

# WESTON LEADER

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## OREGON NEWS NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST

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

The Oregon interstate fair will be held in Prineville this year, October 1 to 5, inclusive.

The Sitka Spruce company, of Coquille, is establishing a new shingle mill in the Fishtrap district.

Preparations are being made by the labor council of Coos bay for a mammoth celebration in North Bend and Marshfield on Labor day.

Sixty-one members of the Oregon Agricultural college faculty have withdrawn to enter government service since the declaration of war.

A sawmill owned by John M. Robins at Swan Lake valley in Klamath county was destroyed by fire with a loss of between \$10,000 and \$12,000.

The prune growers of Polk county have formed a green prune pool. The minimum price paid for the green fruit will be 2 1/2 cents a pound delivered at the Dallas warehouse.

The Iowa association of Oregon will hold its annual picnic at the state fair grounds at Salem August 17 and it is expected that former Iowans from all over the state will be present.

The George Perry sheep ranch on Rock creek was purchased last week by John J. Kelly of Heppner, consideration named being \$45,000. The ranch embraces 3500 acres of land in Morrow and Gilliam counties.

Oregon has been districted into 23 divisions with a community labor board given jurisdiction over each district to prepare for mobilization and distribution of labor, chiefly of the unskilled class, in war industries.

A new magazine for Sunday school workers in Oregon, to be known as the Oregon Sunday School Outlook, will be published in Portland under the auspices of the Oregon Sunday School Association, beginning in September.

An immense run of Chinook salmon in the Columbia river, which began several days ago and is still continuing, has made it probable that this season's pack will exceed that of last year. Canneries are all working at capacity.

Work has begun on the construction of a fill to replace much of the trestle work adjacent to the big Oregon Electric railroad bridge over the Santiam river between Dever and Talbot, where the railroad crosses from Linn into Marion county.

In the mountain district about 20 miles south of Camas valley, a double tragedy occurred when two men were caught by a falling tree. They were Melvin Murphy and Robert Benham. Murphy was killed outright, and Benham seriously injured.

Only one fatal accident, out of a total of 591 industrial casualties, was reported to the state accident commission for the week ending August 8. This was the case of John M. Person, who was accidentally killed in Portland while engaged in the shipyards.

Through intervention of Senator McNary a modification has been secured of the order of the railroad administration prohibiting reduced rates on shipments of exhibits to the state fair. All exhibits sent to the next state fair may be transported in one direction free.

Oregon's fourth liberty loan quota probably will be double that of the third loan, according to information conveyed in a letter to Governor Withycombe from James K. Lynch, of San Francisco, governor of the federal reserve bank there. The quota of the last campaign was \$18,495,000.

The Oregon Historical society estimates its expenses for the next two years at \$24,800 and the department of public instruction at \$41,068, in reports filed with the state tax commission. Receipts for the historical society are estimated at \$15,000 and for the department of public instruction at \$20,000.

Shipyards of the state expended \$12,318,216.29 in salaries and wages during the first six months of 1918, for 2,266,727 working days, or an average wage for all classes of employment of \$5.44 per day, according to figures which have just been completed for State Labor Commissioner Hoff's biennial report.

Wherever practicable women will be used on state highway work in the future, according to State Highway Engineer Nunn. They will be assigned to positions of inspecting, checking rock and similar lines of employment. Orders have gone forth to engage as many women as possible and to re-

train men for other service.

Governor Withycombe believes the state military police can be cut down to two-thirds its present size on the first of the year, and that by 1920, regardless of whether or not the war continues, it can be cut to half its present size. Accordingly he declares that no less than \$382,000 can be lopped off the \$657,000 which Major Deitch has estimated will be necessary for the organization during the next biennium. This would leave \$274,000 for the use of the police.

At a conference with the capitalization committee of the war industries board, Representative Sinnott was informed that the agricultural experts have reported favorably on the Warm Springs irrigation project and that the outlook is good for favorable action on the bond issue, though no definite action can be taken now.

George F. Rodgers, shipbuilder of Astoria, and former mayor of Salem, wants to use convicts to build ships. In a letter received by the state board of control Rodgers states that he is satisfied that free labor would not object to convicts working in the yards, and he states he is willing to give full pay for their services.

The body of Walter S. Brockman, the largest owner of cattle in Malheur county, was found near a trail on the Snake river, where apparently he had fallen over the cliffs. Lying near him was his pack mule, also dead, and some of his horses were nearby. He was at work on the trail and is believed to have met his death accidentally.

The Industrial Accident commission will have an estimated deficiency of \$110,000 for the present biennium, according to a supplemental report filed with the state tax commission. Expenditures for the first six months against the state's share of expense make an expense of \$360,000 likely for the biennium, as against an appropriation of \$250,000.

Various timber owners and lumber operators asked Governor Withycombe to suspend the hunting season, which opened Thursday, that the danger from disastrous forest fires might be minimized. Lumbermen believed that the hunting season should be deferred until changed climatic conditions reduce the liability of forest fires. The governor, however, decided to allow the hunting season to open August 15 regardless of the protests.

The initiative and referendum pamphlet for the general election contains 14 pages, the smallest issued in the history of the Oregon system. Six measures are covered, including establishment of normal schools in eastern and southern Oregon, a home for defective and delinquent children, prohibiting commercial fishing in the Willamette and selma and net-net fishing in the Rogue river and repealing bills covering advertising delinquent tax lists and cost of legal publications.

In event the legislature listens to a recommendation of the Industrial Accident commission to make workmen's compensation compulsory, it will cost the state but \$286,974.16 to conduct that commission during the next biennium. On the other hand, if the recommendation is not abided by, the state's share of the accident fund for the two years will be \$1,200,000. These facts are brought out in the special report of the Accident commission just filed with the State Tax commission.

Henry L. Corbett, of Portland, submitted his resignation as chairman and member of the state council of defense to Governor Withycombe, to become effective immediately. William F. Woodward, of Portland, was named to succeed Mr. Corbett. Mr. Corbett said his selection in connection with the Military Training Camps' association made it necessary for him to resign. His new position will take him on inspection work through the camps of Oregon, California and Washington, and will consume much of his time.

More than 100 pounds of his surplus honey per colony is the record of some Oregon Agricultural college bees in tests carried on this summer. The result is attributed almost entirely to winter care by A. L. Lovett, entomologist, who made the tests. Other colonies, similar in every way but wintered in the usual manner, made no such record. Plenty of stores, plenty of room and plenty of protection make up the formula. The successful colonies were wintered in a double hive, the upper part filled with stores, the whole protected from cold and moisture.

Submarine Sinks Nine Fishing Boats.

Nantucket, Mass. — Nine fishing schooners were sunk off George's bank by a German submarine, a naval scout boat which put in here reported.

### COLONEL CHURCHILL



Col. Marlborough Churchill, head of the military intelligence section of the United States Army general staff.

### GENERAL GRAVES



Major General W. S. Graves, who has been selected to command the American troops to be sent to Siberia.

## GAS ATTACK OFF CAROLINA COAST

Washington.—The navy department has announced a gas attack against the North Carolina coast, presumably by a German submarine, temporarily putting out of business the coast guard station and lighthouse at Peronne, on Smith island.

Forty minutes after the attack three large oil spots, each about an acre in extent, were observed passing by Smith island to the north. It is conjectured that the gas must have been generated in this oil, which was released by the submarine in the vicinity of the entrance to the channel. In the hope that it would come in with the tide.

Smith island is off the mouth of Fear river. Had the Germans had better luck with wind and tide, the clouds of gas would have swept into the city of Wilmington. Six men at the coast guard station and lighthouse were gassed, but there have been no deaths.

## CASUALTIES TOTAL 20,112

Casualties Reported by General Pershing Aggregated 4916.

Washington.—Casualties in the army and marine corps overseas made public Sunday aggregated 432, bringing the total for the week to 4916 and the total since American troops landed in France to 20,112. Most of the casualties for the week represented losses in the fighting on the Marne-Aisne front.

Of the total casualties-announced Sunday 345 were soldiers and 87 marines, while of the week's total, which included Sunday's lists, 4198 were soldiers and 718 marines. The week's aggregate of 4916 compared with 1430 the week before.

In the 20,112 casualties, total deaths, including 291 lost at sea, men killed in action, died of wounds, disease, accidents and other causes, numbered 7716; soldiers, 6883; marines, 833. The wounded aggregated 10,874; soldiers, 9048; marines, 1826; and the missing, including prisoners, 1522; soldiers, 1431; marines, 91.

Lenine and Trotsky Flee Moscow.

London.—Premier Lenine and his chief assistant, Leon Trotsky, have fled to Kronstadt, the naval base near Petrograd, according to a dispatch sent out by the semi-official Wolff Bureau of Berlin and printed in Zurich newspapers, says a Havas report from Paris.

Finns Reject King Bill.

Amsterdam.—The bill providing for the election of a king of Finland was rejected on the third reading in the Finnish Diet because it failed to receive the necessary five-sixths majority vote.

There has been little fighting of great moment on the Vesle front, except in the nature of reciprocal artillery duels. The Americans have made another crossing of the Vesle and captured the village of Fismette, north-west of Flames.

## YANKEES REPULSE GERMAN ATTACKS

With the American Army on the Vesle front.—In attempting to dislodge the French and Americans from positions north of the Vesle river on both sides of Flames, the Germans launched repeated counter-attacks, without success. There was desperate fighting in the region of Fismette, where the German attacks were repulsed by the Americans, who were clinging to the outskirts of the village.

In the region of Bazoches the Germans made several vicious attacks, but the allies successfully fought them off.

The Americans took a few prisoners at Fismette as a result of hand-to-hand encounters. After a second German night attack the Americans retaliated and penetrated the German lines a short distance. They reached one of the enemy's first-aid field stations and took prisoner several wounded Germans.

The Americans then returned to their semi-circular positions at Fismette and resisted all attempts of the enemy to dislodge them.

## BRIEF NEWS OF THE WAR

Marshal Foch followed up his successful counter attack on the Soissons-Rheims salient by an offensive on the Picardy front, where the Germans made their great gain last March. The bulge in the allied lines in Picardy melted away before the combined onslaught of the British, French, Australians, Canadians and Americans and the indications are that the Germans will not only lose all they gained in their offensive in March but may be forced back to the Hindenburg line.

The allied forces forged ahead so rapidly in Picardy that the German retreat almost reached the proportions of a rout in places. The whole bottom of the salient flattened out in two days' fighting. The French captured the important town of Montdidier.

Important German lines of communication have been cut. Oothers are under bombardment by artillery and airplanes. The enemy retirement within the salient is reported to be greatly congested and great numbers of men and huge quantities of material are being cut off.

The number of prisoners captured during the first three days of the offensive is very large. It is hinted at Paris that it exceeds by far the figure given out in the official statements.

Two divisional headquarters, with their staffs, are said to have been taken. The guns and war materials lost by the enemy constitute a very heavy loss.

The tanks, armored cars and cavalry worked throughout the entire region, while airplanes soared far behind the lines, bombing transport and troop movements and also paying particular attention to the bridges over the Somme, by which the enemy is endeavoring to escape. All behind the line the Germans are destroying ammunition depots as they quit their positions.

U. S. Orders 1,000,000 Watches.  
Geneva.—American expeditionary forces in France have ordered 1,000,000 watches from Swiss firms.

## AMIENS OUT OF GUN RANGE GERMANS FLEEING IN WILD DISORDER

Great Transportation Center Safe, Thanks to Allied Triumphs.  
London.—Speaking at a luncheon at Newport, Monmouthshire, Premier Lloyd George emphasized the importance of the pushing back of the Germans from within gun range of the Amiens railway.

"Hundreds of trains used to pass through Amiens daily," the Premier said, "but we were temporarily deprived of its use until recently, when we were able to employ 20 trains daily. Amiens is now safe, through the recent allied triumphs on the Marne and the Somme, which were due to the unity of command."

Haig Advancing on Flanders Front.  
London.—Increased activity in Flanders with slight advancement of the British lines at two points in the center of the salient, was announced by Field Marshal Haig.

Wilson Abandons His Trip to Coast.  
Washington.—President Wilson has abandoned the slight prospect had of visiting the Pacific coast at least for many months, probably until the close of the war.

Ship Torpedoed Off New York.  
New York.—A German submarine approaching the very gates of New York harbor, sank the oil tanker Fredrick R. Kellogg off the Ambrose channel. Thirty-five members of the crew brought here reported that seven are missing.

Germans Want Finns to Fight.  
Washington.—A report from Stockholm reaching the state department from sources considered reliable says the German government has addressed an ultimatum to the Finnish government requiring that the Finnish army prepare to march against the entente forces on the Murmansk coast within two weeks.

## THE MARKETS

Portland.  
Oats—No. 2 white feed, \$59 per ton.  
Barley—Standard feed, \$54.50 ton.  
Corn—Whole, \$75; cracked, \$76.  
Hay—Timothy, \$34 per ton; alfalfa, \$27.  
Butter—Creamery, 49c per lb.  
Eggs—Ranch, 48c per dozen.  
Potatoes—New, \$3.25@3.75 per cwt.  
Poultry—Hens, 23@25c; broilers, 26@27c.

Seattle.  
Butter—Creamery, 53c per lb.  
Eggs—Ranch, 53c per dozen.  
Poultry—Hens, heavy, dressed, 36c; light, 36c; broilers, dressed, 42; roosters, dressed, 27c; ducks, live, 30c; dressed, 36c; geese, live, 27c, dressed, 35c.

## U. S. FIELD ARMY FORMED

First Step Taken Toward Co-ordination of American Forces in France.

With the American Army in France.—The first American field army has been organized. It is under the direct command of General John J. Pershing, commander-in-chief of the American forces. The corps commanders thus far announced are Major-Generals Liggett, Bullard, Bundy, Reed and Wright. The creation of the first field army is the first step toward the co-ordination of all the American forces in France.

This does not mean the immediate withdrawal from the British and French commands of all American units, and it is probably that divisions will be used on the French and British fronts for weeks yet.

Long-Range Gun Silent.

Paris.—The long range cannon with which the Germans have intermittently bombarded Paris, has been silent for several days. This may be explained by the allied advance toward Noyon and Guiscard, whence the recent firing is said to have been proceeding.



## Old Line Held By Enemy Before Retreat to Hindenburg Line Crossed By Allies.

With the British Army in France.—The allied forces continue their victorious advance, pushing in the general direction of the upper reaches of the Somme.

They were smashing the stiff resistance interposed by the rear guards of the retreating Germans, the bulk of whom, according to reports considered reliable, are fleeing in disorder.

The Germans are retiring gradually everywhere. The Americans and British north of the Somme after hard fighting, with fine spirit pushed on toward Bray. They have traversed the northern spur east of Chipilly, and Etinehem is as well as in their hands.

British, French and American troops have reached, roughly, the old line held by the Germans before their retirement to the Hindenburg line. They have now pushed beyond in many places.

Large groups of prisoners, hungry, thirsty and grimy and appearing thoroughly disheartened, continue to arrive at the collecting cages. Among the captured were five regimental commanders and ten battalion commanders.

So far 33 German divisions have been identified in the fighting. The indications are that the enemy's reserves are gradually being exhausted and he is drawing troops out of the line to extend his flanks and cover any gaps. This is an operation, however, which can be carried out only to a limited degree.

## PEOPLE WARNED TO SPEED UP

Washington.—Chief of Staff March's declaration that America must speed up instead of let up, in its war effort as a result of allied successes in France, is counted on in official circles to spur congress to quick action on the man power bill, broadening the draft ages.

The thing to do now, March forcefully declared, is to put the maximum punch into American effort. Officials regarded his statement as indicating plainly that the allied war chiefs, from Marshal Foch down, have put it up to the United States to throw such a force into the field as will complete the disillusionment of the Germans, already well begun by the achievements of American fighters who have gone against the kaiser's crack legions.

March's statement of the magnificent work of the Rainbow division, composed of men from 26 states, also was construed as evidencing the fact that Foch knows that American troops, be they "green" or seasoned, are a match for the best the kaiser has. March told how the Rainbow division in eight days had forced the passage of the Ourcq river, taken prisoners from six enemy divisions, decimated and routed a crack division of Prussian guards, a Bavarian division and one other division, and smashed back the foe's line 16 kilometers.

This division was in the center of the American-French counter offensive. The Germans knew it had gone in and put their best troops against it, hoping to smash America's unseasoned men and so prove to the German people that the United States military aid counted for little. Had the plan succeeded, the effect on the allied morale and on Foch's plans might have been disastrous.

Fees of the state treasurer's office, including those on inheritances and on interest on deposits, are expected to increase over \$100,000 in the next two years, bringing their aggregate up to \$305,500, according to a statement filed by State Treasurer Kay with the tax commission. Expenses for the office for the two years are estimated at \$35,900. The Public Service commission, exclusive of the state grain inspection department, estimates its expenses at \$97,100, with fees of \$2000 from log boom companies. The state weather board asks \$30,080, minus fees of \$12,200, and the bureau of mines and geology \$50,000. The Florence Crittendon Home expects \$7500 from the state as part of receipts totaling \$10,800.