

FRENCH ASSUME
BURDEN ALONG
ALBANIA FRONT

Italians Slacken Pace to Permit Co-Operating Force to Advance Right Wing and Thereby Straighten Line.

NEARLY MILLION MEN NOW
OPPOSING AUSTRIAN ARMY

Germans Forced to Retire Before Stiff Thrusts on Western Battle Line—British Take Prisoners.

Rome, July 13.—The Albanian advance is continuing rapidly, a semi-official statement declared today.

"The enemy is making only rear-guard resistance. He has abandoned and failed to destroy abundant war materials, which have been captured by our forces."

"The population of Berat hailed our troops as liberators."

By ED L. KEEN

United Press Staff Correspondent

London, July 13.—French forces in Albania are now driving northward with apparently the same speed that characterized the Italian advance in the first days of the offensive.

Latest reports from the battlefield indicate that the Italians have slackened their progress to permit the French, on their right, to bring their lines forward and maintain a practically straight front from Lake Ohrida to the Adriatic.

The Italians, except on their right flank, were aided in their advance by the comparatively level terrain bordering the sea, while the French have been forced to move forward over an extremely difficult mountainous country. That the Austrians are availing themselves of the defensive possibilities of this sector is shown by their resistance on the heights dominating the confluence of the Devoli and Tomorica rivers, where they have temporarily checked the French center. On both sides of these heights, the French continue to progress.

Bulgarians Slacken Pace.

In Macedonia, the Bulgarians are becoming increasingly reticent, following up their intensive bombardment of several sectors by an attack on the Serbian positions near Varamina. Although they gained a temporary success, they were immediately driven back.

Unofficial advices place the number of allied troops at close to a million, including Italians, French, British, Serbians and Greeks. There are signs of activity along the whole front of nearly 500 miles from the Adriatic to the mouth of the Struma river, but there are yet no indications that a general allied offensive is contemplated.

Rome, July 13.—General Diaz is reported to have returned to the Italian front after spending several days in Rome conferring with Premier Orlando and other government officials. He was warmly congratulated on his recent successes.

Washington, July 13.—"In the Chateau-Thierry region a trench raid attempted by the enemy Friday broke down with losses under our fire," General Pershing reported today.

"Yesterday (Thursday) our aviators shot down a hostile machine in the region of Thiaucourt."

French Make Gains.

Paris, July 13.—Making another paper-like thrust, the French advanced

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HINDENBURG AGAIN
RUMORED TO BE DEAD

Belgian Newspapers Revive the Story; Washington Officials Are Skeptical.

Amsterdam, July 13.—Rumors of Field Marshal von Hindenburg's death have been revived by Belgian newspapers. Les Nouvelles said the reported death was the result of a stroke following a stormy interview with the Kaiser preceding offensive against Paris.

Washington, July 13.—On the heels of reports emanating from Dutch sources yesterday that Field Marshal Hindenburg was ill, stock tickers here today circulated a rumor that he was dead. As von Hindenburg's death has been repeatedly reported, officials here were inclined to be skeptical in the absence of any official reports. Yesterday's report on von Hindenburg's illness said that General von Ludendorff had assumed temporary command of all the German armies.

EXHAUSTION OF GAS
SUPPLY PROBABLE
CAUSE OF CAPTURE

American Aviators Taken Prisoner Thought to Have Run Out of Fuel; Unfavorable Weather Handicaps British.

By FRANK J. TAYLOR

United Press Staff Correspondent

With the American Army in France, July 13.—Exhaustion of their gasoline supply and heavy winds are believed to have forced the American bombing planes, which failed to return after a raid Wednesday, to land on German territory.

An official statement issued by the German war office Thursday night said that five of six American planes that tried to raid Coblentz were "brought down." Another statement, issued last night, said that the sixth machine also was captured.

London, July 13.—Bad weather conditions interfered with aerial activity July 11 and 12, and only five German airplanes were accounted for by the British on those days, the air ministry announced today. Three British machines were lost. More than nine tons of bombs were dropped.

During the night of July 11-12 our machines successfully bombed three enemy airfields, at two of which fires broke out. Many rounds were fired from machine guns at trains, searchlights and other military objects, the statement said.

U. OF O. TO PASS UPON
MEN WHO WILL GO TO
OFFICERS' SCHOOLS

Instruction Governing Applications and Admissions of Civilians Received at Camp Lewis, Washington.

Applications for admission to the central officers' training camps can be made through the University of Oregon, according to instructions governing application and admission received at Camp Lewis, Washington, and announced in a press despatch. The Tacoma despatch states:

"The bulletin received today states that civilians who are no more than 20 years of age and not younger than 20 years and eight months, American citizens and with a high school education or its equivalent, should make application to the professor of military science and tactics at the educational institution nearest their residence. This may be done either by letter or in person."

"Blanks will be sent them by this officer and each candidate will be examined personally by him. Recommendations are made by him to the commanding officer of the training camp where men from that state will go, and are final."

"Civilians within the draft age desiring to attend will be inducted into service for the duration of the war. Those who are not within the draft age will be required to enlist for the duration of the war, receiving travel pay at the rate of three and a half cents a mile from their homes to the camp designated for them to attend. They will receive the pay and allowances of a private, first-class, \$33 a month. All men discharged from the camp before its completion will be returned to replacement troops and assigned to an organization."

"The camps will be of four months' duration, the first one opening July 15. Officers for the infantry, artillery and machine gun units will be trained in the first course. The infantry camps are located at Camp Lee, Va., Camp Gordon, Ga., and Camp Pike, Ark. The artillery camp is at Camp Taylor, Ky., and the machine gun school at Camp Hancock, Ga."

"Students will be designated as 'officer-candidates.' If they successfully complete the course, they will be commissioned second lieutenants in the National army as vacancies occur."

Here's One Way of Making
Marriage a Paying Venture

Los Angeles, Cal., July 13.—Miss Goldie Schneider invited 1,000 friends to her wedding, rented a big hall for the occasion, and charged 50 cents admission to the invited guests.

The Red Cross got the gate receipts, and neither attendance nor number of presents received was cut down by the admission charge.

FIVE BELGIANS KILLED

Amsterdam, July 13.—Five Belgian peasants were killed and 15 were injured by German soldiers during a riot in the city market at Brussels Wednesday, it was learned here today. The trouble resulted from German officers requisitioning vegetables.

ACTION RUSHED
ON TELEGRAPH
BILL BY SENATE

Passage Expected Before Adjournment Tonight for Series of Three-Day Recesses Lasting Until Late August.

FIGHT CENTERS CHIEFLY
AROUND PRESS FREEDOM

Proposal to Censor News Despatches Declared Unfair to Papers Which Have Given Freely of Space.

Washington, July 13.—The senate went to work on the wire control bill today, determined to dispose of it by night—and then go home.

If the measure is passed and the house is agreeable, a joint resolution may send congress off on its vacation tonight until late in August—probably a series of three-day recesses.

Failing in this, it is the plan of house and senate leaders to recess separately under a "gentlemen's agreement" that no business shall be transacted until August 26, in the senate at least.

But even this plan is contingent upon agreement between senate wets and dries. Wets want to make prohibition the unfinished business, agreeing to keep it continuously before the senate, after the recess, until disposed of.

News Censorship Opposed.

The chief fight on the wire bill continued today as efforts made to safeguard the freedom of the press. Senators Reed and Watson, failing to gain the floor yesterday, planned to speak today on amendments exempting news wires from government control. Watson's amendment would exempt telephones also—and probably will be refused. Reed would provide merely that the president should have the power to prevent use of news wires for disloyal purposes, and this may be adopted.

They will point out the aid given the Liberty Loan, War Savings Stamp and recruiting campaigns through the newspapers. They will tell how newspapers educated the country to the draft, how they have carried news of all that the government was doing and why, and of its needs, into every city and hamlet in the country.

They also will emphasize the loyalty of the great majority of newspapers in abstaining from printing facts and figures tending to give information to the enemy. They will point to the fidelity with which press associations and newspapers alike have adhered to the voluntary censorship rules.

Usefulness Endangered.

Upon these facts they will base their arguments that the press should not be placed in danger of being prevented by menace of censorship from doing its part to the fullest towards winning the war.

Both believe that government control either by the military or the postoffice department will ultimately mean censorship.

In this view they are supported by many others, in spite of President Wilson's assurance that no censorship will be tolerated. The president's failure to send written, instead of verbal, assurances to congress on this, or to say anything concerning the resolution directly, lends strength to those demanding a no-censorship amendment.

Expected Congress Will
Accept Veto on \$2.40 Wheat

Washington, July 13.—President Wilson's veto of the agricultural bill because of the provision for \$2.40 wheat is expected to be accepted today by both houses.

The house will accede quickly but the senate may insist on debating the question. Senators have warned that the veto means considerable reduction in the acreage to be sown in winter wheat, plowing for which has already begun in some states.

In making his veto, President Wilson pointed out that \$2.40 wheat would represent an increase of about \$387,000,000 above the present price. The method of fixing an arbitrary price was deemed by him as unwise and inexpedient.

Federal Farm Loans for
June Total \$8,343,000

Washington, July 13.—The federal farm board loaned \$8,343,000 to farmers of the United States during June, it was announced today. This will make the loan of the farm loan board to date total \$109,517,000. The largest sum placed in any district went through the Spokane bank, where farmers borrowed \$1,292,000.

CLACKAMAS GETS PRISONER

Elliott Baker, arrested at Mabel Friday on a charge of failure to support his wife, was taken to Clackamas county, his former home, Saturday, by an officer who came after the prisoner.

ALLIES NOT TO BE
DUPED BY GERMAN'S
PEACE OFFER BAIT

Von Hertling's Efforts Toward Inducing Entente to Discuss Possible Terms Meets With Cool Reception.

By CARL D. GROOT

United Press Staff Correspondent

Washington, July 13.—German Chancellor Hertling's peace balloon is useless at this time, American authorities declared emphatically today.

Whether or not he is serious in trying to draw a peace offer from the United States and the entente, his efforts are vain.

The authorities declared that never were the nations fighting Teuton autocracy firmer in their unity and in their determination to press on to victory.

Some did see the possibility that the Austrian and German internal situation may be growing worse, having an influence upon Hertling's remarks. But in that case, it was argued there is all the more reason to press on to victory.

References to Russia were evidently intended as a sop to that nation, in line with the known German policy of getting control in that country, even at the sacrifice of holdings in the west.

It was recalled that Germany more than once has preceded a military effort by a peace offensive.

London, July 13.—London newspapers agreed today that the principal point in Chancellor Hertling's address in the reichstag Thursday was his hope of an allied peace offer. They pointed out that this is impossible following his reaffirmation of the Brest-Litovsk treaty.

The allies will not sanction a treaty which is considered one of most serious violations of public right, Germany has committed," the News said.

"We are impatiently ungrateful for any offer of Hertling's kind of peace," said the Chronicle.

The Express declared that "the allies' watchword is 'no compromise.'"

With the first announcement of British operations on the Marne coast, Lord Northcliffe's Mail and Times editorially urged allied action in Siberia.

SEVEN ARE KILLED IN
STREET CAR ACCIDENT

Two Additional Fatalities Expected Among Eleven Injured in San Francisco.

San Francisco, July 13.—Seven men were killed and nine others severely hurt when a Visitation Valley street car jumped the track on a curve and overturned early today.

George W. Sweetman, motorman, was arrested immediately after the accident.

Four of the dead have not yet been identified. E. J. Batter died at a hospital. Herbert Perasso and William Richardson died a few hours after being taken to the Emergency hospital.

The car was loaded with workmen going to shops in the six-mile house section, and to shipyards at South San Francisco. Nearly everybody aboard was injured. Some of the slightly injured declared the motorman did not slow down for the sharp curve.

Only one woman was on the car. She was Miss Julia Malaspina. She was severely injured.

The car was crushed when it overturned and the dead were pinned beneath it. Those who were able to scramble out notified the police and several ambulances were rushed to the scene.

Sends Poisoned Candy to
Himself—Gets Two Years

San Francisco, July 13.—Federal Judge Doelling sentenced E. G. Lindberg, a soldier, to two years' imprisonment on McNell's island for sending poisoned candy to himself by mail. A girl had almost been implicated in the crime.

"May I say a word?" asked Lindberg, after sentence had been passed.

"Not to me," replied Judge Doelling, as he left the bench.

Lost Americans Loaded with
Gifts by Swiss People

Geneva, July 13.—Four American soldiers who lost their way and wandered across the Franco-Swiss border of Valle de Joux, were welcomed by the population, who turned out and loaded them with fruit and flowers. Afterward they were permitted to return to France.

The Joux valley is 30 miles north of Geneva and more than twice that distance south of the nearest point of the battle front. Evidently the four soldiers were stationed at some rest camp or training grounds.

65th AUXILIARY TO MEET

The Lane county auxiliary of the 65th artillery will meet this evening at the chamber of commerce at 8 o'clock. There is to be important business to be taken care of and all the relatives and friends of members of the company are urged to be present.

RUSSIAN POLICY
SUBJECT OF HOT
SENATE DEBATE

Poinexter Scores Proposal to Send Men and Material to Aid of Bolsheviks and Criticizes Raymond Robins.

BORAH SAYS RUSSIA IS
ENTITLED TO SYMPATHY

Declares Mass of People Are Loyal and Have Done Their Share in War; Leaders, Not Peasants, Corrupt.

Washington, July 13.—A spirited controversy over the administration's Russian policy broke out today in the senate. Senator Poinexter, Washington, declared the administration would make a serious mistake if it sent man power and resources to Russia to be used by the Bolshevik government.

"For," said Poinexter, "neither men nor material sent to the Bolsheviks will ever be used against Germany."

Poinexter sharply criticized Raymond Robins, who recently returned from Red Cross work in Russia.

Robins and his assistants, Poinexter charged, "would have the United States turn its back on principles of fair dealing with our allies and would have us send men and supplies to the traitors Lenin and Trotsky and their followers, who are ten times worse than Benedict Arnold."

Bolshevik Favors Huns.

"These gentlemen and those who propose the United States should turn to the Bolsheviks do not deny that the Bolsheviks are friends of Germany. The United States should be interested in developing Russia to a point where it would again become a factory in the war against Germany. But the Bolsheviks will never put Russia on the firing line again in this war."

"I am sorry to see that the administration seems to be so impressed with the views of Mr. Robins and his assistants."

The Russian discussion was opened by Senator Borah, who compared Russia's effort to liberate herself, to the French revolution, the beginning of which is to be commemorated tomorrow—Bastille Day. After paying tribute to the French, Borah said:

"Russia is entitled to the sympathy—the confidence of the free nations of the earth and especially is she entitled to the sympathy of the United States."

Patience Necessary.

"Be patient with that great country. Back of the story of murder, disaster and assassination a great people is fighting to be free."

"We should go at once to Russia's aid; until we have done so, we can never accomplish the supreme task of the war."

"Trotsky is an incident; Lenin will amount to nothing in the final adjustment. The allies seem to have acted on the theory that Russia, after the overthrow of the czar, could work out her salvation unaided."

"If we think the mass of Russian people are not loyal and have not done their part in this war, we prove our memories short."

"Had Russia not held the eastern front when the battle of the Marne was being fought in 1914, the history of civilization might already have been changed and the war's story might have been vastly different."

"The Russian army as a whole never deserted or faltered until betrayed by corrupt leaders."

Borah and Poinexter declared the Bolsheviks represent but a small percentage of the Russian people, but are able to dominate the situation because of German aid and the fact that they hold the supply of arms.

Senator Thomas, Colorado, declared he had been told by Raymond Robins that the Bolsheviks control, because the great mass of people are with them. Thomas said that while something should be done he did not believe this government could afford to send supplies and men over such a distance. To let Japan go in, Thomas said, Robins told, would raise a racial issue of great seriousness.

Thomas Advises Propaganda.

Thomas advised propaganda to offset that used by Germany. The senate foreign relations committee is trying to induce President Wilson to give a hearing to a committee of Russian business men, who claim to represent 500,000 Russians in America and who have a plan for allied aid to their country. The plan is sending thousands of business men to Russia to establish trade relations, after studying the country's needs. The mission would be accompanied by Russians from this country who could work with the Russian peasants.

Native Son from Cottage Grove Visitor in Eugene

John W. Harma, of Cottage Grove, was a Eugene visitor Saturday. Mr. Harma was born in Lane county, December 9, 1853, and claims to be the oldest living resident of the county, who was born in the country.

MARCH ANNOUNCES
ORGANIZATION OF
THREE ARMY CORPS

Each of Units Formed in France Number From 225,000 To 250,000 Men; Sunset Division in First Corps.

Washington, July 13.—Three army corps of from 225,000 to 250,000 in each, have been organized in France, Chief of Staff March revealed today.

The first corps is composed of two regular divisions and four national guard divisions, as follows:

First division regulars under Major General Bullard. Second division regulars, including marines, under Major General Bundy. Twenty-sixth (New England) division, the first division sent to France, many of whose members saw Mexican border service, under Major General Edwards. Forty-second, the Rainbow division from many states, Major General Mencher, commanding. Forty-first (Sunset) division, from Pacific coast states, at Camp Green, and which was originally under Major General Hunter Liggett, now temporary corps commander. Thirty-second (Michigan and Wisconsin), trained at Camp McArthur, Major General Haan, commanding.

The second corps consists of two national army, one regular, and three national guard divisions, as follows:

Seventy-seventh national army, the New York division, first national army outfit sent to France and to the firing line, Jorgen G. Duncan, commanding; originally trained by Major General Franklin Bell. Thirty-fifth national guard division, Missouri troops, trained at Camp Doniphan, Major General Wright, commanding. Eighty-second national army division, Alabama, Tennessee and Georgia, Major General Burnham, commanding. Thirtieth national guard division, troops from district of Columbia, South Carolina and Tennessee, trained at Camp Sevier, Major General Read, commanding. Twenty-eighth national guard, Pennsylvania troops, trained at Camp Hancock, commander's name omitted. Fourth regulars, Camp Greene, Major General Muir, commanding.

The third corps consists of two regular divisions, two national army divisions and two national guard divisions.

Third division regulars, Camp Greene, Major General Dickman, commanding. Fifth regular army division, assembled from army posts, Major General John T. McMahon, commanding. Seventy-eighth national army division, third to go to France, consisting of troops from Delaware and part of New York, Camp Dix, Major General McCrae, commanding. Eighty-first national army division, Maryland and Virginia troops, trained at Camp Lee, Major General Cronkhite, commanding. Thirty-third national guard division, Illinois troops, trained at Camp Logan, Major General George Bell, Jr., commanding. Twenty-seventh national guard division, New York troops, Camp Wadsworth, Major General O'Ryan, commanding.

REINFORCEMENTS ON
WAY TO MURMAN

Great Britain Sending Troops
to Back up Allied Force Now
In Asiatic Russia.

London, July 13.—The British government is sending considerable forces into the Murman region in Russia, as the result of an appeal from the Murman local governments, it was learned from an authoritative source today.

Comparatively small forces of British, French and Americans were reported to have been guarding a huge amount of valuable supplies on the Murman coast, originally intended for the Russian armies.

Germany recently announced her intention of "driving the English from the north of Russia." Finland covets the Murman region. For some time the Finns and Germans have been hoping for a joint campaign against that district.

Recently the population of the Murman region declared their independence from Russia and aligned themselves with the allies. The Bolshevik government then threatened also to proceed against the Murman region.

Thus facing the possibility of having to fight the German, Finns and Bolsheviks, the British evidently are greatly strengthening their forces in northern Russia.

VON PAYER RESIGNS

Amsterdam, July 13.—Confirmation was received here today that Vice-Chancellor von Payer has filed his resignation, to be effective in the event that Admiral von Hintze, the new foreign minister, attempts to follow the war aims and policies of the pan-Germans.

CHILDREN TO ENTERTAIN

The children of the Salvation Army will give an entertainment tonight at 8 o'clock, in the hall at 147 Ninth avenue east. No admission will be charged. An invitation has been extended to the public.

AMERICAN HELD
CAPTIVE TELLS
OF TREATMENT

James A. Donahue Hits Guard Over Head With Pick And Makes Escape After Days of Hardship and Hunger.

ABUSED AND FORCED TO
CUT BRUSH BY GERMANS

Says He Was Kicked Around and Compelled to Work Without Rest With Nothing to Eat but Soup and Bread.

By LOWELL MELLETT

United Press Staff Correspondent

With the Americans on the Marne, June 20.—(By Mail.)—James A. Donahue, of Newark, N. J., felt around in the dark till he got hold of a broken pick. Then he hit his sleepy German guard over the head and two days later—yesterday—he made the following report to second division headquarters on what it is like to be a prisoner in the German army:

"I went down in the woods (Bellevue) and joined my command—what there was left of it. They were all split up and mixed up. I heard a whistle blow and went forward. Every time a flare would go up, I would drop down. There was a lot of rifle firing. Just ahead I saw four or five men, and thought they were our fellows. I ran right into them, and when I got there one of them hit me on the head with something. When I came to they took me up before an officer. He said: 'How many Americans are there over there.' I said 32 divisions of Americans (780,000 men) and 46 divisions of French. He said, 'Ach, Schwein, Schwein.'"

"Then they booted me and shoved me away; going out I got a couple more kicks. They took me down the road a piece. Detachments coming along would give me the once over and say, 'Ach, American, Schwein.' I don't know how long I walked, but it was a long time. I didn't sleep all night."

Forced to Cut Brush.

"Next morning I got an axe about the size of this helmet handed me, and without anything to eat they put me to work cutting with them. They had machine guns all through the woods. Then they took me across an open field and back into another woods and had me cut more brush. They were digging emplacements. They would dig one and set a machine gun in it and try it, turning it all around, and then move to another place and try it. Then they would cut more brush and camouflage the holes."

"That night I tried to sleep in an old covering. About the time I would get started sleeping they would come along and give me a boot and take me to another place. Then they took me on another march."

"That evening three men in American uniforms walked up to an officer and talked with him. Then they turned and walked back toward the line. Then about seven French officers, or men in French uniforms, walked up and talked to this officer, and then they turned and walked toward the line."

Given Little to Eat.

"They would give me soup and black bread to eat. That was enough to drive a man crazy. Then they would sit in front of me and eat cheese and bread and drink something that looked like coffee, to tantalize me. They kept me chopping all the time. They had about 15 or 20 men carrying the brush away while I was chopping it. They were using it to camouflage the ditches that had ammunition in them."

"I was there about seven or eight nights. I could not keep track of the days. So between shoving me around and kicking me around, I thought I would try to escape and take a chance of being shot, so when another sentry came on I watched him, and he sat down by a tree and looked like he was sleepy. I moved a bit and no more out of the sentry. He just kept right on snoring away. I just rolled over and got a little closer, and still no more out of him. I reached around and got hold of an old pick handle and thought it was no good to me. So I felt around and found the rest of the pick with a little piece of the handle. So I hit him on the head with the pick and not a sound or grunt out of him. I slipped right away then. Then I ran across those Red Cross dogs of theirs. They have got a little canteen on both sides of them. I went on a little piece and stayed in the woods for a while when the dogs were around, but there was not a whimper out of them, they were just running around."

Tells of Escape.

"I would go on, and when I would run close to a bunch I would drop down and stay until they had gone away, and then I would go on a piece farther. I would travel by night and lay hid in the woods in the day time. It took me two days to get up here. Well I kept on coming and I found once a bag with some old hard bread in it, and some little pieces

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