

# WESTON LEADER

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## OREGON NEWS NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST

### Principal Events of the Week Briefly Sketched for Information of Our Readers.

of Willamette and E. Nabilt, of Oregon City, must face charges in the federal court.

State Insurance Commissioner Harvey Wells has received a report from the Oregon insurance rating bureau showing that fire insurance rates on virtually all buildings in the first 50 blocks, resurveyed by the bureau in Portland, will be reduced. As rapidly as the resurveys proceed the new ratings will be published in 50-block groups, according to James N. McCune, manager of the bureau.

Miss Edna Cornell, domestic science teacher, and Juanita Parker, teacher of Spanish in the Grants Pass schools during the past year, have been installed at a lookout at the Sanger Point lookout station near Takilma, and will spend the next month in the wilds of Josephine county, in the forestry department service.

Special reports for the state tax commission, upon which will be based the amount of extra tax levy to be asked of the people at the election in November, are beginning to arrive at the offices of the commission. In a number of cases no increases are estimated, while some of the activities are seeking substantial additions.

That the annual dipping of sheep in Oregon, which is ordered by law, unless suspended by the state livestock sanitary board, probably will be held in 1919 for the first time since 1907, was the opinion of the members of the board, who convened at Klamath Falls in a regular session. Prevalence of ticks on the sheep is believed to necessitate this action.

Five fatal accidents and 577 non-fatal ones were reported to the state industrial accident commission during the past week. The victims of the fatal accidents were: William Thomas Beagle, Medford, fireman; M. Nakayama, Dec, lumbering; Dick Baker, North Portland, shipbuilding; J. F. Smith, Seaside, lumbering; C. B. Anderson, Portland, shipbuilding.

Portland and the Columbia river district will have delivered a fleet of 45 completed wooden steamers, worth \$30,000,000, to the government by the end of 1918 and will have 105 additional wooden hulls, worth \$50,000,000, launched and undergoing equipment. The \$80,000,000 expenditure will have added an ocean tonnage of 540,000 to the capacity of the offshore carriers of the United States.

Construction work has started on the Ochoco canyon road under the supervision of Forest Supervisor V. V. Harpam and T. M. Davis, government representative of good roads. The road is a division of the McKenzie Pass, Eugene and Mitchell highway, and is located in the Blue mountains, 20 miles east of Prineville. It is 9.7 miles in length, and the cost of its construction is estimated at \$52,500.

The shifting of the population to the shipbuilding and lumbering centers is reflected in the annual school census reports of the various county school superintendents which have just been compiled by J. A. Churchill, superintendent of public instruction. These reports show a material gain in school population in Multnomah, Clatsop, Coos and Wasco counties, while other counties show a decided loss.

Organization of what probably will be known as the Fifth Oregon regiment of the Oregon national guard will start at once, Adjutant-General Williams announced following a conference with Governor Withycombe. The Fifth regiment will include 12 companies with a minimum strength of 100 men each, as well as a machine gun company, a supply company, headquarters company and a full complement of regimental officers and sanitary troops.

Through the operation of the blue sky law Oregon has been able to protect its citizens against the inroads of fake stock and bond salesmen who have been giving the government serious concern since the inauguration of the Liberty loan. Dispensers of fake oil and coal stock have operated widely throughout the country and victimized many people with the argument that fuel needs of the government in the emergency demand the development of new oil wells.

The first unit of the proposed shipping facilities in the Astoria harbor has been completed and is now ready to handle whatever of the great wheat crop of the northwest or of general freight may be dispatched that way in its journey to the marts of the world. The improvement cost \$393,000. On Saturday, August 17, the Port of Astoria will hold the formal opening of its new bulk grain elevator and bins, which have a storage capacity of 1,200,000 bushels.

A drive on flour boarders was conducted by federal and county officials Saturday around Oregon City and adjoining communities, with the result that Anton Wentzel, of Canemah, Guy Gross and his father, Gettleb Gross, will soon have 50,000 aeroplanes.

### GENERAL HARBORD



Brigadier-General James G. Harbord, who is commander of the United States marines fighting in France.

### DIRECTOR RYAN



John D. Ryan, director of aircraft production, now on the Pacific coast investigating production of spruce lumber.

## ONLY OBJECT OF ARMIES IS TO KILL

Washington.—The sole object of the allies and the Germans in the Soissons-Rheims salient now is to kill as many men as possible. General March, chief of staff, said at his semi-weekly conference with newspaper correspondents. Whatever objective either side had at the beginning, the general said, has been submerged by developments in the fighting.

General March pointed out that the salient has been greatly flattened, thus virtually dissipating any hopes of the allies bagging large numbers of the enemy.

Arrival of the 42d (rainbow) division and its participation in the fighting east of Fere-en-Tardenois was announced. The 3d regular division also was identified as in action at Serzy and Clerges, where the crack German guard divisions have been defeated in recent fighting by American troops.

General March had nothing to reveal as to the extent of the casualties sustained by the American forces in the recent fighting. He said, however, that General Pershing had been ordered to cable the casualties as received and that these would be given out here at once.

## BRIEF NEWS OF THE WAR

The French have captured the important enemy base of Fere-en-Tardenois.

The line where the German withdrawal has attained its greatest depth is northeast of Chateau Thierry. The depth from that point gradually becomes narrower until it is quite small on nearing the eastern pivot on the front southwest of Rheims. Both here and around Soissons, the other pivot, the ground is suited for defense.

At these two points the Germans have concentrated artillery, and infantry, knowing that if a breach be made a great majority of the Germans in the pocket must be sacrificed.

On the banks of the Marne south of the center of the salient not a single live German remains. Their sudden retreat here was brought about by the constant pressure of the French-Americans and British. Allied troops have kept constantly on the heels of the enemy and some patrols have advanced considerably farther than the line indicated.

The method of retirement adopted by the enemy consists of first retiring one company from every two companies, then two sections from the remaining company. Then the last section withdraws, leaving only a few men with machine guns to cover the retreat. These men often are sacrificed, but sometimes they manage to rejoin their comrades and the maneuver is repeated.

### Americans Are Holding Lines.

Paris.—American troops maintain their position in the region of Serignes-et-Nesles, which they carried after violent fighting, according to an official statement from the war office. The Germans made four attacks against the new French positions east of Ouchy-le-Chateau. They were repulsed and the French line was held intact.

German Duke to Reign Over Finland. Paris.—The crown of Finland has been offered to Duke Adolf Friedrich of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and he has accepted, says a Zurich dispatch to Le Journal.

## INCREASE IN NUMBER OF REJECTED MEN

Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash.—Rejections of the July draft for physical reasons to date average 12.3 per cent, according to figures given out at the mustering office, where every man is examined before being finally accepted. The percentage of rejections is slightly higher than those in June, when the total for the entire draft was 12.2 per cent. The reason assigned by the officers for the rejection of more than one of every 10 men who have reported here so far is that some of the boards are having their available supply of class 1 men exhausted and that many are sent here who do not quite pass in the hope that they will be accepted and credited to the boards from which they came. The physical standards for the present draft are the same as for that of June with the exception of the minimum height, which has been lowered to 60 inches, and the minimum weight, which has been decreased to 110 pounds.

## COAST LEADS SHIPBUILDING

Has Largest Number of Yards Equipped to Build Ships.

Washington.—America's great chain of ship manufactories is approaching completion. There are now 118 fully equipped yards in the United States and 44 others partially complete.

Thirty-seven steel yards, which the United States had when war began, have grown to 72. The old yards have been increased from 162 ways to 195, and more are being added. Eighty yards for building wooden ships now are in operation or nearing completion. The 118 yards which are complete are distributed sectionally as follows: Pacific coast, 48; Atlantic coast 38; Great Lakes, 16 and Gulf coast 16.

## Suggest Wilson Settle Irish Question.

London.—The debate in the house of commons on the Irish question ended in the defeat of the Irish adherents. The motion of John Dillon, the nationalist leader, condemning the government's Irish policy, was rejected by a vote of 245 to 106. Mr. Dillon's suggestion that the question of Ireland be referred to President Wilson was well received by the house, but, as former Premier Asquith pointed out, it could not be expected that the President of the United States would undertake such an arduous task at this time.

## Yankees and French Pressed Back.

London.—The Germans have launched a heavy counter attack on the whole Soissons-Ouq front. The Americans have been driven out of Clerges (four miles southeast of Fere-en-Tardenois), while the French have been compelled to fall back from Begneu.

## Australians Smash Germans.

London.—Two lines of German trenches on a two-mile front astride the Bray-Corbie road, east of Amiens, have been captured by Australian troops, the war office announced. In carrying out this operation, the Australians took 100 prisoners.

## Australian Troops Capture Positions.

London.—German positions in the Merris region, on the Flanders front, were entered by Australian troops, who took 40 prisoners, the war office announced.

## GERMANS LOSE SHELLS

Allied Troops Capture Great Quantities of Ammunition.

With the American Army on the Aisne-Marne Front.—The tremendous stores of German ammunition found by the Franco-American troops in the forests of Fere and Rix leads officers to believe that the allied offensive nipped in the bud German plans for a momentous drive upon Epernay.

The forests and the surrounding country north of the Marne were virtually one great arsenal for German ammunition of all kinds, big gun shells being particularly numerous. At places on the edges of the woods there were large shells stacked like cord-wood over large areas.

## Class One About Exhausted.

Washington.—There is a possibility of exhaustion of draft class one before congress can finally act to extend draft ages. It is predicted that by Labor day the last of the fighting men now in class one will have been called.

## Field Marshal Hindenburg Not Dead.

Amsterdam.—An official communication received from German main headquarters denies recent rumors concerning Field Marshal von Hindenburg's death.

## THE MARKETS

Portland.  
Oats—No. 2 white feed, \$61 per ton.  
Barley—Standard feed, \$55 per ton.  
Corn—Whole, \$75; cracked, \$76.  
Hay—Timothy, \$34 per ton; alfalfa, \$27.  
Butter—Creamery, 47c per lb.  
Eggs—Ranch, 43c per dozen.  
Potatoes—New, \$3.75@4 per cwt.  
Poultry—Hens, 24@25c; broilers, 28c.  
Seattle.  
Butter—Creamery, 53c per lb.  
Eggs—Ranch, 51c per dozen.  
Poultry—Hens, heavy, dressed, 36c; light, 35c; broilers, 36c; roosters, dressed, 27c; ducks, live 30c, dressed 25c; geese, live, 27c, dressed 35c.

## German Commander in Ukraine Slain.

Amsterdam.—Field Marshal von Eichhorn, the German commander in the Ukraine, and his adjutant, Captain von Dressler, were killed by a bomb in Kiev Tuesday, says an official announcement received here from the Ukrainian capital. The bomb was thrown at the men while they were driving to their headquarters from the Casino.

## Half New Registrants in Class One.

Washington.—Provost Marshal-General Crowder informed state draft executives that more than 50 per cent of the 744,500 registrants in the 1918 class are expected to be placed in class one as physically qualified for general military service.

## ALLIED TROOPS GIVE GERMANS NO REST

With the French Armies on the Marne Front.—Allied patrols crossed the northern bank of the River Ourcq and captured Fere-en-Tardenois, the great German base of supplies.

The retreat of the crown prince's forces along the whole Marne front has reached a more precipitate phase. At some places the Germans have fallen back for a distance of several miles. French and American troops are harrying the retiring forces in the center, while French and British troops are hammering at both flanks.

Cavalry and tanks in considerable numbers have succeeded in getting in among the retiring Germans, while airplanes are bombarding their columns.

The incessant smashing blows left the enemy nothing to do but retreat or die. Even their sudden retirement has not relieved the constant harrying.

In addition to the slashing of cavalry and the pounding of the tanks, the lives of the German rear-guards are being made precarious by infantry patrols. Ever since the commencement of the German retreat tank crews have been breaking up the enemy front line and preparing the way for infantry.

## Touching on Courtship.

Touching courtship in other days, several Romeos contribute to column levity of the hour. One asks: "Remember the time you had her out buggy riding and she asked you if you liked buckwheat or corn cakes best, and you asked her why she wanted to know, and she stuttered, 'B-e-c-a-u-s-e, and you both tittered, eh?'"—Pittsburgh Post.

## AMERICANS DEFEAT CRACK DIVISIONS

### Sergy, on North Bank of Ourcq, Changes Hands Six Times In Fierce Fighting.

With the American Army on the Aisne-Marne Front.—The American troops held the apex of their advance, won after a struggle with the Germans in which the opposing lines moved forward and backward time and again, Sergy, on the north bank of the Ourcq, changing hands six times.

The crown prince of Germany and his generals paid the Americans a great compliment in bringing up against them two of their best divisions, the Fourth Guards and Bavarians.

The first efforts of the Guards and Bavarians were partly successful, and the Americans were forced to withdraw from Sergy and a few other positions, including the town of Seringes-et-Nesles. But the Germans could not force the main body across the river. The stream is narrow and shallow and some detachments at times were driven back, but always there remained enough Americans on the north bank to check the German rushes and in every instance the Americans returned to the fray with great spirit. It was a veteran American division and the opposition to the terrible onslaught made against it justified the confidence of the staff that it was more than equal to anything the crown prince had to offer.

There was much fighting actually in the water, where the Germans tried to rush their antagonists to the south bank of the stream. There were times when the blood-tinted and muddied stream gave evidence of the violence of the conflict. There were many deaths as a result of slightly wounded men being drowned.

## 1,250,000 AT FRONT OR ON WAY THERE

Washington.—The United States has in France and on the ocean bound for great battle fronts abroad a total of 1,250,000 men. American fighting forces are reaching Italy.

With 50,000 troops sent last week, the number of American soldiers transported overseas during July is expected to reach a record of 300,000. Secretary Baker and General March, chief of staff, told members of the senate military committee.

Two additional American corps have been organized in France, General March announced. They are the Fourth and Fifth.

The Ninety-first division, temporarily commanded by Brigadier General Frederick Stelman Foltz, which was trained at Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash., is a part of the Fifth army corps commanded by Major General Omar Bundy.

The Ninety-first is composed of four regiments of infantry, three of field artillery, one of engineers, four machine gun battalions, a battalion of field signal corps, the trains and military police and division headquarters company and troop. The authorized strength is 27,153 men and officers.

## TURKEY BREAKS RELATIONS

Belief Held That Bulgaria Was Favored in Division of War Spoils.

London.—"The relations between Germany and Turkey have been severed according to direct information from Constantinople."

This announcement is made by the Copenhagen correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph company.

The feeling against Germany, the advices further say, has been growing, particularly after last week's events.

The Germans recently demanded the cruiser Hamidieh, the only large ship then in possession of Turkey, as compensation for the Breslau, the former German cruiser which was destroyed in the Dardanelles while under the Turkish flag.

Despite Turkey's protest the Hamidieh has departed for Sebastopol with the German flag flying.

## Wheat Growers Aided By Government.

Washington.—To aid wheat growers of the west, who have suffered severe losses through winter killing of their crops and through drought, President Wilson has placed \$5,000,000 at the disposal of the treasury and agricultural departments, it was announced.