

THE SPRINGFIELD NEWS

Published February 21, 1918 at Springfield, Oregon, second-class matter under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

SPRINGFIELD, LANE COUNTY, OREGON, THURSDAY, SEPT. 5, 1918

VOL. XVII. NO. 31

13,000,000 MEN MUST REGISTER

Nation's Great Summons to Write into History Closing Chapter of Struggle.

SEPTEMBER 12 IS DATE SET

All Able-bodied Men Between the Ages of 18 and 45 Will Be Called Into Service in Defense of Freedom.

Governor Withycombe announced today that he would probably proclaim September 12th, draft registration day for men up to 45 years of age, a legal holiday in Oregon. "This will be one of the greatest days in American history," said the governor, "when 13,000,000 men will register. It is a gigantic task to determine the man-power of a nation, and I believe it would be appropriate to facilitate the work by making the day a holiday."

At this is the last issue of the News that can give the desired information in time to registrants, we publish such sections of the law that govern the time and place of registration in the Springfield district, method of registering, and such provisions that govern absentees or sick persons:

Age Limitations.
All male persons who shall have attained their eighteenth birthday and shall not have attained their forty-sixth birthday on or before the day set for registration by the President must register. The only exceptions are—

(a) Persons who, prior to the day set for registration by the President, have registered under the terms of the act approved May 18, 1917, or under the terms of the public resolution of Congress approved May 20, 1915, whether called for service or not;

(b) Officers and enlisted men of the regular army; officers appointed, and men of the forces drafted, under the provisions of the act approved May 18, 1917; officers and enlisted men of the National Guard while in the service of the United States; and the officers of the Officers' Reserve Corps and enlisted men in the Enlisted-Reserve Corps while in the service of the United States; and

(c) Officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps and officers and enlisted and enrolled men of the Naval Reserve Force and Marine Corps Reserve while in the service of the United States.

Registration Certificate.
All persons registered will be furnished a registration certificate. Since all police officers of the Nation, State, and municipalities are required to examine the registration lists and make sure that all persons liable to registration have registered, every person who is registered should keep his registration certificate in his possession. Every such person must exhibit his certificate when called upon by any police officer to do so.

Time of Registration.
Between 7 a. m. and 9 p. m. on the day set for registration.

Place of Registration.
The City Hall in Springfield has been designated as the place of registration. Also, the precinct of Edwards, O. B. Kesney is chief registrar.

Absentees.
Although registration should be accomplished at the place prescribed in the preceding paragraph, and although the burden is on you to see that your registration is made at such place on the prescribed day, yet, for your convenience (if you are temporarily absent from the jurisdiction of the local board exercising authority over the area in which you permanently reside) and to obviate the necessity of your going home for the purpose of registration, the following is provided for the registration of absentees:

(a) There is a supply of registration blanks at the office of every local board in the United States.

(b) A clerk of any board or a member thereof is authorized to record the answers of persons absent from the jurisdiction of their respective local boards and to certify to their registration cards.

(c) Upon the application by you, your card will be made out by a clerk or member of the board to which you apply, turned over to you, and by you

It must be mailed in time to reach the local board having jurisdiction of the area within which you permanently reside by the day set for registration.

(d) Therefore, as soon as practicable after the President's proclamation is published, go to the office of a local board and have your registration card filled and certified, as prescribed in section 37, then mail the same to the local board having jurisdiction of the area within which you permanently reside.

If you do not know the designation and address of the local board, address the card to the mayor in case your home is in a city of 30,000 population or over; to the clerk of your county, parish, or similar unit, in case your home is not in a city of 30,000 population or over; to the clerk of the county to which your county pertains for judicial purposes in case it has no administrative organization, or to the clerk of your township in case the area of your State or Territory is subdivided into divisions for the purpose of the administration of the selective service law. Write also on the envelope which you have, so addressed—
Registration card of
Street and number or R. F. D. No.
City, town, or postoffice.

As prescribed in section 13, the mayor, county clerk, or township clerk, as the case may be, will forward the card to the proper local board.

Inclose a self-addressed stamped envelope with your registration card, for your registration certificate. Failure to get this certificate may cause you serious inconvenience.

Training Camps, Schools, Colleges, and Other Similar Institutions.

Persons not exempted from registration by the President's proclamation and absent from their homes at training camps, and persons at schools, colleges, and other similar institutions will be treated as absentees and should register as prescribed for absentees.

The Sick.
Any person who, on account of sickness, is unable to present himself for registration on the day set, by the President will cause some competent person to apply to a local board for a copy of the card and for authority to fill it out (including the registrar's report on the back thereof). If satisfied that the case is bona fide, the member of the board to whom the request is made will deputize the person applying for the card to make out the card and the registrar's report, first carefully explaining the card. The card will then be mailed by the sick person, or delivered by his agent, to the local board having jurisdiction of the area within which he permanently resides. The sick person will inclose a self-addressed stamped envelope for a registration certificate.

Instructions for Registration.
At each booth or other place of registration will be posted a placard giving information of the character of questions asked and the answers expected. Familiarize yourself with this placard and have answers responsive to the questions to be asked ready in your mind.

Stevens Is Now Justice.
J. W. Stevens was yesterday appointed justice of the peace of Springfield by the county court, to succeed D. M. Gore, who has removed from the State and is not to be found in the State. The appointment was made by a petition of Attorney Frank A. DePue, who showed that the former justice had left the city and it could not be ascertained as to how long he would be away. Mr. Stevens is a well-known citizen of Springfield, and has lived here a great many years. He was mayor of this city for some time several years ago.

Chautauqua at Mabel.
The town of Mabel is to have a Chautauqua this week, beginning Friday and closing Sunday evening. The Radcliffe Chautauqua system, operating from Delaware Bay to the Golden Gate, has built up an intensely patriotic program for this occasion. All the receipts above the actual cost will be turned over to the Red Cross.

It has been decided that Sunday, September 15th, should be Salvation Army Sunday in the churches, and the request goes forth that the ministers throughout the State in their services on this day say something about the wonderful work the Salvation Army is doing and mention the drive to the people, which really opens on this day.

Scrapped by the Allies



Confronted with the menace of a power which knew no law but its own bestial pleasure, America had no course but to add its strength to the battle which should establish for some centuries that might is not right. On no other basis will peace last. With every fiber of the national being aquiver with war effort, are YOU contributing the full measure of your support? Let your answer be loud and clear at the next opportunity, which is the Fourth Liberty Loan. Nothing but MORE THAN YOU CAN AFFORD will be an honest answer.

"Kamerad!"

I ought to shoot 'im where 'e stands—
A whin' 'Up, with lifted 'ands—
For 'e called me "Kamerad!"
Me, wot's fought 'im clean and fair,
Played the game, an' played it square;
'E crucified my pal out there!
An' 'e calls me "Kamerad!"
You low-down, stinkin' 'ound o' 'ell,
I've seen the work you do so well;
Don't you call me "Kamerad!"
You, wot shells a 'elpless crew,
Wot rapes an' murders women too;
A blasted blackguard through an' through!
An' you calls me "Kamerad!"
You bloody, bleedin', blinkin' 'Un,
After wot you've been an' done,
Don't call me "Kamerad!"
I ain't no bloomin' 'ypocrite,
There ain't no 'alo in my kit,
But when you comes to this, I quit!
Don't call me "Kamerad!"

ALIENS MUST REGISTER

Law Makes Status of German Alien Women Same as Men.

United States Marshal G. F. Alexander received instructions from the Attorney General of the United States calling attention of German alien females to the following important requirement governing the change of residence of German alien females.

A German alien woman changing her place of residence to another place within the same registration district shall immediately report such change to the registration officer of the registration district and present to such registration officer her registration card for the purpose of having endorsed thereon by such registration officer the change of residence.

A German alien female who desires to change her place of residence to a place of residence within another registration district must obtain a permit. Such German alien female must present herself to the registration officer of the district in which she resides and make application for the permit on a form supplied by the registration officer, and present her registration card to the registration officer for the purpose of having the permit of change of residence endorsed upon her registration card.

A change of residence in violation of the regulations subjects an alien enemy, among other penalties, to arrest and detention for the period of the war.

The registration officers who acted in the registration will continue to act as registration officers for the purpose stated in respect to permits for change of residence.

Gets Badly Burned.

Last Tuesday Ernest Korn was quite badly burned when he started his motorcycle after having spilled gasoline over his clothes and machine. While filling the tank of the motorcycle his clothes became saturated and a great deal was spilled over the machine, and when he started it the gasoline blazed and burned him so badly that he has not been able to be at work at the Fischer-Boutin mill, where he is employed. He is well known here, having been raised in this town and being a student at the local high school.

JOHN ANDREW HART DIES

Well Known Man Passes Away at His Home Near Here.

John Andrew Hart, a well known man of Thurston and this community, died at the Mercy hospital in Eugene last Saturday afternoon at the age of 47 years, 4 months and 9 days.

The family came from King's Mountain, Kentucky, an April 3 and moved to Thurston, where they have lived ever since. Mr. Hart leaves a wife and three sons. The funeral services were held at the Walker chapel last Sunday evening at 7 o'clock, and interment was made at the Mt. Vernon cemetery.

Street Car Bridge Being Repaired.

The street car bridge is being repaired, and during this time the cars cannot pass over the bridge and come only as far as the West Springfield station, where a bus conveys the passengers to Springfield. The work will last about thirty-five days, during which time the bus will continue to carry the passengers to and from Springfield from the west side station. The work began last Monday and the bus began at the end of the Springfield line at 6:20 a. m., meeting the first car from Eugene. The last bus will leave Springfield at 8:20 p. m., except Saturday nights, when it will leave at 11:20 p. m. The first bus leaves the line at Springfield at 6:50 p. m. and the last bus at 7:30 p. m.

Celebrate Golden Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Deffenbacher, Oregon pioneers, who make their home at Coburg, celebrated their golden wedding anniversary Friday with a picnic at the McKenzie river bridge at that place. Eleven children, four sons and seven daughters, were present at the celebration.

Mr. Deffenbacher was born in Miami county, Indiana, in 1843. He enlisted in the Union army in August, 1862, and served in the Seventh Minnesota infantry until January 28, 1864, when he was honorably discharged. In the summer of 1864 he crossed the plains to Oregon and settled on a farm east of Harrisburg, October 16.

Mrs. Deffenbacher, who was Elias Jane Carns before her marriage, was born in Vermillion county, Indiana, in 1850. She was brought to Oregon by her parents who crossed the plains in

1852. The family settled on a farm eight miles east of Harrisburg. August 30, 1868, she became the bride of Frederick Deffenbacher. Practically all of their married life has been spent in Lane county.

Those present at the picnic were as follows: Children—Mary Higgenbotham, Arabell Coater, Rose Goodman, Martha Stas, George, Edwin, Cleve and Will Deffenbacher, Laura Wigle, Alma Harper, Pearl Nelson; sons-in-law, Jack Goodman, Fred Wigle, Nelson J. Nelson and Dennis Coater; grandchildren, Leo Goodman, Bernice Deeter, Frank Leonard, Curtis Harper, Forrest and Esther Deffenbacher, Marybelle Stas, Maxine Nelson and Frederick and Franklin Deffenbacher. Mr. and Mrs. Maltman of Eugene, and Mr. and Mrs. Tom VanDuyn of Coburg, were visitors.

T. R. MAY BE AMBASSADOR

Mentioned as Possible Successor to Walter Hines Page.

Paris, Sept. 5.—Mention of Colonel Roosevelt's name in a list of possible successors to Ambassador Page, published in Paris papers, is enthusiastically received here alike by Americans and French. With a German defeat assured, if not actually in sight, there has been much discussion of the part America must play in the gigantic task of arranging peace. Roosevelt is regarded here as fundamentally sympathetic with Wilson's general ideas. The colonel has had wider experience and possesses greater experience in European relationships than any other available man. It is pointed out, that in his dealings with foreign governments, he has always shown rare sagacity, judgment and caution, and has obtained results.

"Roosevelt may be the colt in a pasture, but he is the wheelhorse when hooked up in harness," said an American whose devotion to President Wilson is well known. "I've been placed for years where I could watch Roosevelt's methods in international diplomacy, and he's never made a mistake. We're going to have a situation at the close of the war which will require knowledge of and skill in European diplomacy, coupled with a single hearted devotion to American principles and standards. That combination exists in Roosevelt to a greater degree than in any other. His connections with the peace program, as ambassador to England, would bring to the situation the best training, temperament and all-round ability that we've got."

London, Sept. 5.—It is suggested in the Westminster Gazette that Walter Hines Page may be the American representative at the peace conference.

"We look forward with great confidence," says the paper, "to his appearance in some influential capacity at the final reckoning."

Naturally there is considerable speculation regarding Page's successor. One paper has nominated Roosevelt, while another suggests that the technical post of ambassador may remain vacant as at Washington and that an appointment will be made analogous to that of Reading. In that event the name of Colonel House is mentioned on the ground that the important forthcoming conference will necessitate the presence in London of a man who knows the president's mind. In a small but select circle there is some expectation and hope that Nicholas Murray Butler may be appointed.

128,302 Huns and 2,069 Guns Taken.

Paris, Sept. 2.—The allied forces on the Western front have taken a total of 128,302 prisoners, 2,069 guns, 1,731 mine throwers and 13783 machine guns since July 15, says an official statement issued today. Of this number, 75,900 prisoners and 700 guns have been captured by the French since July 13.

57,318 Captured by the British.

London, Sept. 2.—The British captured in the month of August 57,318 German prisoners, guns and 1,000 trench mortars.

British casualties reported during the month of August totalled 43,379. They were divided as follows: Wounded or missing, officers 3,294; men, 35,480.

The total casualties reported in July were 67,291, and in June 141,147.

Letters giving newsy items are requested from the boys in the service for the paper.

BRITISH SHATTER GERMAN DEFENSE

Boasted "Impregnable" Hindenburg Line Being Rolled Up Like Scroll.

HUNS ARE SLIPPING FAST

Forces So Disorganized That Reconstruction of Defense, That Will Hold Allies in Tracks, Improbable.

London, Sept. 5.—Paris newspapers today print the following semi-official statement:

"The hour seems close at hand when the superb efforts of the allies will begin to bear fruit, one of our great chiefs said yesterday. 'We are on the last lap and close to the winning post.'"

Paris, Sept. 5.—Between Ypres and Rheims, with General Mangin menacing the St. Gobain forest and the Chemins de Dames, with General Humbert and Debeney advancing on St. Quentin and the Franco-Americans on the Vesle, with General Rawlinson before Peronne, General Byng before Lens and General Plumer before Armentieres, the enemy feels the soil of France slipping from under his feet.

With the British Armies, Sept. 5.—The British have driven their push through the Wotan line as far as the Canal Du Nord, and as yet their progress is not reported checked.

Already the wedge they have driven into the German defenses in the sector between the railway centers of Douai and Cambrai is a menacing one to the enemy, who must stop the British on the canal line here if he hopes to save these bases—vital points in the German defensive system in the West.

Disorganization in the German ranks is reported in unofficial advices from the front, however, and there seems to be more than a possibility that the enemy command will not be able to reconstruct its defensive formations even in time to hold up the British temporarily along the canal positions.

The main force of the British push seems to be in the direction of Cambrai along both the Bapaume-Cambrai and Arras-Cambrai roads and in the terrain lying between these highways. In this area they are reported today to have captured the towns of Inchy-en-Artois and Moeuvres. This represents an advance of between three and a half and four miles since yesterday beyond the southern section of the famous "switch" line at Queant.

More than 10,000 prisoners behind our lines are the best human proof of yesterday's victory, when our troops broke the Brocourt-Queant line, and today the enemy was in a hard retreat from the wide belt of country north and south of the Arras-Cambrai road in a desperate hurry to escape lest his transport and troops be encircled by our men who were pressing their pursuit.

The lowland Scots of our seventh corps are walking along the Hindenburg line southeast of Queant clear in it; if any men who may still be in hiding there, while the naval men of Drakes and Hoods and Ansous and marines are following the life of the Hindenburg support trenches and curving downwards toward the valley of the Hirondele river and across its slopes to get astride the Bapaume-Cambrai road which is the enemy's line of retreat for all heavy transport. The Germans are scurrying away and burning their stores behind them.

There were great possibilities of success in this situation today when beyond any doubt the enemy was more panic stricken, as he had all need to be, than any time in this war, having lost his strongest defensive positions and many battalions of men of which he is in desperate want. He is at his wits end to gather fresh reserves in time to make a stand before much more is lost. Our troops among whom I have been today, are not in any mood to make things easy for him and are exerting their utmost strength of body and spirit, not heedless of the paper.

(Continued on Page 3)