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NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.
In the county court of the state of Oregon for Lane county. In the matter of the estate of Hannah Deets, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that R. B. Woolley, the executor of the estate of Hannah Deets, deceased, has rendered and presented for final settlement, and filed in the above named court, his final account of his administration of said estate, and that Friday, December 7th, 1917, at eleven o'clock a. m. at the county court room of said court at the court house in Eugene, Lane county, Oregon, has been duly appointed by the said court for the settlement of said account and the finding and decree of the said court as to the heirs of the said estate and for the distribution of the residue thereof, at which time and place any person interested therein may appear and file or interpose objections to said account or decree.

Dated this 7th day of November, A. D. 1917. R. B. WOOLLEY, Executor.

The Sentinel has several inquiries every week for sample copies from out-of-the-state people figuring on locating here. Those having real estate for sale should put their ad. in The Sentinel, so that it may be seen by these prospective settlers.

NOTICE OF EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

In the county court of the state of Oregon for Douglas county. In the matter of the estate of James B. Powrie, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the county court of the state of Oregon, for Douglas county, made on the 5th day of November, 1917, in the matter of the estate of James B. Powrie, deceased, the undersigned, duly appointed, qualified and acting executor of said estate, will sell at public sale, on the premises to wit: On lot No. Five (5), block nine (9), College Hill Addition to Eugene, in Lane county, Oregon, on the following terms: \$500.00 cash at time of sale, balance in two equal annual payments one and two years from date of sale, deferred payments to draw interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from date, purchaser to execute notes secured by mortgage on the premises, interest payable annually, the said lot five (5), block nine (9), College Hill Addition to Eugene, in Lane county, Oregon, on the above terms, sale to commence at 1 o'clock p. m. December 7th, A. D. 1917 and to continue until said property is sold.

Dated this 6th day of November, A. D. 1917. OMAR B. POWRIE, Executor.

TEUTONS ADVANCE IN NORTHERN ITALY
Venice Will Fall If Austro-Germans Break Through Italian Line.

Rome.—The struggle between the Austro-Germans and Italians on Monte Tomba and Monte Monfenera, in the mountainous region of northern Italy, continues, it was officially announced by the Italian war department. The invading forces were driven back four times when they attempted to take the Italian positions on the Monfenera spur.

Italian possession of Venice and the security of the Piave line depend apparently on the outcome of the desperate battle now in progress between the Piave and Brenta rivers. The Austro-Germans are attacking heavily and are advancing against the stout resistance of the Italians.

The Austro-Germans are exerting very strong pressure here and are reported to have brought up Austrian troops from the eastern front and to have transferred General von Below's army to this sector.

Around Asiago the Italians have checked the Germans and have been successful in offensive operations. Defeated in strong efforts to cross the Piave between Vidor and the Adriatic sea, the Austro-Germans have ceased their attempts. The artillery fire along the river, however, is very violent.

BRITISH FORCES CAPTURE JAFFA

London.—The city of Jaffa, on the Mediterranean coast, was taken possession of by the British army in Palestine.

The Turks, who are apparently continuing their withdrawal, offered no resistance.

If the Egyptian expeditionary force keeps up its present rate of speed the envelopments of Jerusalem and Bethlehem will be complete on three sides within two weeks. Joppa is considerably northwest of the holy city. Directly south of it another arm of the British army has now reached within 14 miles of the town.

The subjugation of the Palestine country and defeat of the Turks probably will mean a junction of General Allenby's army with that of General Maude, who, with approximately 300,000 men, is now at Tekrit, north and west of the Palestine forces.

CONGRESSMEN IN DANGER

Caught in Burst of German Machine Gun Fire in Belgium.

British Front in Belgium.—Five members of the party of American congressmen, while visiting the Belgian war zone, had a narrow escape from death or injury when they were caught in a sudden burst of German machine gun fire while inspecting the front line trenches near Dixmude.

The Americans in danger were Congressman C. C. Dill, of Spokane, Wash.; Congressman Charles B. Timberlake, of Colorado; Congressman John F. Miller, of Seattle, Wash.; Congressman Albert Johnson, of Hoquiam, Wash., and former Representative Stout, of Montana. Nobody was hit, but it was one of those peculiar freaks of fortune which soldiers call luck, because the shots came in a shower, so close to them it seemed almost certain some one must be wounded, although they were exposed only for a brief time.

Rioting Reported in Berlin.

London.—Serious rioting took place in Berlin last Sunday, according to dispatches received by the Wireless Press and the Exchange Telegraph company from Amsterdam. The message says that the fighting between the mob and the police was very fierce and that there was a heavy casualty list as the police used their firearms.

Lloyd George Defends Position.

London.—Premier Lloyd George defended himself in the house of commons against the first serious attack his administration has faced, and so far as the commons is concerned his defense seemed highly successful. The prime minister's admirers call it a triumph.

Norway Starts Boycott on Germany.

Christiania.—The Tidens Tegn says the Norwegian Water association has adopted a resolution proclaiming a complete boycott of Germany, German shipping, German trade and German citizens in Norway.

FRENCH INDUSTRY IS RECOVERING

Natural Thrift and Economy Promise Rapid Progress.

EXPORT BUSINESS GROWING

Our Great Ally Possesses Recuperative Powers Which Justify Belief that She Will Meet and Solve Triumphantly the Problems Which Confront Her After the War.

With Paris Boulevards echoing with "vives" for American troops our interest in the welfare of our ally vastly increases, and the facts are not lacking to encourage the belief that she is already on the road to recovery from the blow of invasion by a ruthless enemy.

One of the most important developments in the announcement that one of the largest banking institutions in America concerned with foreign trade, the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, has opened a Paris branch to handle the rapidly increasing volume of French business.

This action may surprise many persons who had thought of France as



SOLDIERS IN THE VERDUN SECTOR REPAIRING A RUINED CANAL.

bowled under a calamitous invasion. The bank, however, gives figures indicating that France is not only meeting her military and civilian problems with a stout heart and never falling courage, but is re-establishing her export business with this country.

In 1914, the year of the outbreak of the war, imports from France to this country totaled \$141,446,252. This total was reduced to \$77,158,740 in 1915, but last year the value of French imports to the United States rose to \$102,077,000.

"A nation that can achieve such a commercial recovery while her territory is being ravished by the invader," says the Trust company's statement, "possesses recuperative powers which justify the belief that she will emerge from the present conflict prepared to meet and solve triumphantly the problems which confront her."

The commercial and industrial record of France, following past wars, indicates that she should recover quickly from the actual physical destruction inflicted in the present conflict. The reconstruction of railroads, the erection of factories to replace those destroyed, and the replacement of the mechanism



IN THEIR RETIREMENT FROM OCCUPIED TERRITORY THE GERMAN ARMY DESTROYED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

of industrial activity that will be required and that is in part already planned, offer a peculiarly inviting field to American capital and enterprise. Tentative steps have already been taken by representatives of American engineers and business men in this work.

Aside from its attractive business aspect, the enlistment of American money and effort in the great task of reconstruction that will remain at the end of the war will tend to cement still more closely the ties that bind the two great Republics together, and will enable Americans to discharge in part the debt they owe to France for her friendly interest in the welfare and progress of the United States from the beginning of its life as a nation.

In judging the industrial status of any nation, its production and consumption of coal, iron, and steel and the growth of its transportation systems are highly significant factors.

In 1900, French industries consumed 21 million tons of coal, of which 13.5 millions were taken from home mines. In 1912, the consumption was 61 millions, of which 41 million tons were taken from home mines.

In 1899, the French output of cast iron was 1,380,000 tons, and of steel, 1,090,000 tons. In 1914, France produced 5,811,000 tons of cast iron and 4,635,000 tons of steel.

The increasing activity of her railway system is similarly demonstrable. In 1899, there were in France 10,743 miles of railroad track; in 1912, there were 31,546 miles.

Between 1900 and 1912, inland navigation increased 150%; while the traffic of her mercantile marine had amazingly expanded. The tonnage entering French ports in 1900 is set down as 11,000,000 tons. In 1912, this had been increased to 53,000,000 tons.

Leaders in American finance ascribe the solidarity of the French republic to three influences: first, a thoroughly sound banking system, centralized in one of the greatest banking institutions of the world, the Bank of France; second, the ingrained thrift and frugality of the French people as a whole, together with a national economic vigor not elsewhere surpassed; third, wise supervision, and patriotic cooperation by the government with banking and business interests.

The government does its part to warrant and retain the confidence of the holders of its securities. One of its wise policies is to impose new taxes to defray the interest charges on new security issues. It began this practice after the Franco-Prussian War, and is today following the same rule in regard to securities issued to finance the present conflict. This continuity of purpose, doubtless, will prove reassuring to all holders of French government securities.

The Franco-Prussian war of 1870-1871 taught the French people the meaning of thrift and economy. So well did they learn this lesson, that the whole sum of the indemnity demanded by Germany, \$1,000,000,000, was raised within the republic's com-

lines by its own inhabitants and paid off more than one year before the time stipulated by the Germans. The habit thus acquired has never been forgotten by the French, and today the aggregate number of investors purchasing the French war loans has reached the amazing total of 4,500,000 individual subscribers. Perhaps no other country, in proportion to its population, can make so good a showing. France is particularly fortunate in that her small investors prefer "safe" investments rather than offerings which promise high returns. Government Rentes, in France are perpetual, and this characteristic seems to obtain for these government bonds increasing favor in the eyes of the French people.

The points of sympathy between France and America are too many to enumerate, but the spirit of liberty and its resultant democracy are today as always, the major ideals of both nations. Seeking no victories but those of peace, no territory except their own, no sovereignty except sovereignty over themselves, the independence and equal rights of the weakest member of the family of nations are to the people

of the United States and of France entitled to as much respect as those of the mightiest empire. In defense of these principles, France is engaged in a death struggle with militant autocracy and ruthless aggression, and it is not surprising to learn that she has loaned to her allies and to other friendly states 7,000,000,000 francs with which to further the cause of democracy. It is in keeping with America's traditions that since the date on which we formally aligned ourselves with France and her allies in the great struggle, our Government has lent to France \$370,000,000.

It is eminently fitting that America should now be fighting on French soil to make the world safe for democracy. The liberty that America has enjoyed for 140 years France helped her to achieve. The swords of Lafayette and Rochambeau, aided by the guns of De Grasse upon the high seas, assisted in cutting the foreign ties that bound the American colonies prior to the War for Independence, and from the private purse of King Louis himself came the first loan to America—uncame and unconditional—to finance that historic undertaking. It was with entire justice that Washington wrote to Rochambeau, "To the generous aid of your nation and to the bravery of its sons is to be ascribed in a very great degree that independence for which we have fought."

CONGRESSMAN JOHNSON



Albert Johnson of Hoquiam, Wash., one of five American congressmen reported under fire in Belgium.

AMERICANS CITED BY FRENCH GENERAL

With the American Army in France. The artillery fighting in the sector held by American troops has become more lively and there have been further casualties, shrapnel wounding some men in the trenches. The visibility is becoming better and it is considered certain that more damage and casualties have been caused in the German lines than the Germans have inflicted on the Americans.

The French general commanding the sector has mentioned in the dispatches 15 American officers and soldiers, including three who were killed, for excellent military qualities and for bravery displayed in the recent trench raid. The results obtained by the enemy were very small, he having been unable to penetrate more than the first line trenches because of the resistance of the American soldiers with rifle and pistol fire and hand grenades. The enemy had to content himself, the citation continues, with carrying off a few prisoners.

BRIEF WAR NEWS

Russia has no strong man now. Premier Kerensky has dropped out of sight. One report had him a refugee in disguise, fleeing from Bolshevik wrath. General Korniloff's whereabouts were not stated.

In France the training of American troops is being carefully carried out. In the sector where our forces are in the trenches they have shown themselves worthy of the best traditions of our armies.

Italy's armies are making a heroic and, so far, successful stand against the Austro-German masses, thrown against them in desperate attacks along the line of the Piave river and in the mountainous region from the Piave westward to the edge of the Trentino district.

The latest unofficial advices from Russia indicate that Petrograd and Moscow are in the hands of the Bolsheviks and that Sebastopol, the big naval base and arsenal in the Black sea, has gone over to the workmen and soldiers' delegates, the sailors of the fleets having sworn allegiance to them.

Steamer Mariposa Sinks.

Seattle.—The steamer Mariposa, the largest and finest passenger steamer on the Alaska run, owned by the Alaska Steamship company, was wrecked on a reef on Straits Island, in Summer straits, 50 miles from Wrangell and sank after the 216 passengers and the entire crew had been taken off by the steamers Curacao, Jefferson and Ravalli.

Convictions End Draft Law Conspiracy

Seattle, Wash.—Max Gorman and Mrs. Rose Leshin, convicted of conspiracy to assist Joseph Gottstein in evading the draft law, were sentenced by United States District Judge Jeremiah Neterer, Gorman to 10 years at the federal penitentiary at McNeil's island and Mrs. Leshin to six months in the Pierce county jail. The woman was also fined \$500.

I. W. W. Suspects Face Federal Court.

Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash.—Fourteen alleged I. W. W., who were arrested last week by the military police at Camp Lewis, and held in the guard house since, will be tried in the federal court rather than by court-martial, according to instructions received from Washington.

Hoover Warns Housewives.

Washington.—Information has reached the food administration that persons in different parts of the country are representing themselves to housewives as government agents empowered to commandeer foodstuffs. Food Administrator Hoover denounced them as impostors.

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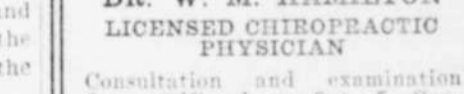
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