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THE EVENING NEWS

The Only Paper in Roseburg Carrying Associated Press Dispatches

Oregon Historical Society
Public Auditorium.

THE WEATHER

Tonight and Saturday, Probably Rain.
Highest temp. yesterday.....57
Lowest temp. last night.....44

VOL. X.

ROSEBURG, DOUGLAS COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1919

NO. 33

MAYOR HANSON ISSUES AN ULTIMATUM TO SEATTLE BOLSHIEVISTS

8 A. M. SATURDAY HOURSET BY HANSON

People of City Assured of Ample Protection From Mob Violence.

NO NONSENSE ALLOWED

Regulars On Hand to Prod Agitators With Bayonets—Car Lines Will Be Placed in Operation—Light Breaking Tacoma.

(By Associated Press.)

ULTIMATUM TO STRIKERS.

SEATTLE, Feb. 7.—That Mayor Hanson is ready to deal out iron-handed justice to the strikers, is evidenced in the ultimatum served this afternoon on the unionist strike committee that if they did not call off the sympathetic strike by 8 o'clock tomorrow morning, he will take steps to operate all essential industries and place the city under control of the federal government.

SEATTLE, Feb. 7.—Accompanied by an adequate force of heavily armed detectives a municipal street car made a trip to Ballard and return today. The car was placed in commission by order of Mayor Hanson, who is determined to leave no effort untried to whip the Bolshevist element in charge of the strike and compel return to peaceful pursuits. The car service will be resumed just as soon as men can be found to operate them, and competent motormen being sought out to handle the system. Anticipating that violence may be resorted to by the strikers when they see workers returning to their employment and throwing off the yoke of agitators controlling the strike situation, Mayor Hanson issued a proclamation early today guaranteeing absolute protection to the citizens of Seattle in their ordinary business pursuits, and urging the people to resume enterprises. Indicating that the guarantee was good and that the city can adequately take care of and protect its people from violence of strikers, Mayor Hanson said: "We have fifteen hundred police besides fifteen hundred regulars from Camp Lewis, and if necessary will secure the services of every soldier in the Pacific Northwest to protect the lives, business and property of Seattle people from destruction. The time has come to show a spirit of true Americanism, and anarchists in this community shall not be permitted to rule the affairs of Seattle."

TACOMA IS TIED UP.

TACOMA, Feb. 7.—While Tacoma street cars are idle at present it is expected the company will be able to resume operations shortly. A conference between the president of the street railway men's union and manager of the Tacoma Railway Power Company was held, and it is now declared that the cars will be run just as soon as a guarantee of ample protection from violence can be given. It is reported that "Paddy" Morris and a half dozen others of alien birth and sympathies, who have been active promoters of the general strike, hastily left the city in automobiles when regular troops arrived from Camp Lewis last night.

ARMY OFFICER IN CHARGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 7.—Major General John Morrison, commanding the western department of the army, has left here to take charge of the strike situation at Seattle and Tacoma.

BUSINESS RESUMING.

TACOMA, Feb. 7.—Some of the unions withdrew from the strike today and the members have returned to their employment. Street car service will probably be resumed tonight and business in most lines is being carried on as usual.

STRIKE IN BUTTE.

BUTTE, Feb. 7.—The whole day shift of the Orlu Mine, a Clak property, walked out today due to the announcement of the company yesterday that a reduction of one dollar a day in wages takes effect immediately. An I. W. W. mass meeting is being held in Butte this afternoon discussing the wage situation.

STRIKE IS THREATENED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 7.—Labor disturbances in three bay cities today threaten to stop work on all government and private shipbuilding contracts.

THREATENS A BREAK.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—The allied premises met today to fix new terms to be imposed upon Germany, whose tactics of obstruction and reclamation are reported to have reached a cli-

MACHINE GUNS PEER AT UNION STRIKERS

Wicked Looking Weapons Are Sullenly Viewed by the Throng of Idlers.

DEATH TO VIOLATORS

Mayor Hanson Orders Overseas Veterans in Charge of the Batteries to Shoot to Kill Upon the Slightest Disorder Appearing.

(By Associated Press.)

SEATTLE, Feb. 7.—Throughout the first night of the great sympathetic labor strike there were no overt acts of violence committed, and the city is comparatively quiet, although the mutterings of discontent can already be heard by those who have their ear to the ground. Thousands of union men who depend upon the small restaurants and cafes for their meals are going hungry because the cooks and waiters of these places have walked out in response to the strike order. These men will not eat at non-union restaurants, although they stand on the walks in front of such places and sullenly and hungrily watch less radical citizens enjoy their meals. Armed policemen mingling with the crowds prevent jeering of those who do go into such places, and the throngs have thus far made no hostile demonstration. How long this situation will continue no one has the least idea, as both union leaders and city officials express confidence in the success of the strike from their respective sides. There is positively no sign of a break in the opposing interests. Union leaders allege they are looking to Plez for a move toward compromising the situation. There is no attempt today to operate street cars.

At the doors of the police station machine guns are mounted. Across the street lounge hundreds of scowling strikers—just waiting. A single streetcar piles on the municipal line on Fourth avenue. In three or four places it displays large signs, "U. S. Mail." It is heavily guarded by soldiers with loaded rifles. More than 1000 extra police have been sworn in at the instance of Mayor Hanson, who has declared that the city is ready for any emergency and that its officers have instructions to shoot to kill if rioting or destruction of property starts.

"Shoot on 'Sight,' is Edict." "We will suppress disorder with an iron hand. Our captains of police are ordered to quell any disorder, no matter what the cost. If we should fail, which I hardly anticipate, the Government still lives and troops will be called.

"To the I. W. W. and Bolshevists," exclaimed Mayor Hanson. "I say that any attempt on their part to bring about by force an overthrow of government will mean their immediate death. I shall give orders to shoot all rioters on sight for a month."

That there is an element, and a strong one, in the army of strikers which holds that the day of revolution is at hand, and that the general strike in this city is its first stroke in America, is variously evidenced.

When an issue of the Post-Intelligencer appeared, carrying a cartoon which depicted the red flag above the Stars and Stripes, hundreds of strikers congregated at the Labor Temple lifted a cheer. This was before they had read the forestal caption—"NOT IN A THOUSAND YEARS."

Radical Paper Circulated.

Hints in plenty that the Seattle strike is expected to produce far-reaching and revolutionary results are to be found in the official organ of the strike army, "The Seattle Union Record." In an issue on the eve of the general strike the Record declared, in capitals, "It Will Lead. No One Knows Where," and coupled this with the prediction that organized labor might find it advisable to take over all industries "under the management of the appropriate trades."

Shouting that no newspaper which carried "capitalistic ads" would be allowed to be sold, vendors of the "International Weekly," official publication of Washington Socialism, sold thousands of copies today when the regular afternoon editions failed to max at Weimar, when Chancellor Ebert threatened that Germany would break off negotiations with the allies.

POR EXTRA SESSION.

SALEM, Feb. 7.—The governor will call a special session of the legislature as soon as the reconstruction commissioner prepares its program. The legislature will then refer the program to the electorate for approval at a special election not later than June.

ROSEBURG BOYS ON WAY HOME

69th Coast Artillery Regiment Complete Will Land on February 16.

TRANSPORT MERCURY

Regiment Contains Over Fifty Roseburg Boys Formerly Members of the Fourth Company Stationed in This City.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The sailing from France of five transports with 5700 men mostly from former National Guard units, is announced by the war department today. The transport Mercury is due to dock at Newport News, Feb. 16, with the 69th regiment, coast artillery complete, bound for Oregon. There are about 300 Oregon men in the regiment and the rest of them are from the Pacific coast and entrained from Fort Stephens when they were ordered overseas.

The 69th Artillery contains a much larger per centage of Roseburg boys than any other overseas unit as the non-coms of that organization are largely made up from former members of the Fourth Company which left this city at the outbreak of the war. The Fourth Company was put on guard duty at Astoria and so only four of its men were assigned to the 65th, the company being broken up and details sent to various other companies to act as instructors for the recruits which were received to make up the 69th regiment. The Roseburg boys with the 69th are: John Busenbark, Delwin Jewett, Harley Watson, Edgar Roser, George Smith, Leo Rapp, Edward Atkins, Harry Mead, Wilbert Nelson, Mark Simpson, Fred Worthington, Lawrence Krogel, George Caskey, Paul Caskey, James Dillard, Charles Gurney, Chester Main, Avery Roser, Victor Sether, Earnest Wilkins, Percy Winkelman, Edward Barton, Niles Belcher, Ray Buell, Anton Burak, Scott Carmony, John Cornutt, Leonard Foster, Isaac Gilbreath, Hilery Gilham, Frank Holtz, John Huston, Edwin Johnson, William Keller, Frank Lawrence, William Maddox, Alva Matthews, Millard Meridith, Fred Miller, Isaac Moore, Robert McCrehey, Willie Parsons, Ira Poole, Monroe Porter, Worley Ramey, Albert Rother, Guy Russic, Ralph Sands, Louis Thrush, Ellis Turpin, Bonnie Whitsett, John Whittington, Earl Williams and George H. Williams.

Several other boys from Douglas county are in the regiment and many relatives are delighted by the news of the sailing of the regiment.

appear on the streets.

The Socialist publication is confident that the general strike portends the day of revolution, and says so in its flaring headlines.

"Here in Seattle," it asserts, "peacefully and without violence may transpire the revolutionary change in the management of industry from the present capitalists to the workers."

See Bolsheviki Hand.

There is little contradiction among Seattle business men of the belief that Bolshevism is bared in the present strike, by whatever name it may be called, and that the radicals who have gained control of organized labor actually intend the city to be the first wedge of the "revolution." For the most part they are confident that the strike will fall. In the meantime they are slowly growing in anger—wrath at the disruption of every peaceful pursuit in a cause over which they have no control. Turning back to the original issue, the matter of shipyard wages, they hold that the Macy award was not high enough in its minimum wage grant. Despite this sentiment, they declare, they are being chastened for a fault that certainly is not theirs.

Caught in the tangles of the most significant strike that America ever witnessed, the Seattle public is all but deprived of information. With the exception of the Seattle Star, none of the local papers ventured publication today, owing to the newboys' strike and the fact that print paper could not be transported.

Heading its first page "Seattle, United States of America," this paper prints a cut of the American flag, with the caption, "Under This Flag the Star Will Continue to Publish." Its extra on the strike reached the streets in mid-afternoon.

BAPTISTS WILL HOLD CONVENTION

Prominent Speakers Will Be Present at Meeting For Laymen's Movement.

ROSEBURG FORTUNATE

Only City Outside of Portland Scheduled for the Convention and Invitations Are Now Being Sent Broadcast.

The Baptist Church of this city is making preparations for a big convention to be held here on February 24th and 25th in support of the Baptist Laymen's movement. This great enterprise has been inaugurated by the laymen of the denomination in order to meet the increasing demands



C. A. BROOKS, Chief Speaker at the Baptist Laymen's Convention.

made necessary by the results of the war. Roseburg is fortunate in being selected as the only city outside of Portland where such a convention will be held, and the laymen are busy in sending out invitations as far north as Junction City and as far south as Ashland and as far west as Marshfield. It is expected that delegates will be present from every Baptist church in southern Oregon.

Among the chief speakers at this convention will be C. A. Brooks whose work has been largely among foreign speaking missions in the United States. His picture which is published in connection with this article shows him to be a man of humor and he stands very high with the prominent Baptists of the country. Another speaker will be Dr. F. A. Agar, who is an expert in church efficiency. He will probably address the convention on the last evening which will be an open meeting. Other meetings are open to those only who are registered with the committee.

WANTS INFORMATION.

City Recorder R. L. Whipple, yesterday morning received a communication from Joseph M. Berkley, a consulting engineer of Los Angeles, in which he asks for information in regard to the city, and which will be used in a directory of Public Utilities of the Pacific Coast, which he is compiling. The recorder is asked to report the population of the city, the bonding capacity, the bonded indebtedness, total tax rate, and whether or not the city has gas, water and electricity and if so, if these plants are privately or municipally owned.

ROAD PROGRAM ENDORSED.

The Roseburg Commercial Club has endorsed the emergency clause of the proposed \$10,000,000 bond issue by the following telegram, a copy of which has been sent to the senate and house chairman of the committee on roads and highways: "Business men and taxpayers of Roseburg are unanimous for emergency clause for proposed ten million dollar road bond bill. Never a time in the history of our nation for determined effort as the present is demanding. Labor must find employment. Oregon must open the way for great development at once and good roads is the key to the situation. Signed, Roseburg Commercial Club."

FARMER MAKES EXCELLENT OFFER

Wants Young Man to Take Up Homestead Land Near Railroad in This County.

HE NEEDS ASSISTANCE

In Addition to Clothes, Board and Wages Will Help Right Kind of Young Man to Start a Farm For Himself.

The opportunity of a life time awaits an enterprising young man who desires to locate on a firstclass homestead. The U. S. employment service has the following offer: A farmer in this county will take a young man, give him his board, his clothes, washing and a salary and will locate him on a government homestead within three miles of the railroad. This homestead is an excellent piece of ground and one which the farmer had selected for his own son, intending to help him develop it upon his return from service, but the boy has decided not to return home and as the man desires to see the community settled is looking for some one to take the land. He is well acquainted with the land which is open to homestead rights and will help the young man to look over the territory and select a good homestead and will help him get located. In return the young man will be required to help with the farm work for a certain time but will receive fair wages. Dr. Bailey, superintendent of the local office, says that the offer is a golden opportunity for a young man who desires to work for a few years and come out with a good farm. Anyone interested can obtain further information by applying to the U. S. employment office near the depot, on Cass street, where he will receive all data without expense. There are no charges attached to the services of this office as it is under the government department of labor and all work is being done in a patriotic effort to see soldiers returned to steady employment.

Dr. Bailey stated that only 30 per cent of the returning soldiers need employment and that the greater part of these will be easily provided for. He says that he expects no great unemployed problem as their has been little immigration in the past five years, while many laborers have returned to their native countries in Europe leaving a shortage of labor when conditions return to normal. He expects it will take a few months for conditions to reach the pre-war state but when this time comes he believes there will be a shortage of laborers instead of an overabundance.

LECTURE FOR WOMEN ONLY FOR TOMORROW

Tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, Dr. Janet Reid will lecture at the high school auditorium to the ladies of Roseburg, giving them a social hygiene message on the subject of "Feminine Womanhood." This lecture is said to be something that every woman and girl should hear, and will help every one to a better understanding of herself. There will be no admission charge. Dr. Reid represents the commission on training camp activities of the war department, and is sent out by the Oregon Social Hygiene Society. The society believes that results of education on social hygiene in Oregon are so well appreciated that all helpful information upon this subject is most welcome. No force is so valuable in the fight for social hygiene as the mothers of the state. Upon them rests the principle burden of the effort, and properly instructed mothers can educate their children as no one else can. A generation of mothers who thoroughly understood and had the confidence of their children, would go a long way toward solving the problem that the social evil presents to the state and nation. Every woman in Roseburg should hear Dr. Reid at the High School tomorrow at three o'clock.

The many friends of Mrs. A. S. Buell will be glad to learn that the lady is again able to be up following a severe siege of the "flu." It has been about two weeks since Mrs. Buell was stricken with the malady, but she is said to be convalescing rapidly at this time, and although quite weak, is able to be about the house part of the time.

MORE DIE AT BREST THAN IN BATTLE

Men Landing In Philadelphia Report Terrible Condition In The Camps.

SITUATION "DAMNABLE"

Hum Prisoners Held in Camps at Port of Embarkation Receive Better Treatment Than the Waiting Soldier Contingents.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.—Brest, the American port of embarkation and Camp Pontonaz, hold no happy memories for the soldiers who arrived here on the transport Haverford. To them their stay from December 27, to January 14, was a period of misery, and they point, with regret, to the fact that more deaths of men in the 65th Regiment Coast Artillery took place within that short period from disease contracted there, than were received in 70 days in battle.

Officers and men alike complained that housing conditions, living conditions, creature comforts and the ever important item of food, are in a deplorable condition at Brest. They added that the American soldiers awaiting transport home are suffering untold hardships.

"It was damnable," was the declaration of one officer. "Of course, I am in no position to criticize, but the men can tell you what they suffered there."

The regiment arrived at Camp Pontonaz on December 27. The men were then in wonderful physical condition, according to Major William H. Rockwell, the regimental surgeon, from whom the fact was learned that the regiment had had but three men killed during its tour of duty at the various sectors of the front, and only 99 wounded.

The men best describe Brest. The officers admitted that they had suffered many discomforts, but one non-commissioned officer, familiar with the works of the surgeons of the regiment, declared that if the regiment had been in Brest another fortnight under the same conditions, many of the men would have contracted pneumonia and died. Two to three hundred men daily were on the sick report.

As it was, four men did die and twelve were left behind in the base hospital and several of these were in such condition that their death was imminent.

Nineteen sick men were on the Haverford when she docked. These had been under treatment in the hospital bay of the ship during the voyage across the Atlantic. Sixteen of these were men from the regiment and the other three were colored men from the Casual Company.

Six were litter cases and had to be carried to their pier. These men all contracted pneumonia at Brest. There was not a single wounded man undergoing surgical treatment on the boat. The men who had been wounded, had recovered from their wounds, and were returning to this country for discharge.

Actually, the German prisoners got better treatment at Brest than we did," declared one soldier. "It was a terrible place. The regiment had to sleep in tents on ground that had rained every day that we were there and the camp was a sea of mud at all times."

"The tentage was poor and the last night we were there, they did let us into some uncompleted barracks, but there were no flooring in these buildings and they were but little better than the tents that we had been using."

"The food was very, very poor and we had to wade through mud almost up to our knees to get it. Actually we were better fed while we were in the field at the front than we were during our stay at Brest."

"Most of the men had no bunk to sleep on and had to sleep on the bare ground. You can readily imagine what followed. The hospital was a busy place, and big as it is—for it embraces some forty or fifty wards—it is not big enough, for there are thousands of troops there and their men are just as sick as ours were. Many of the men slept on boards they had gathered up, but everybody could not get a board."

"During the time we were there, the men answering sick calls, rose from only a dozen or more to the high water mark of 340 on one day. That is the proportion of one out of every six."

The higher officers of the regiment declined to comment on the condition at Brest. They confirmed the fact that an abnormal number of men had been on the sick report during the stay of the regiment. But they point-

WALNUT CULTURE IN DOUGLAS COUNTY

Paper Is Submitted By W. C. Harding to Grower's Convention In Portland.

SUCCESS IS ASSURED

Confident That Douglas County Growers Will Take Their Places in the Future Culture of these Marketable Nuts.

The following is a paper submitted by W. C. Harding to the Western Walnut Grower's Association, now in convention at Portland. Mr. Harding was scheduled to address the meeting but on account of the illness of his wife he was not able to be in attendance. The paper gives a summary of the work in this county and will be of interest to all who are desirous of seeing this industry established in the community.

There is slightly less than 100 acres of walnuts in the Umpqua Valley, but a great deal of interest has been manifested recently in the nut. The river bottom lands present conditions that are ideal, being very rich, deep, and exceedingly well drained. It is this type of soil that has made Douglas county famous for her prunes and it is interesting to recall that the Myrtle Creek country is the only district in the State that still produces 'Petite' prunes. The French prune attains a size that makes it very profitable.

It is evident that there can be no mistake so far as adaptability, production or growth is concerned. We are confident that Douglas county will take her place alongside of her sister counties in the Willamette Valley in the future culture of nuts.

The finest young walnut grove in the county is the young orchard in Garden Valley near Roseburg. There is 29 acres in Franquette and Mayette walnuts which this last season, their 8th growing season by the way, produced 30 pounds to the tree. These nuts sold readily in the local markets at prevailing prices. The growth has been so rapid that the apple and pear filters must come out within a year or two to make way for the expansion of the nuts.

The circumference below the first limb on these measures 26 inches. One five acre tract on rich bottom land which has received little care except from Mother Nature has large walnut trees which have a spread of 60 feet. One of these produced 330 worth of nuts in 1918. These are 15 years old but are covered with moss through the owners neglect and it is probable that the size or profits would have been with the right sort of attention.

It is interesting to note that walnuts are doing well on black mud or sticky soil on the hillsides where the apples will not prosper. Of course on this type of land where it is flat and extremely wet, no tree will make a fortune for its owner. Our experience is that nuts will not stand wet feet.

Mr. F. D. Owen of Roseburg has 3 large 20 year old trees which bore him \$50 worth of walnuts in 1917 and \$75 worth in 1918. Judge Hamilton has a 17 year old seedling which yielded 150 pounds in 1917, but after the fashion of a long white, it rained every day that we were there and the camp was a sea of mud at all times.

"The tentage was poor and the last night we were there, they did let us into some uncompleted barracks, but there were no flooring in these buildings and they were but little better than the tents that we had been using."

"The food was very, very poor and we had to wade through mud almost up to our knees to get it. Actually we were better fed while we were in the field at the front than we were during our stay at Brest."

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The higher officers of the regiment declined to comment on the condition at Brest. They confirmed the fact that an abnormal number of men had been on the sick report during the stay of the regiment. But they point-

ed out that the army and navy were dealing with an unusual condition at that point and that the very best that could be done was being done.