second line of hospital defense. Upon the health of the American people will depend the spirit of our fighting forces.

The call is for women between the ages of nineteen and thirty-five. Intelligent, responsible women of good education and sound health are wanted—the pick of the country. A college education is a valuable asset, and many hospitals will give credit for it. Credit will also be given for a special scientific equipment or for preliminary training in nursing, such as that given in special courses now being conducted by various colleges and schools. Some schools, on the other hand, do not even require a full high school education.

Women will be given an opportunity to enroll in the United States student nurse reserve in any one of three ways:

1. As engaging to hold themselves in readiness until April 1, 1919, to accept assignments to nurses' training schools. These women will be sent to the schools as fast as vacancies occur. Those of superior qualifications will be given preference, and it is, of course, possible that not everyone who enrolls will be accepted.

2. As desiring to become candidates for the army nursing school recently established by authority of the war department, with branch schools in selected military hospitals.

3. As engaging to hold themselves in readiness until April 1, 1919, to accept assignments to either a civilian training school or the army nursing school. Those who so enroll will be called where the first need arises. The government hopes that a majority of those who enroll will thus put down their names for both.

There are 1,579 nurses' training schools in this country. Their need is as great and imperative as that of the army school of nursing. Those who enroll for these schools will be assigned as vacancies occur.

The enrollment card will indicate two classes of registrants—preferred and deferred. The preferred class will be those who are ready to accept assignment to whatever hospital the government directs them, although they may state what training school they prefer to be sent to. Those who register in the preferred class will be assigned first, and all possible consideration will be given to their preference as stated. The deferred class is composed of those who limit their pledge of service—that is, who will not engage to go except to certain hospitals. This class is intended largely for those who, for family reasons, can not accept training at a distance from their homes. Those who register in the deferred class will be assigned only after the preferred class is exhausted.

The government relies on the patriotism of those who enroll to fill out preferred cards if they possibly can, thus volunteering to go where they are most needed.

Nobody will be assigned to any schools whose conditions of training are not approved by the state board of nurse examiners.

The term of training varies from two to three years, according to the requirements of the particular school to which the student nurse may be sent. No course takes less than two years nor more than three.

At present every woman who completes satisfactorily her training in any accredited school is eligible for service as an army nurse at the front and stands a chance of being assigned to duty abroad. At the same time she will be qualified to earn her living in one of the noblest professions open to women. It should be remembered, furthermore, that her usefulness will begin not when she graduates from the training school but as soon as she enters it. Practical nursing work is a part of the work of every training school, and the student nurse is not only learning to serve but serving her country from the outset.

The student nurse gets her board, lodging and tuition free at practically every training school, and in most cases receives a small remuneration to cover the cost of books and uniforms. After graduation she has an earning capacity of from \$100 to \$300 a month. Private duty nurses now receive an average of from \$100 to \$120 a month together with board while on duty; institution nurses from \$50 to \$250 a month together with board, lodging and laundry; and public health nurses from \$100 to \$250 a month without maintenance. There is no danger of the earning capacity of nurses being lowered after the war ends on account of the great number who will then be qualified for the profession; the country will need all the nurses that can be trained, not only during the war, but after it, especially for reconstruction work. Even if the war ends within three years, every student nurse will be able to complete her training and will be needed.

Every day of Florence Nightingale the nursing profession has been one of special honor. It was never so honorable as it is today. The army needs every nurse it can get to "keep up with the draft." The United States student nurse reserve is the equivalent for women of the great national army training camps for soldiers. The government will rely upon the student nurses to deliver by the French troops on those injured and disabled in our hazardous war industries, and to make themselves ready to serve when the time comes as fully trained nurses, either abroad or at home. Let us show that we know how to answer the government's call to the women of the country.

TEN MEN BE SENT TO BENSON POLYTECHNIC

Chief Clerk T. A. Rafferty, of the local draft board received a call last night for ten men to enter training for army service at Benson Polytechnic school, in Portland. The course includes instruction in auto mechanics, electrical work, sheet metal work, etc. The quota has been filled for this county, and the names will be published tomorrow.

NEW OFFICERS TRAINING SCHOOL POPULAR

CORVALLIS, July 31.—Applications from those who wish to attend the new central officers' training schools continue to pour in at the office of Capt. T. F. Maginnis, professor of military science and tactics in the Oregon Agricultural College. In a day spent in Portland Capt. Maginnis met 65 applicants.

EXAMINATION HELD.

The civil service examination for clerk-bookkeeper was held yesterday morning in the federal building under the supervision of Chas. Fields. There was only one applicant, that being Giles F. Hunter, who has been a resident of this city for several years.

STATE PRESIDENT ARRIVES.

Mrs. J. F. Burke, of Grants Pass, arrived in this city this afternoon from her home in Grants Pass, and will remain here several days transacting important business matters. Mrs. Burke is the state president of the Rebekah lodge and will meet with the local organization this evening.

SECRET SERVICE MAN SIZES UP FLOUR BINS

There was a scurrying to cover in Roseburg and vicinity today in several homes where rumor had it that flour was being hoarded, and a United States secret service officer caused several hearts to violently palpitate when he investigated homes where, Dames Rumor alleged, more than was allowed by the food administration was stored. The officer, in company with Sheriff Quine, looked into several flour bins to satisfy themselves that there were no violations. This procedure, as in keeping with the federal determination to prevent any one from storing flour for future use to the disadvantage of others who desire to strictly abide by government regulation. A heavy fine has been imposed on different parties in Oregon for hoarding flour, and these official visits of the secret service men serve as timely warnings to the public that Uncle Sam is watchful.

TRADE RELATIONS IN SOUTH AMERICA

Serious Conditions Exist on Account of the War Stopping Imports.

FACTORIES ARE TIED UP

Local Concerns Unable to Meet Demands Upon Plants Heavy—Other Factories Close Down for Want of Raw Material.

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, July 31.—Commercial relations between the United States and South America are in a serious condition because of the war. The lack of shipping has caused a decrease in the amount of manufactured goods exported to Argentina, and the factories of that country are unable to meet the demand. Some of the factories require raw materials that have formerly been obtained in the United States and have been compelled to shut down or greatly to curtail their forces.

The entrance of the United States into the war marked the end of extensive shipping between this country and Argentina. Besides a few steamships, some sailing vessels still visit Argentina, according to consular advice, but they are so small that navigation is dangerous and they do not even approximate the demands of commerce. The most needed articles are heavy iron castings and coal.

Argentine business men are greatly concerned because some of the vessels arriving at Buenos Aires have come in ballast, caused, they say, by the fact that they were sent away from the United States hurriedly to get the cargoes of products in Argentina that are needed in this country. The United States has a credit of \$50,000,000 in Buenos Aires which will be increased, according to this information, by \$40,000,000 to be used as a basis of exchange in trade. It is said this situation requires diplomatic arrangement and that this is one of the affairs to occupy the attention of Ambassador Naon, who has just recently returned to Washington after six months absence.

Materials from Argentina sought by the United States and the other nations at war with Germany include beef, sheep, hides and wool, principally. According to official figures recently issued by the Argentine government there are 80,000,000 sheep in the republic as compared with 43,000,000 in 1914, the last year in which figures are available. The wool clip last year was situated at 140,000,000 kilos valued at approximately \$150,000,000. The total exports of Argentina last year aggregated about \$175,000,000 and the imports a \$190,000,000. There were 3,000,000 head of cattle exported, principally to the United States, England and France.

To meet the situation caused by the lack of ships the Argentine government has decided to change several old warships to merchant vessels and to buy more ships wherever they can be found. This is another of the problems with which Ambassador Naon will deal.

Similar conditions are reported from Chile. Exports from the United States, of manufactured goods have been virtually suspended except on a limited number of articles. Complaint is made that a large number of vessels from the United States arrive at Chilean ports in ballast to bring nitrates to the United States. Urgent requests have been made to this country to permit those vessels to carry cargoes of needed commodities.

HIGH TRIBUTE TO THE "MAGNIFICENT AUDACITY"

WASHINGTON, July 30.—High tribute to the "magnificent audacity" of an American division, probably the 26th (New England), is paid in an official report from the commander of the French army to which the Americans are attached. "On July 20," the report said, "in order to free Montier and the Petret wood, severe combats were delivered by the French troops on the left in order to relieve them, the Americans in the evening delivered a flanking movement which fully succeeded. With magnificent audacity they rushed forward with a single bound up to the level of Etropilly, the Gonettire farm and Laval-Mardier."

It was a most sudden attack, which disclosed all the American fearlessness, in spite of the severe barrage and machine-gun emplacements in which the enemy were sheltering, two kilometers in depth were gained. They also captured three cannons, a large type mine sweeper and machine guns. Besides, 200 prisoners fell into the hands of the Americans.

It could not have done better under the circumstances either the best troops," declared the French general, DeGoutte, on hearing of the fine success of our allies.

"The Germans then found themselves in such a precarious position at Montier that they had to begin to retreat."

MORE RED CROSS ARTICLES.

In addition to the long list of Red Cross articles, made by the Yoncalla Red Cross branch, and which was published in "The News" yesterday, this paper has received notification of 25 bed shirts made by the Yoncalla organization. This live branch is surely doing its bit for the boys "over there."

Mrs. George Geddes, and her little daughter, of Portland, are in the city to enjoy a month's visit at the home of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Staley.

Attention Please About Society
The
Association

ENEMY'S LOSSES ARE RELATIVELY HEAVIER

PARIS, July 30.—It is explained that the small number of German prisoners taken is due to the fact that the allies have advanced with extreme caution while the Germans left only small forces to cover their retreat. These forces were given orders to hold on to the last so that the main body might withdraw. Thus the enemy's losses are relatively heavier in dead than in prisoners.

On the other hand, the Germans left considerable booty, especially engineering machinery, munition depots and a number of cannon which they put out of order before abandoning.