

TRIFIED BODY FOUND IN STREAM

ANTA ROSA, Calif., Aug. 27.—The torso of a young woman, found in the river bed at Agua Caliente, near here, by Perkins recently, has aroused curiosity of scientists and has raised the question relative to possibility of the petrification of the human body. Mr. Perkins has the torso on public exhibition at an automobile service station at Agua Caliente.

Others of more or less scientific have termed the discovery the petrified body of a woman. The torso is that of an Indian woman who lived here in the Valley of the Moon thousands of years ago. However, others assert that the torso is not that of an Indian, but merely a stone image of some ancient tribe. The torso has been named "The Petrified Beauty" by the discoverer.

Perkins, while hauling gravel from the river bed in Sonoma creek, the torso with his pick, he found. The body was about 15 inches long and 10 inches wide. It was found beneath many tightly imbedded stones. The figure, Mr. Perkins stated, was yellowish in color and was about 10 inches long.

"The body" was partly caked in a mass of what appeared to be lava. Mr. Perkins said. Students who visited the torso assert that the "Beauty" was a prehistoric woman that she was buried in a flow

of lava, or lay in a strata of mud; that she was dead at the time of any volcanic eruption, as she was lying prone with arms at her sides; that the lava came from either Mt. St. Helena in Napa county, California, or from a volcano about a half mile from Agua Caliente; that during the passing of years there was an infiltration of lime water, probably charged with silica; that a crust-like casing was made over the body, due to the action of the lime and silica and that the torso ultimately became petrified.

Leading scientists it is pointed out, have stated that it is impossible for human flesh to petrify.

In Shopping—
Mrs. Paul Spain, a resident of Glenavoy, spent several hours in this city Saturday shopping.

To San Francisco—
Mrs. Floyd Bell and daughter, Patricia, left Saturday for San Francisco, where they will be joined by Mr. Bell. They will spend a week in that city before returning to their home in Fresno. Mrs. Bell and daughter have been visiting in Roseburg with Mrs. Bell's parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Black.

Oklahoma Residents Here—
Frank Westcott and family of Oklahoma, arrived in Roseburg Saturday to look this vicinity over with a view of locating permanently. Mr. Westcott has been keeping in touch with this section for the past three years by reading the News-Review and finally decided to take an extended motor trip throughout the west. There are several in the party. Mr. Westcott is a contractor and cement worker by profession.



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FRANCO-GERMAN PACT SEEN IN NEXT WAR BY INTERNATIONAL NEWS CORRESPONDENT IN BERLIN

GERMAN MILITARY LEADERS SEE ARCH ENEMY
AS NEW ALLY AGAINST GREAT BRITAIN,
WHICH THEY DECLARE TO BE
FUTURE FOE OF BOTH

By S. D. WEYER

International News Service Staff Correspondent.
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BERLIN, Aug. 27.—Germany—France's ally in a war with England!
"Impossible?" By no means! Stranger things than that have happened in the incalculable course of history. At any rate:

While the German nation as a whole is clenching its fists and chanting hymns of hate and vengeance against France, some of its keenest military minds are devoting serious thought and discreet discussion to the question whether it will not be the logical and advantageous thing for Germany to side with France in the next European war. That such a war will come is, with them, a foregone conclusion and, being practical soldiers, they have cast every sentimental consideration aside and are concentrating their thought solely upon the question:

"How can Germany save herself from complete destruction in that war?"

Arnold Reebberg, intimate friend and advisor of three of the foremost German military chiefs—Ludendorff, Hoffmann and Von Kluck—outlined in an exclusive interview with the International News Service correspondent, the basic thoughts that have led to the conviction that some time within the next few years Germany will fight side by side with her "arch-enemy" against England, the country upon which just at present many Germans pin ardent hopes as the "rescuer from the clutch of French militarism."

Reebberg would neither confirm nor deny that Ludendorff shares his views in this particular respect, but he asserted positively that the two others of the trio of famous generals—Hoffmann, who is recognized as one of the ablest of German strategists, and von Kluck, of the "Kluck flank" in the advance upon the retreat from Paris—subscribe to every word of what follows. Owing to their exposed public position they cannot, of course, openly take a stand on the subject at this time. Here is Reebberg's argument:

Fear Franco-Belgian Pact.
"England cannot stand for the Franco-Belgian alliance. It is one of the fundamental principles of British policy upon the continent that it must never allow Belgium to come under the direct or indirect influence

of a European great power. Why? Because the Belgian coast dominates the entrance to the English channel. "Nor can England permit France to amalgamate the French and Belgian coast with the Saar and Ruhr coal reservoirs. Such an amalgamation would constitute the most gigantic war-force known in history. The strategic communications between the Ruhr and the Belgian coast are excellent."

"But surely," put in the interviewer, "you cannot expect France to give up her alliance with Belgium?"
"No! That's just it. A Belgium separate and independent of France would be a potential base of attack against France on the part of any anti-French coalition."

"But there are no such coalitions!" objected the reporter. Reebberg answered:

"There are none now, but the nature of events will force England to form a European coalition against France, because the latter's military and economic stranglehold upon the continent is in itself a menace and a challenge to England. But that is the very reason why France must at all costs make herself the mistress of German coal; it will be indispensable to her in a war against England."

Belgium Relies on France.
"Belgium is dependent upon France's military power. Were England stronger militarily than France, then Belgium might be wise to line up with England, but at present England cannot protect Belgium against France. And alliances are conditioned upon military strength."

"Now, if France should succeed in forcing Germany to capitulate in the Ruhr, the natural consequence would be permanent French consolidation in the Ruhr area, Germany's biggest industrial reservoir. This in turn, would quickly widen the cleavage between France and England."

"I do not say that the Anglo-French differences may not be temporarily smoothed over, but only temporarily; in the long run they will grow stronger and stronger, because the cause is irremovable."

"Thus, the German government may in the not too far distant future be confronted with the question as to what policy Germany should pursue in case a war breaks out between France and England. Let us weigh the chances on both sides:

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Next War to Be in Air.
"At any rate, France would fight a war against England at first almost exclusively with air squadrons and submarines. This would enable the French general staff to throw the en-

tire French army against a weaponless Germany. The German Reichswehr is numerically too weak and hasn't the modern devices of war to withstand such an onslaught."

"But England could arm the Germans," suggested the interviewer.
"The French would be in Berlin before the English could have armed only a few German divisions," replied Reebberg.

"Then supposing that the French general staff put the Poles up as a defensive front against a possible intervention by Soviet Russia—and the Poles are fully equal to that job—the Czechoslovaks would help France from the east by occupying Saxony. You can easily see unconditioned surrender would be the ultimate outcome for Germany in such a war."

"But suppose England, who surprised during the war with her effective anti-air defense, should again surprise the world and ward off the French air attack long enough to get up powerful armies at home and in her dominions?"

"Granted—that would make things more favorable for Germany also," was Reebberg's frank answer. "Judging from the lessons that your American troop transports taught the world in the Great War, it is safe to assume that England could land overseas troops on the continent."

Submarines Would Be Impotent.
"French submarines could prevent this just as little as the German U-boats could prevent your transports from landing in Europe. But even the transport of British troops to the continent couldn't keep the French from occupying wide areas of Germany."

"The French know that Germany is the only logical battlefield for a long drawn-out Anglo-French war. Only in Germany could strong armies be concentrated against her. Therefore the French general staff would be forced in case of war with England to occupy large areas of Germany—even in the event that Germany remained neutral, for these reasons:

"1. To keep German armies from being concentrated and equipped by England against France.
"2. To keep English armies from being concentrated in Germany.
"3. To keep the war and its devastations as far away from French soil as possible."

"Germany's aim in the great war was to conduct the war in the west at France's expense. France's aim in the coming war will be to carry it on at Germany's expense."

"But," Herr Reebberg was asked, "suppose Germany declared herself neutral?"

"Then she would be in the same position as Belgium was in the last war," he answered. "If France respected such a neutrality declaration she would run the risk of England treating it as a 'scrap of paper.' No, no, Germany can under no circumstances remain neutral in an Anglo-French war. She must choose one or the other as an ally."

"Notwithstanding all that I have said, an Anglo-German war against France might not be entirely hopeless—provided that England succeeded in prolonging it. Even with the help of the Czechs, France could not occupy the whole of Germany, and those parts that would remain free from invaders would serve as concentrating areas for Anglo-German forces; such Anglo-German operations would logically start from the coast regions, whence the German Reichswehr would have retired. England's navy could safeguard the supply of such armies."

"Such a war would last years, and ravages would lay Germany in utter ruin; not a stone would remain untouched."

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Safer To Join France.

"How much more favorable would the prospects be for Germany if she joined France at the outbreak of an Anglo-French war? As soon as France realizes that such a war is inevitable she will make concrete offers to Germany. France does not want to have to fight England with Germany as a vengeful enemy in her rear. The day will come—and perhaps very soon—when France will try to win us as a friend and ally."

"The chances of a Franco-German war against England would be extraordinarily favorable. Allied with France, we would be practically immune from attack by England; therefore, our country would not be laid waste, as it would by France were she our enemy. Moreover, according to all human reckoning, the victory of a Franco-German alliance over England would be practically certain."

"It would be in the interest of Europe, and for Germany in particular it would be a great good fortune, if the Anglo-French war could be averted. Whatever be the outcome, its effect would be devastating. The economic disintegration of Europe would be hastened by it and the need and misery in all lands would necessarily rise."

"Yet it seems extremely doubtful whether any statesman in England or France can avoid the clash between the two powers whose vital interests conflict apparently irreconcilably."

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LODGE DIRECTORY

Laurel Chapter No. 31, R. A. M.—Stated convocations on 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Masonic Temple. All members requested to attend and visiting companions welcome.

M. O. WALLACE, High Priest.
W. F. HARRIS, Secretary.

Knights of Pythias, Alpha Lodge No. 47—Meets every Tuesday evening in Knights of Pythias hall, 130 Rose street. Visitors always welcomed.

CLAIR K. ALLEN, C. C.
J. R. FARRINGTON, M. F.
E. E. WIMBERLY, K. R. S.

Neighbors of Woodcraft, Lilac Circle No. 49—Meets on 1st and 3rd Monday evenings, in K. of P. hall. Visiting neighbors invited to attend.

BERTHA E. TAYLOR, G. N.
MARGARET WHITNEY, Clerk.

O. E. S., Roseburg Chapter No. 8—Holds their regular meeting on the 1st and 3rd Thursdays in each month. All sojourning brothers and sisters are respectfully invited to attend.

MARY E. BUBAR, W. M.
FREE JOHNSON, Secretary.

B. P. O. Elks, Roseburg Lodge No. 326—Holds regular convocations at the Elks' Temple on each Thursday of every month. All members requested to attend regularly, and all visiting brothers are cordially invited to attend.

FRANK CLEMENS, E. R.
J. G. DAY, Jr., Secretary.

W. B. A. O. T. W., Roseburg Review No. 11—Holds regular meetings on 2nd and 4th Thursday, at 7:30 p. m. Visiting sisters invited to attend reviews. Maccabee hall, Pine and Cass streets.

JESSIE RAPP, Col.
LILLIAN M. WHEELER, com.

United Artisans—Meets in Maccabee Hall first and third Wednesday. Visiting members always welcome.

LAUREN McCULLOCH, M. A.
MILDRED McCULLOCH, Treas.
BELLE STEPHENSON, Sec.

MARGARET SNELL DIES.

OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Corvallis, Oregon, Aug. 24.—Miss Margaret Snell, who in 1889 established the first home economics course at O. A. C. died last night at her home in Corvallis. She was 78 years old. Margaret Snell hall, the new women's residence, was named for her in recognition of her remarkable service to the college.

In a small room in the administration building with 44 girl students, Miss Snell 4 years ago began a struggle which resulted in the establishment of the present school of home economics. For 15 years she worked to develop a course that would teach women the fundamentals of happy living through understanding of the human body and the relation of outside influences. When she gave up teaching in 1907, 200 young women were registered in her classes.

Will Handle Stock—

Frank Hill who has been spending the past two weeks at Portland and Washington points on his vacation, returned to Roseburg last night. Mrs. Hill will remain in Portland for a few days. Mr. Hill has taken the Douglas county territory as representative of the Durant Motor corporation and will handle their stock in this vicinity. He will make his headquarters with Rapp Brothers temporarily.

FULLER brushes, J. B. Cray, 302-R.

Roseburg Rebekah Lodge No. 41, I. O. O. F.—Meets in Odd Fellows Temple every week, on Tuesday evening. Visiting members in good standing are invited to attend.

EFFIE MORGAN, N. G.
TILLIE L. JOHNSON, Rec. Sec.
ETHEL BAILEY, Fin. Sec.

Umpqua Temple No. 4, Pythian Sisters—Meets the 2nd and 4th Monday evenings of each month, at the K. of P. hall. Visitors always welcome.

BEILE WALKER, M. E. C.
MAY E. PARKER, M. of R. & C.
MARTHA CHRISTENSEN, M. of P.

A. F. & A. M., Laurel Lodge No. 13—Regular communications 2nd and 4th Wednesdays each month at Masonic Temple, Roseburg, Ore. Visitors welcome.

R. A. WILSON, W. M.
W. F. HARRIS, Secy.

Eagles, Roseburg Aerie—Meets in Maccabee hall, on Cass street, on 2nd and 4th Wednesday evenings of each month, at 8 o'clock. Visiting brethren in good standing always welcome.

EUGENE LITTLE, W. P. P.
RICHARD BUSCH, W. P.
B. F. GOODMAN, Secretary.

I. O. O. F., Philatelian Lodge No. 8—Meets in Odd Fellows Temple every Friday evening. Visiting brethren are always welcome.

BEN PALM, N. G.
A. J. GEDDES, Rec. Sec.
J. B. BAILEY, Fin. Sec.

Woodmen of the World, Camp No. 125—Meets in the Oddfellows hall in Roseburg every 1st and 3rd Monday evenings. Visiting neighbors always welcome.

FRED A. FIELDS, C. C.
M. M. MILLER, Clerk.

K. O. T. M.—Meets each 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month, in Maccabee hall, corner Cass and Pine streets. Visiting Knights always welcome.

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