

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
Tonight and Thursday, Fair;
Heavy frost in morning.
Highest temp. yesterday, 54
Lowest temp. last night, 37

VOL. IX.

ROSEBURG, DOUGLAS COUNTY, OREGON WEDNESDAY, NOV. 6, 1918.

No. 264

DEMOCRATIC SHIP WRECKED IN YESTERDAY'S ELECTIONS

REPUBLICANS GAIN CONTROLLING HAND

Landslide Relegates the Un-
terrified to Oblivion For
Another Period.

IGNORE WILSON'S PLEA

Great Personal Electorate Has Very
Clear Personal Opinion as to Who
Should Run the Govern-
ment at This Time.

The election yesterday was perhaps the turning point in the political complexion of the United States senate and house, and it believed to mark the return of the republican party to power. There seemed to be a general feeling throughout the country that with the war doubtless nearing an end, there would be needed the same and safe hand of the republicans to guide destinies of government through the shoals of reconstruction. Early reports from eastern points indicated that Kentucky has elected a republican to the seat in the house over Sherry, present democratic incumbent. New York appears to have elected several republican members of congress. Michigan turned Henry Ford, democratic favorite of the president, down with a dull thud. Medill McCormick, republican, was doubtless elected to the senate from Illinois over Senator J. Hamilton Lewis democratic and special friend of Mr. Wilson, and recently returned from Europe where he was sent on a mission by the president. Kansas is safely in the G. O. P. ranks, but New Jersey is conceded to be democratic, and even before election was not counted on by the republicans.

Nebraska is republican. Walsh, democrat, is leading Weeks, republican, for senatorial honors in Massachusetts. Delaware has gone republican, electing a member to both houses of congress, and the state legislature is also admitted to be republican.

Incomplete returns from Montana show the democratic candidates for congress to be slightly in the lead.

CONGRESS SAFELY REPUBLICAN.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The republican national committee today issued a statement claiming safe majorities in both houses of congress. The committee declares that fifty senators and 237 representatives have been elected, and there is excellent prospect that complete returns from the country at large will materially increase the majorities already ascertained.

CLOSE IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—From early morning returns it was not apparent which party would control congress. The governorship of the state is so close between Whitman, present incumbent, republican, and Smith, democrat, that the souther vote may be the deciding factor in the contest. Weeks, of Massachusetts, republican, Lewis, of Illinois, democrat, and Salsburg, of Delaware, democrat, were defeated.

Returns from Missouri indicate that the fight between Speaker Champ Clark, democrat, and B. H. Dyer, republican, is very close, but the odds appear to be in Dyer's favor. Representative Sherry, of Kentucky, has been defeated by the republican candidate, Ogdon. Henry Ford, democrat, is already snowed under by Nemberry, republican. Folk, democrat, of Missouri, has gone down to defeat before Judge Spencer, republican, for a seat in the Senate. Uncle Joe Cannon, old republican war horse, of Illinois, is re-elected to his seat in the house. All socialists in New York were defeated, but Victor Berger, of Milwaukee, is conceded. All women candidates for congress appear to have been beaten.

WASHINGTON STATE O. K.

SEATTLE, Nov. 6.—A solid republican delegation to congress is elected.

OREGON GOES REPUBLICAN.

PORTLAND, Nov. 6.—Reports from all sections of Oregon indicate that the entire republican ticket is elected. On the face of early returns McNary's majority for the senate is apparently greater than that of Withycombe for the governorship. Sinnott, McNay and McArthur are doubtless re-elected. West acknowledged defeat this morning in sending a telegram to McNary, his oppon-

ent, offering congratulations. Bennett is leading for the supreme justiceship, although the contest is close.

NO DEMOCRAT ELECTED.
BOISE, Nov. 6.—Apparently not a single democratic candidate in Idaho was elected.

ENTIRE TICKET CARRIED.
TOPEKA, Nov. 6.—The entire republican state ticket is now believed to have carried in yesterday's election.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—Both the New York World and the Times concede that republicans will control the next congress. The Times claims a republican majority of four in the senate and nineteen in the house.

SENATE SAFE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—A statement issued at republican national headquarters just after noon today alleges that the republicans will have a majority in the United States Senate of at least five and possibly six.

STEPHENS LEADS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 6.—Governor Stephens, republican, is leading Theodore Ball, democrat, in the governorship race by 28,000 votes this afternoon. Both the bone-dry amendment and the liquor regulatory measures are running behind in the state.

FORD PICKING UP.

DETROIT, Nov. 6.—It is a nip and tuck race between Newberry and Ford for a place in the senate. The latest figures give Newberry 177,103 and Ford 171,377.

CLARK REELECTED.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 6.—Champ Clark is re-elected. Judge Spencer, republican, is elected senator over Folk, democrat, by 20,000. It is estimated Missouri has lost three democratic seats in congress, according to returns so far counted.

WHITMAN BEHIND.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—Governor Whitman, according to latest returns this afternoon is 32,000 votes behind Smith, democrat.

BOTH CLAIM SENATE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—On the face of incomplete returns the republicans have reversed the control of the house, but both parties claim the senate. Indications are that the vote is very close, and may possibly tip, in which event the vice-president would cast the deciding vote. Apparently 225 republican representatives have been seated to the democratic 91. Each party has 45 senators, while six contents are undecided, three republicans leading and three democrats.

MULTNOMAH COUNTY VOTE.

PORTLAND, Nov. 6.—Multnomah county gave the following vote for supreme justice: Olson, 2101; Coke, 1634; Bennett, 1245; Campbell, 576. Politicians believe that Olson is elected. The normal school measure is leading by 700 in Multnomah. It is estimated that McNary will win over West by 12,000, but that the governor's vote is somewhat less. Multnomah gave the proposed delinquent tax measure 1000 majority, and publication of legal notices measure 700 majority. The Rogue river fishing measure carried by 122, and the Willamette fishing measure by 1100.

INITIATIVE MEASURES.

PORTLAND, Nov. 6.—State wide figures give the normal school bill a majority of 2000. The Willamette fishing bill a majority of 5000. The delinquent tax measure 5800 majority; public compensation 2500. The children's home bill was defeated by 5000, and the tax increase measure was defeated by 124.

LOCAL RESULTS ON TUESDAY'S ELECTION

Returns from county precincts are coming in very slow, but so far as counted the results on the senatorial contest give McNary 1930, West 1461. Withycombe, the present governor, leads Pierce slightly, the vote standing 1695 to 1916.

Coke leads all supreme court candidates for the vacancy caused by the death of Justice Moore. The vote is only from a few precincts and is Coke, 114; Bennett, 91; Olson, 82 and Campbell 16.

Hoff, republican for state treasurer, has 679 votes to 298 for Mason, democrat.

So far as Douglas county is concerned, all of the initiative measures went down to defeat by nearly two to one on an average.

The county ticket, republican-democratic nominees, was elected. Brand and Griggs are returned to the legislature.

BREAKING UP HUN RESISTANCE IS SEEN

Allies Closing in on Emperor's
Troops From West
and South.

ENEMY IS DEMORALIZED

Germans Are Abandoning Vast Quantities of War Stores and Munitions in Their Flight on the Entire Front.

(By Associated Press.)

ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR LEAD

Nov. 6.—Forced to a realization of the impending danger overshadowing the nation by the rapid progress of British troops southeast of Valenciennes, and the irresistible advance of French and United States forces south of Sedan, Germany's shattered and disheartened armies are now in full retreat on the entire line from the Belgian frontier to the Alsace river. The Hunns are apparently not carrying out the orderly retreat that marked their withdrawal from the Marne and Somme districts, but indications of demoralization are seen in the vast quantities of war munitions they are abandoning in their haste.

WILL TALK PEACE.

BERLIN, Nov. 6.—An official statement issued today says that a German delegation authorized to conclude an armistice and take up peace negotiations with the allies has left for the western front.

IN DESPERATE STRAIGHTS.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—As a result of the latest battle, which is still progressing, the allies have soundly beaten 140 German divisions, and in the victory attained hundreds of French villages that have been freed from German occupation and thousands of prisoners taken. The enemy position, which was bad before the offensive, may now be considered as desperate.

WILL IMPLORE FOCH.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 6.—A German armistice delegation left for Berlin today for the western front, where they will present their petition to General Foch.

GERMAN RETREAT CONTINUES.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—Retreat of the German army along the whole of the French front continues.

RESISTANCE STIFFENING.

SEDAN, Nov. 6.—German opposition to the American advance on the front here is stiffening. The enemy is using artillery, gas and machine guns to stop the drive.

DEMANDS RUSSIANS LEAVE.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 6.—Germany has demanded the withdrawal of all Russian representatives in the country. German representatives in Russia have been recalled.

WILL ACCEPT FOCH'S TERMS.

MONTREAL, Nov. 6.—The Montreal Star publishes a dispatch from London tonight which semi-officially alleges that Germany has decided to accept Marshal Foch's peace terms.

ALBERT EASTON AT POINT OF DEATH

Mrs. George Chandler received a telegram late last night from the hospital adjutant at Camp Kerney, Cal., announcing the serious illness of her son, Albert, who is suffering with a severe attack of pneumonia. The message conveyed the information that everything possible was being done for the young patriot and that the family would be advised daily concerning his condition. Albert spent several weeks at his home in this city the past summer and has a large number of close friends, who deeply regret his serious illness. That he is dangerously ill there is little doubt, otherwise the family would not have been notified.

Sam Wardwell, who has been confined to his home for a week with Spanish influenza, was yesterday taken to Mercy Hospital. Mr. Wardwell had been improving steadily for several days, when suddenly a bad turn in the disease appeared and it was thought that he could be better cared for at the hospital.

WALTER FISHER AT THE BATTLE FRONT

Interesting Details Concerning
Activities Where the World
Struggle Is Carried on.

THE WHISTLING SHELLS

Hard To Get Information as to Location of Different Companies at Front—Runs Into a Barrage Fire on Journey.

The following letter was received from Walter Fisher yesterday telling of an expedition to the front lines in search of friends in the 91st division, which left Camp Lewis last summer and in which there were a large number of Oregon boys.

"We have had a busy day and this evening we have arranged everything to be ready for an early start tomorrow to look for the elusive 91st division. We have permission to go to the front if we want to and we are going to try to run the boys to earth this time. If it takes us a day and a night, and through all of the towns in this part of France. I have an excellent map showing every road and bypath and after a good night's sleep, I believe we will be equipped as well as possible for a regular adventure and expedition."

Two days later Hughie and I started out shortly after breakfast. By catching trucks loaded with supplies, which the soldiers always ride on, we got a long way by noon. We found it hard to get information about the division we were looking for, as no one knew anything secretly about any other organization than his own, but finally we caught a little car, which was headed for the same destination we were and a little after 12 o'clock we landed in the right territory. But just here our troubles began. We were near some supplies and a mess sergeant gave us some hard tack and beans, and we ate them and enjoyed them. I tell you, though it was a gruesome sight, by the wide shell crater—but it was an old one and several houses around showed that something had been hit. In the afternoon we had to go through a section which had been under fire, for "our division" was on the other side. (Once over we were alright, but to get through the German occupation and thousands of prisoners taken. The enemy position, which was bad before the offensive, may now be considered as desperate.)

"On Friday, Sept. 27, we were ordered to take up the attacking line of our regiment. The Germans were retreating, but had left behind many machine-gun nests and snipers. The shell fire, high explosives principally, a little gas and some shrapnel, was terrible, but you can usually get under cover. Friday night we spent in a trench line and the following morning we began our attack. Leslie and I Company were in the front line and M Company in support. Leslie's platoon was the assaulting platoon of the company. I was at battalion headquarters most of the time but my duties took me to every part of the line. I saw Leslie several times Saturday morning, when our advance was halted temporarily by the German machine gun fire. He was cool and his men were held well in hand, but I cautioned him several times about taking cover because the snipers (Germans) are doing shots all the time. We advanced about 300 metres that morning, but in the afternoon Company K was held up by some snipers located in the woods. I took four of my men out to fight them and I saw Leslie alive for the last time just before I left. He seemed in high spirits and I remember his words, "Well, Lamar, the first and second platoons (he had the second in the fight) in cleared out this village" referring to a small village through which we passed. I recall cautioning him about seeking cover but he seemed much more concerned about me than about himself. When I had returned from an unsuccessful search for the snipers, he had gone on with his platoon and that was about 2 p. m. We advanced over a brush-covered hill which was under heavy shell and machine gun fire. About 2 p. m. I got caught in a bombardment of shells and took refuge in a shell hole and when the firing ceased somewhat, I took a run for the place where I thought battalion headquarters was. Machine gun and snipers' bullets sang all around me and I had to take cover behind a stone wall and it was here that I first learned of Leslie's death. Corporal J. M. Mull, of Co. L, came up to me and said, "Sorry to tell you that your brother, Lamar, has been killed." I asked him if he were sure, and he said he was, and had heard that he had been struck by a shell. The shock stunned me for a minute, but I knew that I must control myself, hoping all the time that a mistake had been made as it is sometimes hard to identify a soldier struck by a shell. I had to go on—a part of warfare obedience that must be obeyed. I have had to leave wounded men without giving more than a drink of water and easing their position, men who were suffering badly.

"I inquired from every 'K' Company soldier I met and finally learned that Leslie had been shot by a sniper while advancing with his platoon.

(Continued on page 4.)

FELL LIKE A TRUE AMERICAN PATRIOT

Lieutenant Leslie Toozoo Leading
His Men Toward Enemy
When Shot Down.

DETAILS RECEIVED TODAY

Crouched in the Woods the Hua Sniper Picks the Leader of American Battalion as Latter Advanced—Death Instantaneous.

Further details concerning the death of Lieutenant Leslie Toozoo were received in this city last evening through a letter from his brother, Lamar, who was in the same sector where the gallant young lieutenant lost his life, though not in his immediate company when the fatal shot was fired by a Hun sniper. The letter, conveying the sad details in connection with the death of this worthy young patriot, in part, reads as follows:

"I have prayed for days for the time to write a letter, whereby I could tell you in more detail about the awful tragedy that has happened to us all in the death in action of Leslie. Possibly it is better that I could not have written sooner, because you can appreciate how I felt when the news was brought to me, but I had to play the soldier's part and at the same time carry the burden of our great loss. I sent a message home October 2, the first opportunity that was given me, and I may have seen somewhat cryptic due to the fact that at the time it was written, I was under heavy shell fire. I will tell you about the sad incident chronologically.

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(Continued on page 4.)

IMPORTANT WORK TO CARRY OUT

Rev. O. C. Coppage Explains
Details Concerning United
War Work Campaign.

OFFER TWO OBJECTIONS

Both of Which Are Fully Answered
By the Good Work to Be Accomplished in the Forthcoming Drive.

(By O. C. Coppage, Four-Minute Man.)

The country as a whole has come to realize pretty clearly the importance of the work being carried on by the several organizations represented by the United War Work Campaign, in sustaining the morale of the troops both at home and abroad. But there are at least two objections offered to this drive by the people. One is that the war will soon be over, and the funds will not be needed. The other is that: represented by the word "UNITED".

The answer to the first of these objections is very simple. If the war had already closed, every cent of the \$170,000,000 asked for, and more, would be needed. The need of the men for this kind of work will be greater after peace is declared than before, if that is possible. Then will come the long months, that must necessarily ensue, before the troops can be transported home and disbanded. These months will be months of comparative idleness and therefore months of greatest danger to the men. They must be kept employed, and this will be the work of these organizations.

The second objection is offered by that somewhat larger class of conscientious people who object to helping to finance a work carried on by an organization, whose religious teachings and beliefs are so antagonistic to their own. In answer to this objection let us first mention some benefits derived by merging the effort and preparing the funds. (1) Economy. It will save time, men, and money in the canvas, and the regular audit will put a check upon extravagance and waste. (2) Efficiency. The several organizations are learning valuable lessons from each others experience. (3) It is enabling the stronger agencies to help the weak, and replacing mutual rivalry and misunderstanding with better feeling. (4) It is promoting the right sort of religious unity. (5) It is cementing that national solidarity which is so indispensable to winning the war.

The best soldier is the one who has his morale kept up to the highest point, and this is the chief aim of the organizations, whether that soldier be Jew or Gentile; Roman Catholic or Protestant. Again in the division of the funds each organization shares about in the proportion that it would if the "drives" were made separately and independently. For instance, the Jews are to receive only \$3,500,000 or 2.5 per cent while the Y. M. C. A. receives \$100,000,000 or nearly 59 per cent. And last but not least, Dr. Mott, has stated in answer to questions, that the askings of the Jewish and Catholic agencies were only for items similar to the work of the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., their other "DENOMINATIONAL" activities being financed from "DENOMINATIONAL" sources. He also explained that any person would be able to designate, WHICH of the societies should benefit by his gift."

NEW INSTRUCTIONS FOR FEEDING WHEAT

To Editor The Evening News: Owing to the great need brought about by the war for the saving of food, there have been in force restrictions on the feeding of wheat to poultry and live stock. I am advised that instructions are about to be issued by the Food Administration removing these restrictions. This will be of great relief because of the scarcity of other feeds, due to drought conditions in many parts of the country.

The good news from Europe, indicating the early closing of the war, may have a tendency to create undue optimism as to the food situation. Mr. Hoover is reminding the country that even if the war should close immediately, there will still be urgent need for conserving food, because great populations in Europe and Asia, some of which were not heretofore accessible, will face starvation, and tremendous suffering will result unless they be fed from America. This will necessitate careful saving of food, for the sake of humanity. As in the past, no serious hardships will be placed on our people, but they will be expected to avoid waste in order that from our surplus we may feed the hungry of the world.

With reference again to the subject of wheat, there has been some little dissatisfaction expressed because a congestion exists at shipping ports, which is holding up the transportation of wheat from the inland

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