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

Oregon Historical Society Public Auditorium.

THE WEATHER
Highest temp. yesterday.....91
Lowest temp. last night.....55
Tonight and Friday Cloudy; Continued Warm.

VOL. IX. ROSEBURG, DOUGLAS COUNTY, OREGON THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1918. No. 217

AIRPLANES AND YANK ARTILLERY TURNED LOOSE TODAY

FRANCO-AMERICANS ATTACK IN LORRAINE

Germans Subjected to Withering Barrage Fire For Eight Hours.

DARING PERMORMANCE

Allies Carry Fight to Success Along Many Miles of Battle Front—Russian Peasants Enter Petrograd.

(By Associated Press.)

With the U. S. Forces in Lorraine, Sept. 12.—French and United States troops launched an attack this morning against the German positions on both sides of the St. Mihiel salient.

Beginning at early dawn Franco-American artillery directed a terrific barrage on German positions. In some parts of the firing zone reply of the German heavy artillery was vigorous, although weak as a whole. There are some indications that the enemy is withdrawing his artillery, although it is not unlikely that the Germans will fight hard before being driven out, since they have endured a startling barrage for over eight hours. Weather conditions are fine. The attack launched this morning by United States and French troops was of a most daring nature, and so far has met with flattering results. The attack on the southern side of St. Mihiel salient was along a front of 12 miles, and on the western side along a front of eight miles.

As the battle got well under way this morning in the St. Mihiel salient entente airplanes in great number took a hand in the fighting, adding intensity to the situation and forcing the enemy to keep well under cover to escape machine gun fire and bombs that were hurled at them from low altitudes. There was a fine concentration of Franco-American artillery fire, all of the United States troops intensely eager for action and fighting magnificently. By nine o'clock in the morning the allies had made good progress quite generally along the line of offensive action, taking some prisoners. The first wave of United States infantry met with little resistance, and at eight o'clock the second infantry wave had moved up and taken possession of several positions in the German first line of defenses. Late reports this afternoon show that the Germans are unable to check the Americans and French, and already have begun a retreat on both sides of the St. Mihiel salient.

METZ PROBABLY OBJECTIVE.

Associated Press War Review, Sept. 12.—The Franco-American offensive on a 20-mile front near the German border appears to be aimed primarily at elimination of the famous St. Mihiel salient, southeast of Verdun, which has projected into the allied lines for four year. There have been many predictions of an American offensive this fall, and possibly this is the beginning of a drive that probably will land the Americans and French in possession of the German citidel of Metz, which lies fifteen miles northeast of Pont a Mousson.

CROSS THE CANAL.

London, Sept. 12.—British troops made a successful crossing of the Canal du Nord northwest of Havrincourt, then proceeded to wrest Vermand, Atilly, and Vendelles, northwest of St. Quentin.

PEASANTS ENTER PETROGRAD.

London, Sept. 12.—Russian peasants who reported against the Bolsheviki government a few days ago, are said to have overcome the resistance of Bolsheviki forces and have entered Petrograd, where anarchy has held sway for some time.

IMPRISON ALLIED CITIZENS.

Stockholm, Sept. 12.—It is reported that 11 British and a like number of French citizens have been arrested and imprisoned in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, in Petrograd.

EFFORTS MISAPPLIED.

Amsterdam, Sept. 12.—Emperor William, speaking at the Krupp munitions works to the employes of the institution at Essen, declared that every one in the remotest corner of the fatherland knew that he had left "no stone unturned to shorten the war as far as possible for not only our own people but the entire civilized European world."

DRY ZONES ESTABLISHED.

Washington, Sept. 12.—President Wilson today signed the resolution empowering him to establish prohibition zones around the ship yard and munitions plants and all other war industries.

SWEEPING CLEAN PATH.

London, Sept. 12.—United States troops fighting in Lorraine today captured the towns of Thiacourt, Pannes and Nousard. Pershing's forces north of St. Mihiel have wrested Combres from the enemy and are now hammering at the very doors of Don Martin la Montagne. French troops have reached the western outskirts of St. Mihiel, and are making things mighty uncomfortable for the enemy in that quarter. United States troops made an advance of five miles today along an eleven mile front near Aizray.

HAIG TAKES HAVRINCOURT.

London, Sept. 12.—Haig's forces have captured the village of Havrincourt, excepting a little strip in the northeastern part of the town. The British in this section have gained a half mile of ground along a three and a half mile front.

HAYES DENIES THAT HE MALIGNED DEMOCRACY

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Will H. Hayes, chairman of the national committee, replying to a message it was not true that he had recently from Secretary Tumulty, alleged that stated that democratic leaders "would even the war with any kind of a compromise if that course would continue the democratic party in power."

NOTHING TO RETRACT SAYS EUGENE V. DEBS

(By Associated Press.)

CLEVELAND, Sept. 12.—The Debs case, in which Eugene V. Debs, socialist leader, was tried for violating the espionage act, went to the jury today. Debs defended himself in a speech to the jury in which he said: "I deny nothing, repudiate nothing, retract nothing." He alleged that he was working for the good of the whole world.

NEXT ANNUAL MEETING HELD AT ROSEBURG

At the grove last night a large audience of old soldiers and citizens listened to an address by Rev. Melville T. Wire, says the Rogue River Courier. Rev. Wire told vividly how the old soldiers of '61 laid the solid foundation for our present government, and stated that the reason we have such splendid fighting men today was because they were descendants of the heroes who wore the blue and the grey.

Following is the official report of the meeting given out by the old soldiers:

The business meeting of the association was called to order by Col. J. E. Peterson at 10:30 a. m. The adjutant's report for 1917 was read, and approved as read. The quartermaster's report approved. The chaplain, not having received reports from post chaplain could not make a complete report.

Commander Peterson made a few pleasing remarks regarding the organizing and working of the association during the last 26 years.

Next in order being the selection of a place of meeing for the year 1919, the adjutant read an invitation from the mayor and city council of Roseburg, also from Reno Post, G. A. R., to hold the next annual reunion at Roseburg, which was unanimously accepted.

Next in order being the election of officer, Comrade Grout nominated M. L. Webb, of Roseburg, for colonel. There being no further nominations the rules were suspended and the adjutant ordered to cast the vote of the association for M. L. Webb and he was declared elected. James Holman was elected lieutenant colonel and V. S. Grout was elected major. J. C. Fullerton, of Roseburg, was elected quartermaster. Mrs. Isabel Spencer, of Ashland, was elected chaplain. Dr. Andrews, of Medford, was appointed adjutant.

Comrade Markee suggested the commander appoint a patriotic instructor for the ensuing year. No further business coming before the meeting, adjournment was made until the next annual reunion.

Mrs. G. Soule returned to her home at Dole after spending a few hours in Roseburg attending to business matters.

CAUSALITY LIST HAS 35 FROM NORTHWEST

There Are a Total of 669 Men Named In the Report Issued Today.

56 KILLED IN ACTION

Two Killed in Aeroplane Accidents—Severely Wounded Total Three Hundred and Fifty-eight—Disease Claims Eleven.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The following casualities are reported by the commanding general of the United States expeditionary forces:

Killed in action	56
Missing in action	102
Wounded severely	358
Died of wounds	26
Died of disease	11
Killed in accidents	2
Wounded severely in airplane accident	1
Wounded, degree undetermined	13
Total	669

There are 35 names of men from the northwestern states in the list issued today. Sixteen of them are from Washington, seven from Montana, seven from Oregon and five from Idaho, and are segregated as follows:

Killed in Action.

Corp. Jack Palmer, Townsend, Mont.
Elmer L. Parker, Kalispell, Mont.

Died of Disease.

Oravil H. Merrill, Evanlake, Idaho.

Wounded Severely.

Elverne M. Porter, Seattle, Wash.
James A. Carlos, Pasco, Wash.
Charles H. Bateman, Thoty, Mont.
Leslie E. Eddy, Dietrich, Idaho.
Irwin J. Lundstrom, Waverly, Wn.
Edgar D. Svensen, Cheney, Wn.
Edgar Carson, Idaho Falls, Idaho.
Grant Collenbaugh, Reitsil, Wn.
Jas. F. Harding, Cottage Grove, Oregon.
Artie G. Crum, Kelso, Wash.
Philo R. Dunn, Seattle, Wash.
Enoch R. Holland, Clarkston, Wn.
Joseph Reid, Outlook, Mont.
Carlyle H. Smock, Payette, Idaho.
Jesse K. Thurber, Fairfield, Idaho.
Fritz J. K. Jensen, Port Ludlow, Wash.
Kenneth McIver, Riverside, Ore.
Edward M. Schultz, Eureka, Mont.

Missing in Action.

Ruel M. Bond, Corvallis, Ore.
Peter Bourgett, Seattle, Wash.
Edward Como, Seattle, Wash.
Leon L. Hanson, Salem, Ore.
Thos. R. Fowler, Ranier, Ore.
Carl Josephson, Sandy, Ore.
Willard S. King, Iliad, Mont.
Edgar G. Moulton, Conrad, Mont.
Geo. W. Thomas, Cathlamet, Wn.
Irwin Dumbolton, Spokane, Wn.
Chas. McAllister, Ballard, Wn.
Justus O. Pinkerton, Yakima, Wn.
Artie R. Rickard, Oakesdale, Wn.
Ernest W. Perras, Portland, Ore.

IMPORTANT DECISION BY JUDGE HAMILTON

An important decision was handed down late yesterday afternoon by Circuit Judge Hamilton, involving property located at Myrtle Creek and owned by the late Margaret A. Hurst, who passed away in the fall of 1916, leaving a will in which she left certain real property in Myrtle Creek to her son, W. V. Hurst for life, and upon his death to go to certain grandchildren of the deceased. After her death, Mr. Hurst filed a suit claiming that his mother did not own the property, but that he and his partner, C. J. Rea had deeded it to her to secure a loan and that he was entitled to the property because he claimed he paid the loan in her life time and that his mother had wrongfully obtained and placed a deed on record which should not have been recorded. Judge Hamilton, in his decision yesterday, found that Mrs. Hurst was the owner of the property in question, and in accordance therewith dismissed the suit. Attorneys J. O. Watson and I. B. Riddle represented the defendant, while Attorney B. L. Eddy looked after the interests of the defense in sustaining the will.

LIEUT. DE VANEY IN CITY.

Lieut. Leo DeVaney, arrived in this city last evening from San Antonio, Texas, to spend a week visiting with his parents here. Lieut DeVaney is engineer officer in the military department of aeronautics, in squadron D. He has received a furlough of 15 days for the first time, which will give him a stay in this city for a short while. Lieut. DeVaney has successfully finished his course in air service, while attending a training school at Austin, Texas. He has been flying for 10 months, and has made many feature flights, but for the past six or seven months has taken up the work as instructor in flying. His instruction covers such as cross country flights, formations and topography. Lieut. DeVaney is very anxious to get across the waters, but has no intimation as to when that call will come to him. He is very well known in this city among the younger set, and has their good wishes for a great future.

AGED PIONEER PASSES AWAY IN ROSEBURG

The death of John Bishop, an aged pioneer of Douglas county, came quite suddenly yesterday afternoon about 2:30. Mr. Bishop had been in ill health for sometime, but his death was unexpected so soon. The life of Mr. Bishop was quite an interesting one, it being a happy Christian life until the last. He was born at Bremenon, Germany, in 1835, living in that country until he was eight years of age, when he moved to this country, where he spent the rest of his life. His parents landed with their little family at Coal Camp, Mo., in 1843, where Mr. Bishop spent his boyhood days. He was married in 1858, and when but 16 years of age entered the services of the United States army, serving as a cavalryman in the 8th Missouri, company F, during the entire war, receiving an honorable discharge. Thirteen children were born to their union, 12 of whom survive him.

Mr. and Mrs. Bishop celebrated their sixtieth wedding anniversary at their home in West Roseburg, April 7, of this year, at which time there was also a family reunion. Those who survive Mr. Bishop are his wife, Mrs. John Bishop, of this city and 12 children, Mrs. M. E. Leonard, Idaho; Mrs. S. E. Taylor, Springdale, Wash.; Mrs. D. E. Thornton, Spokane, Wash.; Mrs. R. L. Winniford, Albany, Ore.; Mrs. A. M. Kendrick, Lafayette, Ore.; Mrs. E. S. Addison, Loraine, Ore.; F. H. Bishop, Spokane, Wash.; C. H. Bishop, Walla Walla, Wash.; W. E. and S. K. Bishop, of Pomeroy, Wash.; L. A. Bishop, of Albany, and R. A. Bishop, of Roseburg. The funeral services will be held at the home in West Roseburg under the auspices of the G. A. R. with interment following at the Masonic cemetery tomorrow.

GET "LICENSE CARDS" TO TRIM THE KAISER

At four o'clock this afternoon the number of men between 18 and 45 years of age registering in Roseburg at the two registration booths, the Armory and the Perkins postoffice building on Cass street, totaled approximately 215, but as the hour for registration does not close until 9:00 this evening this number will probably be almost doubled, as it is estimated that Roseburg, according to the government's estimate, will probably have 700 registrants. Three cities in the county, Yoncalla, Drain and Glendale applied for additional registration cards today, according to Chief Clerk Raffety, though a third more were sent to these cities for the present draft than were delivered for the June, 1917, registration, which is evidence that registration in these precincts is going to be greater than anticipated.

The government has estimated that this county would assemble in the neighborhood of 2,000 men for the present call, ber will be reached before the and it is quite likely this numday's registration closes. The quota for the state is placed at 84,000 against 63,319 for the draft held June 5,1917. Though there has been no particular rush during the day's registration the registrar and assistants at each registration booth have been kept quite busy and the work has been carried out in a very satisfactory manner. Many "old bucks" could be seen meandering toward the booths to get their "license card" to do business with the kaiser, and were mighty glad of the opportunity accorded them by the government.

DELAY OF SOLDIER MAIL EXPLAINED

Improper and Incomplete Addresses the Cause of Much Confusion.

50,000 MEN NOT SERVED

Plans Are Now Complete By The Department for a More Accurate and Prompt Delivery of Soldiers' Mail.

Captain Frank E. Frazier, U. S. A., assistant director of the American expeditionary forces postal service at Tours, France, has been sent to the United States on a mission relative to postal affairs, with authority to furnish information heretofore, for military reasons, withheld from the postal officials. The military authorities found it necessary, in order to secure prompt delivery of soldiers' mail, to provide the military postal officers in France with complete information as to the location of troops. The military postal officers at the central post office in France have now been afforded access to the card-index directory of the adjutant general's department, located in the same building; and on his arrival in this country Captain Frazier furnished, under seal of secrecy, to the postal officers a directory giving the location of troops in France and a record of those on the way. Orders have been issued to send mail on every boat destined to dock at any port in France organized to receive mail. This, and the adoption of a scheme of designation for groups of unattached men sent from the United States to replacement camps in France, which is recommended by Captain Frazier, will, it is believed, go a long way toward expediting the delivery of letters to soldiers.

The mail of more than fifty thousand of our soldiers in France is delayed, and perhaps cannot be delivered at all. The reason for this is that letters for a greater number than fifty thousand, in the aggregate, are improperly or inadequately addressed.

Complaints covering these delays are sufficient to give the public the impression that the soldiers' mail service is bad. But besides the improper addressing of letters, which is woefully common, there are other reasons for delay in the delivery of soldiers' mail which cannot be avoided by the military postal service any more than it could be when this service was conducted by the postoffice department.

These delays affect a relatively small proportion of the mail, but the number is sufficient to give rise to a very general, if unjust, criticism of the postal service.

Delays caused by military objection to furnishing the civilian postal officials with information as to the location of troops are now, in a measure, cured by this information being given the army officers directing the mail service. Letters could not be promptly delivered without knowledge as to where they were to be sent. Military officials are also provided now with transportation facilities which were not provided by the army for the civilian service.

But at times there is still delay to the mail after it reaches port in France. Some of these are absolutely unavoidable if the safety and welfare of our troops are to be given first consideration. Others can be avoided, and steps to that end which were impossible under military restrictions upon civil authorities have been or are being taken.

Only in exceptional cases, and under circumstances which will be explained, does it take more than three weeks for a properly addressed letter to reach a soldier in France who is attached to an organized unit of the army. Most of the mail reaches its destination in less time than that. The great mass of letters to and from the expeditionary forces go and come on schedule time.

Yet, exceptional circumstance may delay a soldier's mail as much as two or three month, or he may not get it at all. In the extreme case where there are several soldiers of the same name it will be because his letters are improperly adressed and he has failed to correct the conditions by furnishing his proper address. There are no delays, or at most none greater than a few days, when the soldier is located with the organized forces and the letter is properly addressed.

In view of the duplication of names in the American expeditionary forces, the absence of any distinguishing designation for groups of casual or replacement men has been a source of difficulty in the delivery of mail. Thousands of soldiers are being sent to France every month from this country for replacement purposes. They come from various cantonments—Pike, Meade, Humphreys, Lewis and elsewhere—and are usually designated simply "Camp Pike August Automatic Replacement Draft," or some similar designation, and part of that particular draft may be sent to one replacement camp in France and part to another. Mail now forwarded to these soldiers who have been scattered among organizations at the front—"floaters' mail"—goes to the central post office at Tours and its distribution there is still further hampered by being mixed up with the accumulation of misdirected mail. It is estimated that 300,000 letters a month were delayed from this cause. This delay in delivery will not occur under arrangements which have just been made to have each replacement unit of 250 men or less as it leaves camp in the United States given a distinctive company number which it will retain until it reaches a replacement camp in France. Every member of such unit will then be one of 250 men instead of one of one and a half million men. The John Jones of the small unit will be easily located.

At each replacement camp in France a directory section of the army postoffice has been established, and mail for a replacement soldier will hereafter follow him to the unit to which he is sent from that camp, the clerks in the directory section of the post office using the card records of the statistical division of the camp commander. It still rests with the soldier to immediately notify his correspondents as to his correct address, and with the various cantonments in the United States to see that mail adressed to him at the cantonment is properly endorsed for forwarding to France. It is equally important for the soldier to notify his correspondents immediately upon his assignment to a definite unit in France.

Delays in the delivery of mail which cannot be avoided are liable to occur at any time during a period of great activity and secret movement of troops. Where the success of a troop movement on the front depends upon secrecy mail cannot be sent to members of a mobile force until they are established at the selected destination. Whatever delay is involved in this, whether 24 hours or several days, must be accepted as a military necessity. The same is true when shipments of supplies, munitions, fresh meat, etc., are such as to make an extraordinary demand upon transportation facilities from the French ports. Such delays, however, are but for a few days at most. When a divisional postoffice is moved in connection with a big troops movement great secrecy has to be exercised. No word, even to the army postal authorities, is permitted concerning the secret troop movement until the troops have been located permanently enough to permit the sending of mail. Under these conditions a weeks' delay in the delivery of mail is possible.

Every care is taken in expediting the mail for wounded men in hospitals. The only delay in the delivery of such mail is that which is absolutely unavoidable. A wounded man may be sent from one hospital to another and even to several before reaching a permanent base hospital, and if detained a day or two at each of the hospitals through which he passes in transit his mail will be delayed until he is at a hospital long enough for it to reach him. If he should be but slightly wounded, not being at the hospital long enough to get his mail, and then should be assigned to a new organization, there would be some further delay, but in none of these cases is the delay great. The hospital authorities are required to notify the central post office as well as his company commander immediately on the arrival of the soldier there for treatment, and mail is sent to him at once. There is no delay whatever in mail sent home by or for the wounded man. It is only that addressed to him that may be slightly delayed prior to his permanent location.

One of the most puzzling things to the public has been the frequent occurrence, both as to mail delivered in France and mail received in this country, of a letter of a later date being received before one mailed perhaps a week or more earlier. One explanation of this is that the postmaster at the port of embarkation has been assigned by the war department a definite limited space for mail, and when the amount of mail has exceeded this, the excess has had to be held over until the next steamer. If there were, say, two thousand bags ready for shipment and the postmaster was notified that only eight hundred bags could be handled the surplus, twelve hundred bags, would have to lie over, being included in the mail accumulating for the next steamer. Such an ex-

(Continued on page 4.)

PLANS ALL LAID FOR WHIRLWIND EFFORT

Roseburg Will Meet Salvation Army Requests For WarWorkFunds.

COMMITTEESARE NAMED

Ladies of Various Church Organizations Have Been Allotted Certain Districts for Soliciting Funds Tuesday, September 17.

A meeting of representatives of the different women's societies was held in the office of O. P. Coshow yesterday. Prof. Hammond, of Kimball Theological School of Willamette university ,and Field Representative of the Salvation Army work for western Oregon, was also present. As in all worthy enterprises the women entered into the spirit of the relief work of the Salvation Army with enthusiasm and will make the canvass of Roseburg on Tuesday, the 17th inst. They hope to have the canvass completed in a few hours of that day.

The territory has been divided as follows: To the Ladies Aid of the Baptist church, that portion of the city lying between the center of Washington street and Deer creek, east of the railroad.

To the Ladies Aid of the Christian church, that portion of North Roseburg east of the center of Jackson street.

To the Ladies Aid of the M. E. Church, all of West Roseburg.

To the ladies of the M. E. church, South, that part of the city south of Mosher street and east of the railroad.

To the ladies of the Presbyterian church that part lying between the center of Washington street and Mosher street, east of the railroad.

To the Rebekahs, all that part lying between the railroad and the South Umpqua river, and the soldiers' home and immediate vicinity.

To the ladies of the Seventh Day Adventist church, all that part of North Roseburg west of the center of Jackson street.

Arrangements for soliciting Edenbower and vicinity have yet to be made.

The ambulance service of the Salvation Army have rescued and returned to places of safety behind the lines over one hundred thousand wounded men and this is a small part of their great work. A dollar invested with the Salvation Army probably accomplishes more relief work than a dollar invested anywhere else. It is worthy of the attention and endeavor of the most influential and most wealthy.

Please give to the solicitors the hearty welcome and liberti response the work merits.

AMERICAN DEFENSE SOCIETY.

M'CORMICK OPPOSES LEWIS FOR SENATOR

(By Associated Press.)

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—Medill McCormick, republican, was nominated in Tuesday's election to contest the Illinois senatorship with James Hamilton Lewis, democratic nominee. McCormick was nominated by a vote of 62,000 over Mayor William Hales Thompson, of Chicago, and Congressman Geo. Foss. Congressmen Mann and Joe Cannon were renominated without opposition.

ENTENTE ALLIES SET UP GOOD GOVERNMENT

(By Associated Press.)

ARCHANGEL, Sept. 12.—After a conference with the entente diplomats and military chiefs, the Tschaikskeviki, was reseated today. With was recently overthrown by the Bolsheviki, was reseated today. With the advice of the allies the newly established government will direct the affairs in northern Russia.

George Foutch, of the Royal Club cafe, has purchased the Bagley bungalow near the foot of the Oak street bridge, and gave his wife a pleasant surprise today when he turned the property over to her, which contains a fine modern, five-room bungalow. Mr. and Mrs. Foutch will occupy their new home at once.