

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 Wednesday Fair.
Highest temp. yesterday.....90
Lowest temp. last night.....55

VOL. IX.

ROSEBURG, DOUGLAS COUNTY, OREGON TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1918.

No. 221

AFTER SHORT FIGHT BOLSHEVIKI FLEES

Battle of Archangel Leaves Allies in Possession Of the Field.

800 TO 1200 EXECUTED

Terrible Conditions Existing in Petrograd—Persons of Rank Thrown Into Prison—Patrol Kills 7 Officers, Captures 5.

(By Associated Press.)
Petrograd, Sept. 17.—(via Amsterdam.)—The Pravda reports that British, French and American detachments met the Bolshevik forces in battle on the Archangel front. After initial success the Bolsheviks were repulsed by the arrival of British reinforcements, and fled in panic.

WHOLESALE EXODUS.

Stockholm, Sept. 17.—Wholesale executions are increasing in Petrograd, and a reign of terror prevails. According to reports from the most reliable sources, from 800 to 1200 persons were executed during the past week. All individuals of rank or rank of non-commissioned German officers, captured in the fighting leading up to the capture of the Americans killed seven other non-commissioned officers.

OFFICERS CAPTURED.

With the U. S. Army, Sept. 17.—An American patrol in the region of Hamont, northwest of Tancourt, captured five non-commissioned German officers. In the fighting leading up to the capture of the Americans killed seven other non-commissioned officers.

SLIGHT ACTIVITY.

With the U. S. Army in Lorraine, Sept. 17.—Accumulating evidence shows that the Germans in Lorraine intend withdrawing behind the Hindenburg line if pressed any further by American troops. The enemy is burning towns along the Moselle river, and destroying everything that might be of value to the Yankees, whom they apparently believe are intending to make another drive. Yesterday was the quietest day in the St. Mihiel salient since the American troops began their offensive last week. There was but little infantry action, and only a moderate artillery fire maintained during Monday. Everything indicates that the Germans are digging in as fast as possible.

Macedonian Drive Success.

London, Sept. 17.—Serbian and French troops continued the offensive with fine success, progressing over five miles into enemy held territory. The allies have now succeeded in occupying a series of ridges which are commanding positions, and up to yesterday evening had captured over 3000 prisoners and 24 heavy guns in the drive. All this has been accomplished with comparatively slight losses. Allied troops are moving forward along a front of over 12 miles in length, and have occupied the village of Gradetsna, 20 miles north of Measarth, which was held by the enemy. A Jugoslav division, fighting with the Serbs and French, has reached Kozak, the most important position in that region.

VIENNA SAYS ITALIANS BEATEN

Vienna, Sept. 17.—Italian patrols were repulsed in the Mori and Monte Cimones sectors yesterday. In Settì Comuni several Italian thrusts failed, but in Brenia valley the enemy forced an Austrian advance post back slightly, according to an official statement. In the Albania Coastal region the Italian troops vainly tried to recover lost ground.

ADVANCE LINES.

London, Sept. 17.—The British lines northwest of St. Quentin have been advanced toward Le Verguer.

PARIS IS BOMBARDED.

Paris, Sept. 17.—A German air raid over Paris last night resulted in the death of six citizens and injury to fifteen.

BURNING TOWNS.

With the U. S. Army in France, Sept. 17.—In addition to the towns along the Moselle river which were fall into the hands of the United States troops should the enemy withdraw behind the Hindenburg line, are Dommartin and LaChausse, on

NEGRO SOLDIERS HANG.

(By Associated Press.)
SAN ANTONIO, Sept. 17.—Five negro soldiers, whose death sentences were approved by President Wilson, were hanged at Fort Sam Houston at daybreak this morning. There were no civilians present to witness the execution. The men were convicted of participation in the Houston riots, at which time negro soldiers shot up the town and several people were killed.

the Hindenburg line, which the enemy are burning today.

CALLS STRIKERS TO WORK.

Washington, Sept. 17.—President Wilson has called upon the manufacturers at Bridgeport, Conn., to reinstate the strikers who seek to return to work.

SITUATION TRAGIC.

Washington, Sept. 17.—Information has reached the state department from a neutral country that allied citizens in central Russia are in great danger. The condition of the Russian populace is described as tragic in the extreme.

TIME MOTHERS' DAY PARADE IS CHANGED

The time of the Mothers' Day parade has been changed from two p. m. to 9:30 p. m. Saturday, September 21. The parade will form in line at the Dyingster mill and march north on Sheridan street, east on Cass street, north on Jackson street, east on Oak street to the armory, where Capt. T. Y. E. Seddon will address the people and the Liberty Chorus and others will sing several patriotic songs.

The parade will be headed by the Roseburg band, followed by a patriotic float and wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of soldiers in service, each carrying their service flag, Liberty Chorus and other ladies. It is requested that everyone in the parade bring a flag and everybody come out to the speaking.

POPULAR YOUNG COUPLE WED THIS MORNING

At the parsonage of the Christian church this morning at 8:15, Rev. C. H. Hinton united in marriage Mr. Joe Fitzgerald and Miss Margaret L. Cunningham. Mr. Fitzgerald is stationed at San Antonio, Texas, and is home on a furlough. He expects to return in a short time. Miss Cunningham has been connected with the Pollyanna, and is a well known and loved young lady in the community. The young folks expect to spend their honeymoon with a camping trip on the North Umpqua. Today's wedding is the happy culmination of a romance that had its beginning in this city before Mr. Fitzgerald enlisted in the service.

NAMES FIVE OREGON MEN CASUALTY LIST

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the United States expeditionary forces:
Killed in action.....28
Missing in action.....166
Wounded severely.....109
Died of wounds.....8
Died from accident.....3
Died of disease.....8
Died of accident.....1
Wounded, degree undetermined 17
Wounded slightly.....3
Prisoners.....4

There are 19 men from northwestern states mentioned in the statement issued, and of that number five are Oregon boys.

Killed in Action.

Ivan Mustain, Hilliard, Wash.
Chas. R. Shull, Cascade, Mont.
Geo. C. Baldridge, Sedro Woolley, Wash.

Russell Hughes, Rice, Wash.

Died of Wounds.

C. N. Kerr, Zortman, Mont.
Millard M. Gates, Hillsboro, Ore.
Severely Wounded.
Harry M. Deaf, Cheney, Wash.
Bertie R. Scott, Zilla, Wash.
Calvin L. Stewart, Ridgefield, Wa.
Jas. B. Ward, Gaston, Ore.
Wounded, Degree Undetermined.
Forrest D. Sherman, Nyssa, Ore.
Henry C. Beyers, Bellingham, Wn.
Missing in Action.
Fred O'Neal, North Yakima, Wn.
Ralph Wesley Peck, Culver, Ore.
Fred E. Hayes, Grandview, Wash.
Henry J. Hendrick, Spokane, Wn.
Clyde L. Barnum, Mica, Idaho.
Sgt. E. L. Christian, Note, Ore.
Albert Skierka, Chester, Mont.

REPLY PEACE NOTE RIGHT OFF THE BAT

Secretary Lansing Wastes No Time In Useless Consideration of Document.

ALSO VIEW OF ALLIES

The Terms Acceptable to United States Embodied in President's Speech at Tomb of Wash- ington on July 4.

(By Associated Press.)
Washington, Sept. 17.—President Wilson's prompt and curt rejection of Austria's peace proposal was unqualifiedly endorsed by Senator Lodge, republican, in a statement early this morning. Senator Lodge's words are taken as probably representing the position of the entire republican membership of the United States senate.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The United States, as was fully expected, has unconditionally rejected Germany's peace feeler. In doing so the government has spoken for all the co-belligerents.

Almost immediately after receiving the Austrian government's note from the minister from Sweden, Mr. Eckenren, Secretary Lansing tonight issued this formal statement:

"I am authorized by the president to state that the following will be the reply of this government to the Austro-Hungarian note proposing an unofficial conference of belligerents:

"The government of the United States feels that there is only one reply which it can make to the suggestion of the imperial Austro-Hungarian government. It has repeatedly and with entire candor stated the terms upon which the United States would consider peace and can and will entertain no proposal for a conference upon a matter concerning which it has made its position and purpose so plain."

Mr. Lansing's statement was given out within half an hour after he had received the Austrian proposal.

While no reference to it was made in the reply which the United States government is making to Austria, it is known that one of the most objectionable features of Baron Burian's proposition was the secrecy suggested for the "non-binding" conferences. It was realized by officials here that the purpose was to barter away the rights of various nationalities in star-chamber proceedings so that the victims would have no knowledge of their fate until it was beyond recall.

That the German people themselves were to be kept in the dark by the military masters and prevented from having any voice in the peace which was to be imposed upon them, was regarded as an assured fact.

There has been some apprehension in administration circles of a combination of great financial interests that know no nationality, and fear the destruction of all wealth and business by the spread of Bolshevik ideas, might in some way be behind this movement to bring about a peace and terminate the war before it had been fought to a clear decision.

The terms referred to in the reply dictated today to the Austrian note, were clearly set on in President Wilson's 4th of July speech at Mount Vernon, as follows:
"1. The destruction of every arbitrary power anywhere that can separately, secretly and of its single choice disturb the peace of the world; or, if it cannot be presently destroyed, at least its reduction to virtual impotence.

"2. The settlement of every question, whether of territory, of sovereign, of economic arrangement or of political relationship, upon the basis of the free acceptance of that settlement by the people immediately concerned, and not upon the basis of the material interest or advantage of any other nation or people which may desire a different settlement for the sake of its own exterior influence or mastery."

"3. The consent of all nations to be governed in their conduct toward each other by the same principles of honor and of respect for the common law of civilized society that govern the individual citizens of all modern states in their relations with one another; to the end that all promises and covenants may be sacredly observed, no private plots or conspiracies hatched, no selfish injuries wrought with impunity and a mutual trust established upon the handsome foundation of a mutual respect for right."

"4. The establishment of an organization of peace which shall make certain that the combined power of free nations will check every invasion of right and serve to make

"KICK OFF DAY" IN ROSEBURG SEPT. 21

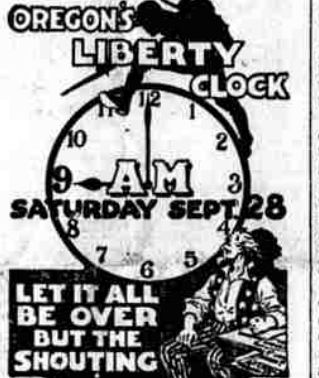
Ball Will Be Started Rolling Here Saturday For Fourth Liberty Loan.

SURPASS OTHER EVENTS

Will Be An Occasion Brimful of "Pop"—Right Up to the Minute and Everybody Karia' to Go Over Top and Trim Kaiser.

A great patriotic demonstration will be pulled off in Roseburg next Saturday afternoon and evening that will surpass all other efforts of the kind ever made here. It is going to be an occasion brim full of "pop." No one in this town and for miles around can afford to miss it. If there was a time to manifest patriotism it is now, when our 22nd army is doing things, and are going to make the Kaiser wish he had kept "hands off." Some of our own Roseburg boys are right there with that great army helping to do things, and this celebration will be an honor to them. They are going to make the Kaiser and his horde of baby killers look like two cents, and we are going to get in and do our part.

Well, this great celebration will begin in the afternoon, when the women and children parade, the mothers, brothers and sisters of our boys



over there. They are going to show how mothers and brothers and sisters can do things. The mothers themselves should be honored by our presence.

Then in the evening there will be some more big doings. The high school auditorium has been secured for the occasion. First will be Capt. Seddon, of the British army, a man with a stirring message, and one who knows how to tell it. No real red blooded American can afford to miss that. In addition to Capt. Seddon will be one hundred souvenirs from the western front. These have been gathered together after the great struggles. Accompanying them will be a gentleman to explain about them, one who understands about each article. Worth seeing, well I guess. You may never get such another chance.

Then the Liberty Chorus. Yum! yum! what music they will make! They are under the direction of Mrs. Heinline, and she is training them for just such occasions. The music they will make will stir us to the depths. Patriotic songs will run rife. Sing, we'll all sing. Why not? Things are coming our way, and we have a right to sing.

Alfred Wollenberg left this morning for Riddle where he will spend some time looking after his prairie crop, which is being harvested there

peace and justice the more secure by affording a definite tribunal of opinion to which all must submit and by which every international readjustment that cannot be amicably agreed upon by the peoples directly concerned shall be sanctioned."

There is some speculation in official circles as to what will be the next steps in what is recognized as the great Germanic peace offensive. Generally, it is believed that the German and Austrian military leaders will point to the American reply as an evidence that they have done everything possible to bring about peace and thus try to strengthen their people for another winter campaign.

GERMAN GOLD USED BY LENINE-TROTZKY

Millions Placed at Disposal of Bolshevik to Disrupt Government.

SOLD THEIR COUNTRY

Arch Conspirators Bargained With Huns to Turn Over Russia to Enemy Long Before Blow Was Struck.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The part played by the German Imperial Bank in financing the Russian Bolshevik movement the care taken by the German military authorities to prevent spread among their own people of the socialist preaching of their Russian tools, and the plans laid for German control of Russia economically and financially during and after the war feature the disclosures in the second installment of the sensational series of secret documents which the American government is making public.

Copies of the documents, given out tonight, carry the file numbers of the Reichsbank or of the German general staff, and in some instances notations by Lenine or Trozky, the Bolshevik leaders now shown to have been in the pay of Germany since long before they overthrew Russia's new democratic government and virtually turned the country over to the Teutons. There are illuminating explanatory notes by Edgar Sisson, of the committee on public information, who directed the investigation which resulted in the disclosures.

One of the Reichsbank memoranda, dated last January, announced to the committee of foreign affairs (Lenine) that fifty million roubles of gold has been placed to the credit at Stockholm of the representatives of the commissars to cover the cost of the red guards and agitators. Another of a few days later tells of a credit of 5,000,000 roubles for the assistant naval commissar in the far east, who is entrusted with the task of carrying off or destroying the great American and Japanese stores of war material in Vladivostok—a scheme that probably was well under way when the landing of American and allied forces at Vladivostok ended the way of the Bolshevik there.

A resolution adopted by the German commercial banks, under the auspices of the Reichsbank outlines an elaborate program for control of Russia by Germany and the barring of America and the allies from the Russian commercial and industrial field after the war. What has happened to this scheme is not definitely known, but it is suggested that it may be the subject of one of the secret sections of the German Bolshevik treaty.

How Lenine and Trozky were betraying their socialist friends along with Russia is disclosed by a sharp note to Lenine from the Nachrichten bureau demanding to know what steps he would take to make good his personal promise that socialist and agitation literature would not be circulated among German troops. Trozky wrote on the margin: ask to discuss it.—L. T."

BOYS OF 65TH ARTILLERY ARE ACTIVELY ENGAGED

It is possible that the 65th artillery, formerly the Oregon coast artillery, took part in the operation which resulted in flattening out the St. Mihiel salient and the capture of 18,000 Germans, Major William G. Williams, formerly adjutant of the Oregon coast artillery, stated upon his arrival at Eugene from France yesterday. Major Williams, who is a son of Major John M. Williams, is on his way to Camp Cody, New Mexico, where he will act as assistant divisional adjutant.

Major Williams stated that both men and officers in the 65th had at the time he left France completed their course of instruction in tractor and artillery schools, and made exceptionally good records in artillery practice and were ready for service at the front. The tractors, he explained, are used in hauling the heavy artillery, and the schools give instruction in their use in connection with the handling of the big guns.

interested to know that the 65th, which had been pretty badly divided up at the time it sailed for France, is getting together again, he said. Just before he left for America, more than 200 men who did not sail for France with the regiment and who had been in replacement regiments were sent back to the 65th, he said.

The Oregon boys like France and are getting along splendidly with the French people, Major Williams stated. "Nearly all of them are jabbering French," he stated. "They have made great friends with the French children. The men of France do not play much with these little folks and when the Americans come and make a fuss over them, they are wild with delight. When we left the last place in which we were billeted, the people of the town were in tears.

"The coming of the Americans has brought about a wonderful change in the spirit of the French people. When we first arrived in France, there was a feeling among the common people that peace on almost any terms would be acceptable. It is different now, and they are resolved to attain peace by victory. The French are not downcast like you might imagine after four years of war. Although you see few women on the street who are not wearing black, the spirit of the French everywhere is good."

The success of the Americans at Chateau-Thierry had a tremendous effect in arousing the enthusiasm of the people of France, he stated.

Major Williams stated that people over here should not forget the writing of letters to the boys at the front. Nothing is more appreciated than pictures from home, showing relatives and friends, he stated. Newspaper clippings are always read with interest by the boys "over there."

COUNCIL MEETING HELD LAST EVENING

At the regular meeting of the city council last evening all members were present and with the exception of Councilmen McClintock and Bullwinkle. The former having moved out of the West Roseburg ward he necessarily loses his membership in this body, while H. M. Bullwinkle, having moved from the city a vacancy is also made in ward 1. Mr. Bullwinkle presented his resignation through City Recorder Whipple last evening which was duly accepted. Owing to the fact that the regular city election will take place in November no appointments will probably be made until then, leaving the vacancies to be filled at that time.

County Treasurer J. E. Sawyers appeared before the council with a complaint directed at the local gas company to the effect that the gas fumes from the plant were destroying all kinds of vegetation in the immediate vicinity of the company's holdings, as well as spreading a very obnoxious odor in the residence district. A remonstrance for the abatement of the alleged nuisance was filed with the city fathers and carried the signatures of most all persons whose homes are near the plant. The city recorder was instructed to write to the public service commission and take the matter up with them for proper adjustment.

The Travis-Baker company's bill for \$10.67, for repair work on the streets, was allowed. Waste from the cannery having clogged the sewer in that vicinity there was some little discussion concerning the matter and it was understood that the company would be held responsible for damage to the main through allowing improper refuse to flow into it.

According to a report submitted, all cluster lights missing or broken at the time of last meeting are now in good repair.

Bill of T. A. Rafferty in the sum of \$151.10 for supplying 15 uniforms for the home guard, was allowed.

The general election ordinance was read the first and second times, then under suspension of the rules read the third time and passed.

An ordinance proposing amendments to the charter, covering matters in connection with the cost of street and sewer improvements, repealing of the Kendall railway, and the provisions of the Coos Bay railroad ordinance, were passed on final reading. An ordinance dividing the city into election wards was also passed, the boundaries being defined therein.

An ordinance prohibiting the parking of any vehicle on the streets of the city between the hours of 1 o'clock and 6 o'clock a. m. for a longer period than 15 minutes, was also passed.

Mark Hannah, of Garden Valley, who has been in Montana for three or four weeks working in harvesting, is home again. He states that shortage of crops up there is something pretty scarce, and things here look better than the average that he saw while away.

WHAT 17 MONTHS OF WAR HAS COST

Takes a Billion Dollars Every 30 Days to Keep Uncle Sam on Job.

HOW MONEY COMES

Tremendous War Expenses Incurred to Defeat the Hun—Millions of Thrifty Citizens Giving Up Wealth For Cause.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Seventeen months of war have cost the United States government \$17,339,681,342—a billion dollars a month. This rate has increased so rapidly, however, that August expenses ran up to \$1,805,513,222, or nearly \$200,000,000 more than the highest previous record set in July.

These figures from the treasury show that less than 1 1/2 years of modern warfare have cost the United States more than four times the combined Union and Confederate outlay for three years of the Civil war, calculated at \$3,650,000,000 for the Union and \$1,500,000,000 for the Confederates.

The report also shows double the rate of increase in expenditures estimated by the government in June, then set at \$100,000,000 more each month. If this rate continues, expenses for the year ending next June 30 will be much more than the \$24,050,000,000 estimated, and the country may be called on to absorb more than the \$16,000,000,000 of liberty bonds now tentatively planned.

The treasury report also shows further that of the \$17,339,000,000 cost of the war to date, \$10,889,077,000 has been spent for ordinary war purposes and \$6,245,764,000 has gone as financial aid to the allies. This will be repaid eventually, and consequently may be deducted in calculating the net war expenses to the United States government.

Only \$5,031,478,000 has been gathered by the government from taxes, customs and other minor sources of revenue since the war started, and \$12,300,000,000 from liberty loans and sale of certificates of indebtedness, which are to be converted into liberty bonds. This indicates that only 29 per cent of war expenses to date have been drawn directly from the pockets of the people, and that 71 per cent has come from popular borrowings which will necessitate heavy tax levies long after the war.

The third liberty loan has now brought in \$4,165,635,000 which leaves only \$11,000,000 of the \$4,176,000,000 original subscriptions yet to be paid in. The last installment was due three weeks ago. Incoming excess profits payments trickling in during August raised the total from this source within the last year to \$2,842,298,000 and officials expect this to rise gradually to \$3,000,000,000 as delinquent payments are rounded up by internal revenue agents.

Millions of thrifty citizens investing in war saving stamps have piled up \$647,554,000. In August receipts from the stamps were \$129,044,000. Even with this total, comparison shows that war expenses did not keep up their pace set in July when the government collected \$211,417,000 as a result of the national campaign on thrift day.

Tremendous war expenses these days—\$60,000,000 a day—are being met by sale of certificates of indebtedness, virtually short time loans from banks to be refunded in the fourth liberty loan. Even with a half billion of these securities going out every two weeks, and a corresponding inflow of money, the government's working balance has dropped from about \$1,500,000,000 where it stood for the last few months, to about \$1,000,000,000. The figure represents funds on hand, most of which is distributed as deposits among hundreds of banks, but available at all times for checking out.

RUSH REGISTRANTS TO TRAINING CAMPS

According to a statement of Chief Clerk Rafferty, of the local draft board, it is the intention of the board to call in all the class one men in both 1917 and 1918 registrations and send them to the training camps to fill the vacancies caused by rejections. Many of these men have been deferred for farm work or other necessary employment, but it is thought that they can be spared from their fields of industry now. This call will be made probably about October 1, and will include all men who have been recently re-classified and placed in class one, it is understood.