

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

THE EVENING NEWS

Oregon Historical Society
Public Auditorium.

THE WEATHER

Tonight and Friday Rain.
Highest temp. yesterday.....72
Lowest temp. last night.....58

The Only Paper in Roseburg Carrying Associated Press Dispatches

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1918. ROSEBURG, DOUGLAS COUNTY, OREGON

No. 241

QUARTER MILLION GERMANS RUNNING FROM THE ALLIES

HUNSTURN TOWARD BERLIN IN RETREAT

Evacuation of Laon District Is Well Under Way Today.

FRONT IS COLLAPSING

Enemy Communications Cut and Positions Greatly Endangered—Americans Bomb German Bases North of Verdun.

(By Associated Press.)

Associated Press War Lead, Oct. 10.—Vigorously pressing the advantage gained by smashing the German line between Cambrai and St. Quentin, the allies have widened the great wedge to such an extent that the entire enemy front northward from Rheims appears to be collapsing. Evacuation of the entire Laon area will naturally follow taking of Le-cateau, cutting the last lateral railroad connecting the northern front and the Laon salient. Turning their faces toward Berlin, after four years spent in Belgium and along the northern end of the western front, a quarter of a million German troops are hastily retreating, while allied forces are following in close pursuit. In some places on the lines the allied advance has exceeded fifteen miles in the last two days, indicating the quick work accomplished in bringing up an artillery to support the infantry in the drive forward. The magnitude of troop movements indicates that apparently the first step in the great retreat, which seems inevitable, has started with the flight now in progress.

BELGIANS REVOLT.

Amsterdam, Oct. 10.—Open revolt against German military rule has broken out in Bruges, Belgium, the populace having arisen in protest of attempts of the army officers to deport civilians, according to reports reaching here. The revolt was widespread, and German troops used their rifles to compel obedience, killing and wounding many Belgians who resisted.

IMMENSE FLEET.

With the U. S. Army Northwest of Verdun, Oct. 10.—An American bombing expedition, consisting of over 350 flying machines, yesterday dropped 32 tons of explosives on German cantonments 12 miles north of Verdun. Twelve enemy machines were destroyed in the raid, and only one entente aeroplane failed to get back to the base. In another raid, yesterday, American aircraft also brought down or destroyed five German fliers and one balloon.

FOUND NO TURKS.

London, Oct. 10.—French and British war ships entering Beirut, the chief seaport of Syria, found that the town had been evacuated by the Turks. British Indian infantry was placed in charge of the port.

A GERMAN FRAME UP.

Paris, Oct. 10.—The German minister of foreign affairs will appoint a committee of officials, parliamentarians and jurists to frame a German plan for a league of nations, according to Basel reports.

FREIGHT STEAMER SUNK.

An Atlantic Port, Oct. 10.—The sinking by a submarine of a large American freight steamer, with a probable loss of many of the crew, is reported by the arrival of a British freighter with twenty of the survivors aboard.

EXPRESSES REGRET AT PORTLAND'S TARDINESS

Robt. E. Smith, state liberty loan manager was in the city today attending to business. He reports considerable disappointment in Portland over the delay in that city in securing its liberty loan quota thereby holding up the state and only securing second place, being beaten by Iowa 48 hours. He attributes the delay in Portland first to over confidence, second to lack of organization and third to a lack of appreciation, by the subscribing public, of the magnitude of the loan. Portland's quota was eight million and in the fourth loan eighteen million four hundred thousand. In the third loan the Portland banks subscribed for two million, leaving only six million

to be subscribed by individuals. In the fourth loan banks were not permitted to subscribe as they are required to subscribe for treasury certificates so the subscriptions which had to be secured from individuals were over three times as much as in the third loan. According to Mr. Smith the liberty loan organization is determined to have Oregon secure first place in the fifth liberty loan which will be floated some time between February 1 and April 1. Plans for the next loan are already being formed.

FRUIT UNION WINS IN ACTION FOR DAMAGE

W. C. Harding and A. L. Kitchin returned to Roseburg last evening from Spokane, where they had been in the interests of the Umpqua Valley Fruit Union's claim against the Northwest Pacific Fruit Distributors for alleged mismanagement in the handling of three car loads of pears shipped in 1917, and for which the Spokane firm refused to pay. Suit was entered against the Northwest Pacific Fruit Distributors for the value of the pears, totalling about \$2300. Payment for the fruit was refused on the grounds of damaged and inferior product, partially due to imperfect packing for shipment. The local fruit union was satisfied that the fruit had gone forward in fine condition, and that the loss, as alleged by the defendants, if any occurred, was due solely to insufficiency in management resulting in delay of placing the fruit in proper channels for sale. Following the hearing of the case in the Spokane courts a judgment was secured against the concern for a large part of the sum claimed.

In speaking of the matter this morning, Mr. Harding stated that the decision was not obtained until after himself and Mr. Kitchin were on their way home, but the attorney at Spokane had wired them at Portland that judgment was had, but not for the full amount asked for in the complaint. Local fruit men are greatly pleased over the final outcome of the case.

Mr. Kitchin, who formerly lived in Roseburg and for a long time was identified with the fruit interests of the county, made the trip from Klamath Falls to testify in the action, returning here with Mr. Harding. He expects to soon go on south, and will be joined at Ashland by Mrs. Kitchin, and from there they will go on to California to spend the winter.

OREGON BANKS FIRST IN RECORD WAR DRIVE

The bank of Oregon have secured another Oregon first record in war drives. In the offering of treasury certificates which closed last Tuesday night the state received a record of 100 per cent participation and over subscribed its quota 135 per cent, according to a telegram received from the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco addressed to Robert E. Smith, state liberty loan manager. The telegram reads: "Subscription for treasury certificates of last offering received from every Oregon bank. Oregon has subscribed 185 per cent of its quota. This, of course smashes all records for the nation and even beats Oregon's record in offering of September 3rd, which up to present time was best in the United States. Heartfelt congratulations for wonderful achievement, C. S. Kelly, Director of Sales for Federal Reserve Bank." Local bankers are all jubilant over this new record which has come to the state.

CAMPFIRE RECEPTION HONOR W. R. C. OFFICER

Mrs. Bertha Drew Gilman, of Heppner, department president of the Woman's Relief Corps, is in the city on a tour of inspection of state corps. At 1:30 tomorrow afternoon a reception will be given by the W. R. C. at the armory in honor of Mrs. Gilman, and members of Reno Post G. A. R., will also be present. This evening at 6:30 o'clock, a camp fire reception will be held at the Oregon soldiers' home, at which Mrs. Gilman will be the guest of honor. It is expected that members of Reno Post and the W. R. C. will assemble at the home in West Roseburg in honor of the distinguished lady, and with the veterans there will enjoy an hour or two listening to campfire tales and speeches. Hon. B. L. Eddy will deliver a short address, and the event will draw a goodly number from the city.

BREAKING UP OF DUAL MONARCHY

Hungary on Point of Pulling Away From Austrian Influence, is Report.

ALLIES SMASHING HUNS

Great Gains Made at All Points—Rumor Current at Stockholm That Kaiser Has Abdicated—Germans Are Anxious.

(By Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 10.—It is reported from Vienna that the Austro-Hungary ministerial council has definitely decided to introduce national autonomy "in order to make President Wilson's stipulations an accomplished fact," says a Copenhagen dispatch. The Czech party did not participate in the deliberations, and is holding a separate meeting today. The movement favoring a proclamation separating Hungary and Austria is making rapid progress among the public in the dual monarchy, it is reported.

SMASHING IN LINES.

London, Oct. 10.—The attack by Anglo-American troops last night between St. Quentin and Cambrai resulted in continued advances all along the front, and the British pushed up to within two miles of Le-cateau, and captured Sallaumines and Noyelles. The allies have reached a point where it is practically certain that the German lines can be cracked with probably one hard blow. The allies are continuing their attack today.

DISLIKE PROSPECTIVE DOSE.

London, Oct. 10.—There are growing indications that the Germans are becoming exceedingly anxious following allied threats of reprisals for devastation of towns in France and imperial troops. Evidence of this growing fear is afforded by a telegram from the semi-official Wolffs Bureau received in Stockholm, saying that Doull was burning "as a result of continuous British bombardment." This attempt to lay the blame for destruction on the city on the British is looked upon as significant.

MILITARY REASONS IT WILL BE.

Basel, Switzerland, Oct. 10.—Reviewing the peace terms set out by President Wilson, a German newspaper, the Cologne "Gazette," says: "Only military reasons could compel us to accept President Wilson's conditions." The Gazette also states that it is possible that Germany may require counter guarantees, for example, the evacuation of German colonies occupied by the entente allies.

PERISHING INFANTRY BUSY.

With the U. S. Troops Northwest of Verdun, Oct. 10.—General Pershing's infantry went into action today on the left wing of the Argonne forest, and the enemy is now trying to withdraw from the pocket in which they suddenly find themselves.

FUN FOR SERBIANS.

London, Oct. 10.—Serbian troops are hot in pursuit of defeated Austrians, and have entered Leskovatz, 22 miles south of Nish.

RUMOR SAYS KAISER ABDICATED

Stockholm, Sweden, Oct. 10.—There is a persistent rumor here that Emperor William has abdicated.

RESOLUTION PASSED URGING REJECTION

The American Defense Society, through the divisional chairman of the board of trustees, wired the following terse statement to Mayor N. Rice, and the vigilance corps of this city, and action has been taken as suggested in the telegram. Oregon senators and congressmen being requested to co-operate: "NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—The American Defense Society considers the latest German peace offer was advanced for the purpose of hindering the fourth liberty loan drive, and in hope of slowing up the allied military efforts at the front and at home. We urge you to pass resolutions at once rejecting Germany's peace proposals, and telegraph the same to your senators and congressmen, demanding at the same time peace only through unconditional surrender of Germany and her allies."

HOPKINS BAGGED A MUCH WANTED MAN

Notorious Bootlegger Whose Real Name is J. H. Brannan Victim of Shooting.

FACES FEDERAL CHARGE

Brannan Hails From Baker City—Well Known in Portland and Has Unsavory Reputation—Confession is Not Encouraging.

Developments in the booze smuggling incident of Tuesday night, involving the shooting of the principal violator by Deputy Sheriff F. M. Hopkins, of Canyonville, indicate that the officer made a bigger haul than he anticipated when he flagged the bootlegger's car on the Canyon creek road three miles south of Canyonville that evening. That the name J. H. Brannan, of San Francisco, given to the officers, was pure fiction was demonstrated today, when Sheriff Quinn unraveled the mystery surrounding the wounded man. From evidence in the hands of the sheriff's office, it appears that the fellow is none other than J. H. Brannan, of Baker City, this state, and shows that the man is a notorious character and habitual bootlegger. More than this, Brannan is wanted by United States authorities at Portland on a federal charge, and warrants are out for his arrest. It also developed that Brannan was only recently arrested at Oregon City for smuggling liquor into the state, and at that time about 700 quarts of intoxicants with him, for which he was fined \$400 by the judge there. Brannan is also well known in Portland, and has the reputation of being a bad character, having given the authorities a good deal of trouble. Inquiry this afternoon also shows that Brannan's condition is not altogether encouraging. The wound shows some indication of infection, and the man is feverish and restless. While it is hoped that he will pull through, he is a long way from being past the crisis. Speaking of the capture of Brannan and his accomplice, Deputy F. M. Hopkins, who, with Mrs. Hopkins, is in town from Canyonville today, stated that he wished to correct some impressions that had gone out in regard to the matter. Tuesday morning the officer received a letter stating that a car bearing a certain number was north bound and carried a cargo of liquor. That night the officer went south on the road about three miles, where he waited, in company with his deputy. Two cars came along, both were stopped, but were occupied by families. They were willing to tell who they were and were law abiding. A third car approached, and asking his friends in the second car to pass on, the officer prepared to stop the one coming. It was about 8:30. As the machine came up Hopkins stepped into the middle of the road in full glare of the light, displayed his official star and commanded a halt. Then the clouds began. The smugglers opened up the throttle and made a dash and got past. Buck shot failed to stop the fleeing car. Deputy Hopkins pulled his gun, a .44, and took two shots, hoping to puncture the gas tank, which was in the rear. His aim was

(Continued on page 4.)

drifted but rendered more economical. "In all, I visited 120 camps," continued Dr. Doney, "and everywhere I found the barracks clean, plenty of food and in every camp, a Y. M. C. A. hut. How the war could be waged without the Y. M. C. A., I do not know. Picture thousands of men miles away from home in a country where languages, laws and customs differ from their home and not how the Y. furnishes tables, chairs, writing material, a library, a stage where nightly an entertainment of some kind is given. "The first French phrases learned by the American sammy is out, out, meaning yes, yes, and donne moi, meaning, give me. With these two assets, he manager to pull through the first few encounters with the French and the language is very rapidly absorbed by the boys. Dr. Doney described the old French towns, which have been so mutilated by enemy shells, the decrepit old houses still standing, the crooked streets, and the curious outer stairways, few houses boasting of an inner staircase leading to the second story. Everywhere in these towns, Dr. Doney said German prisoners, at work on the roadways, and in the repair shops, all the while vigilantly guarded by a neat little Frenchman, with a highly polished bayonet, and having the manner that he would just as soon use it on a boche as not. Dr. Doney told of the various schools, where the men received special kinds of instruction in military service, the camouflage, sharp shooters, pigeon, Stokes-mortars and heat schools. Dr. Doney visited the valley of the Marne, with its fruitful fields dotted with villages and it was in the section that numberless graves marked with the small crosses began to appear. Just out of Verdun 130,000 French dead lie and more of the boche. "As one nears the front," said Dr. Doney, "women and children are never seen, no one but soldiers and the entire landscape is cleverly camouflaged. The boys live like rats in a cellar while the Germans may be heard roaring not far away." Dr. Doney went through the communicating trenches, the supporting trenches and was finally ushered into the front line trenches where he found a staircase leading down into a subterranean spot, where there was a Y. M. C. A. hut and here boys were grouped around, enjoying every comfort available while the shells shrieked around. The great service of the Americans at Chateau-Thierry was dramatically portrayed by Dr. Doney: "Our boys saved Paris on that day," he said, "and had it not been so, the war would have been lost. Our problem now is to make America worthy for the home coming of our boys." Dr. Doney paid a great tribute to the English, who have withstood the muddy flats of Flanders during the entire war, unable to dig themselves in. He told of visits to the hospitals, where there were marvelous appliances for healing, flowers and sweet-faced Red Cross nurses to minister to them. In every respect, the words of Dr. Doney brought cheer to many hearts of those who have loved ones over there fighting the battle for civilization. While in Roseburg, Dr. Doney is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Booth. Preceding the lecture, a short musical program was rendered. Mrs. R. M. Brumfield and Miss Mabel Bryan sang two beautiful numbers, and Miss Stella Krohn played an attractive piano solo. Senator Walter Pierce gave a brief talk, full of patriotism and fire, after the musical program.

TURKS WILL ASK FOR PEACE AT ANY PRICE

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The non-appearance of the Turkish peace note, which was anticipated, coupled with continued reports of far-reaching momentous events in Constantinople, has strengthened the view among officials here that the situation in Turkey is desperate, and indications point to the fact that the pro-German government there faces utter collapse. There is every reason to believe that the Turks will soon make a direct appeal to the entente allies for peace at any price. In fact, the state department has already authoritatively heard that representatives of the various factions in Turkey have appealed to allied officials at Saloniki, promising to accept unconditional peace.

DR. DONEY BROUGHT A GREAT MESSAGE

Large Audience Listens to Interesting Discussion By Distinguished Man.

THE BOYS OVER THERE

While in France the Doctor Visited 120 Soldier Camps Thereby Getting a True Insight to Army Life on Foreign Soil.

By the great power of his personality and the interest centering around the message he brought, Dr. Carl Doney, president of the Willamette University, held spell-bound for two hours the large crowd which gathered at the high school auditorium last night to hear of actual first hand association with the khaki clad boys in France. Dr. Doney, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. was sent to France last spring to learn of the conditions existing among the boys at the front, particularly of the work being done by the Y. M. C. A. huts there and he found the "Y" huts in the very front line trenches where they were administering to the physical and mental and moral needs of the boys. The great bond that is being woven between the American and French troops was emphasized by President Doney, who averred that it would take years of misunderstandings between these nations to break this brotherly love newly sprung up. "Here," said Dr. Doney, "is the nucleus for internationalism and the boys live like rats in a cellar while the Germans may be heard roaring not far away." Dr. Doney went through the communicating trenches, the supporting trenches and was finally ushered into the front line trenches where he found a staircase leading down into a subterranean spot, where there was a Y. M. C. A. hut and here boys were grouped around, enjoying every comfort available while the shells shrieked around. The great service of the Americans at Chateau-Thierry was dramatically portrayed by Dr. Doney: "Our boys saved Paris on that day," he said, "and had it not been so, the war would have been lost. Our problem now is to make America worthy for the home coming of our boys." Dr. Doney paid a great tribute to the English, who have withstood the muddy flats of Flanders during the entire war, unable to dig themselves in. He told of visits to the hospitals, where there were marvelous appliances for healing, flowers and sweet-faced Red Cross nurses to minister to them. In every respect, the words of Dr. Doney brought cheer to many hearts of those who have loved ones over there fighting the battle for civilization. While in Roseburg, Dr. Doney is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Booth. Preceding the lecture, a short musical program was rendered. Mrs. R. M. Brumfield and Miss Mabel Bryan sang two beautiful numbers, and Miss Stella Krohn played an attractive piano solo. Senator Walter Pierce gave a brief talk, full of patriotism and fire, after the musical program.

The following list of delinquents are reported from the local draft board today, those having failed to return their questionnaires in the allotted time prescribed by law, and an effort will be made by the board to locate them at once:
George D. Sanders, Anlauf, Ore.; Alvin Lawrence Baker, Ash, Ore.; Lyle Hodson Wells, Bandon, Ore.; James Hyran Tapp, Ten Mile, Ore.; Richard W. Bray, Roseburg, Ore.; Joseph Nelson Daniels, Marshfield, Ore.; Joe Andrew Long, Junction City; Orran Albert Gasaway, Marshfield, Ore.; Edgar John Barnett, Cleveland, Ore.; Donato Donato Flores, North Yakima, Wash.

TEN REGISTRANTS FAIL RETURN QUESTIONNAIRES

Hon. Chas. A. Brand, of the Overland Orchards, brought to The News office yesterday a box of choice grapes grown on his place near Wilbur, which were certainly appreciated by a force of hungry printers and news gatherers. This year's crop of grapes at the Overland Orchards are of extra fine quality, large and have a delicious flavor. The shipping of this year's crop is now in progress.

PROBLEM OF DAIRY FEED IS ALARMING

Farmers Are Asked to Pledge Themselves Not to Waste Wheat Feeds.

SUPPLY IS THREATENED

Shipment of Wheat to France and England for Milling Furnishes Dairy Feeds There—May Release Price.

Owing to the extension of the drought area, the shortening of the corn crop, the larger animal population in the country, and the allied demands upon us for feeding stuffs for their own animals, because of their own shortage in production of feed grain, it is necessary that we should exert every effort in the proper conservation of feeding stuffs during the next twelve months; yet we must maintain our own animal production. It is necessary that we should ship a larger proportion of wheat as compared with flour during the next twelve months than during the last twelve months to the allied countries, because their own shortage of feeding stuffs is such that if they are to keep alive their dairy herds, they must have a larger supply of grain wheat. Already, the milk supply in the allied countries has been limited practically to the supply of children and other vitally necessary national uses, and any failure on our part to supply them with necessary feed stuffs for their dairy herd means that we shall cut into the actual safety of the children amongst the allies. On the other hand, both our own population and the allies are dependent upon our production of animal products, and we do not in any way wish to stifle this production. What we must secure is the utmost elimination of waste by the careful feeding of animals and the use of all the roughage available. One of the difficult problems is the distribution of wheat mill feeds, and this is made more difficult by the fact that the food administration, in an endeavor to protect the farmer, is maintaining an artificially low price on these feeds. One consequence is that a great deal of mill feeds are now going unnecessarily into work animals or beef production. Every farmer will recognize that the wheat mill feeds are vitally necessary for the dairy cattle, to some extent for the poultry, and for young pigs. Owing to the absorption of mill feeds at local points near the mill, considerable sections of the dairymen are practically without mill feeds and our dairy production is thereby in danger. One way to correcting this, so far as possible, the food administration desires to appeal for the assistance of the farmers of the country in the use and distribution of wheat mill feeds. In this view, we are asking every buyer of wheat mill feeds, outside of the acute drought area, to sign a pledge of honor not to use the wheat mill feeds for any purpose except the essential use in dairy, young pigs and poultry production, and not to purchase or hold at any one time more than 60 days supply. Unless we can secure this careful and specialized use of mill feeds, our dairy production in the congested eastern areas of the United States is bound to fail and to jeopardize the food supply of our people in that section. Otherwise it will be necessary to relax the price restrictions on mill feeds and allow them to take their natural course.

With a view to securing this co-operation from the farmers all over the country in the interests of their industry as a whole, we are instructing the mills and all dealers in feeds to secure from the buyer of wheat mill feeds the following pledge: "In order to assist the food administration in the distribution of mill feeds, I hereby undertake on honor not to use wheat mill feeds for any other purpose than the feeding of dairy cattle, poultry, young pigs or young calves, or the preparation of a weekly bran mash for work animals. I will not feed any more wheat mill feeds than is customarily fed to such animals and I further agree not to have at any one time more than a 60-day supply of feedstuffs on hand." The food administration is also requiring the millers and feed jobbers to distribute their wheat mill feeds in such manner that each state receives the same proportion of the mill's or jobber's shipments as it received in the same quarter in 1917.

Mark N. Tisdale, of Sutherlin, was a business visitor to Roseburg today.