

# THE SPRINGFIELD NEWS

SPRINGFIELD, LANE COUNTY, OREGON, THURSDAY, OCT. 17, 1918

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## FLU GETS GRIPPE ON SPRINGFIELD

Many Cases Reported, But None So Far Have Assumed Serious Aspect.

## PUBLIC PLACES UNDER BAN

Mayor Compelled to Effect Drastic Precautionary Measures in Effort to Limit Ravages of Epidemic.

Well, the "flu" has finally arrived in Springfield.

The busy little microbe was somewhat overdue, but they are here and working overtime. They were delayed on account of the bridge. They were too foxy to be enticed aboard the "go-zetter" last week, so about nine billion of them stuck around on the cars waiting to cross over last Saturday night. In they flu with a whoop. Springfield's quota has been fixed at about the figure named, and we expect to make good on this drive.

There has been no estimate made of the actual number of cases of bona fide flu in town. There are enough. All the local physicians are tearing around launching counter attacks upon the ruthless invaders.

Mayor Morrison has laid down so many barrages that the enemy has but little chance to make serious inroads into our populace, and inflict many casualties. Every thing in the nature of numerical gatherings has the lid clamped on it. Churches, lodges, poolrooms, dances, parties, public entertainments and public schools have all come under the official ban of Hiszonen the mayor. Even the community gossip who were wont to congregate here and there to tear to tatters the reputation of "that woman next door to us," and her "no account husband," can no longer exchange gossip bacillus and other contagious germs without incurring official displeasure.

About the only public places that have not been placed upon the blacklist are the eating emporiums. Folks have to eat. There you can absorb all the loose organisms your system can stand. City Marshal Wilyum Donaldson can stand outside and watch you flirt with the peevishness and the head waitress, yet you can smile in happy derision at the authorized representative of public peace, health, morals and welfare, and get away with it without being pinched.

But the poor little kids. What misery is theirs. If they poke their inquisitive little noses out into the big outdoors, there is an unseen terror lurking everywhere to nab 'em and carry them off to an ogre's cave. Of the choice of two evils, strict confinement at home or the horrid school, they will take the school.

Now if the drug stores will only pattern after the garages and run a hose outside with a sign "Free Gargle," where we can slay a whole battalion of bugs in plain view of an admiring throng, we feel sure the rest of them will beat a hasty retreat back to der Fatherland and stay there.

## CHANGE IN CLOTHING MADE

Soldiers to Discard Knee Breeches—Present War Makes It Advisable.

A practice in the matter of army clothing which has been in effect ever since the Spanish-American war is to be changed, and hereafter our soldiers, in common with our sailors and marines, will wear long trousers instead of knee breeches. It appears that the practice of wearing khaki uniforms was introduced into the army by Roosevelt's Rough Riders, and that the demonstration of the practical utility of the material made by the men of that famous organization caused khaki to be adopted a little later by the entire army. Soon knee breeches were also adopted on the theory that, used in connection with leggings, they would facilitate the mounting of cavalry in case of necessity. It was considered also that they would be more comfortable and permit greater freedom of movement than the long trousers. These theories, however, seem to have been proven erroneous by the arduous experiences which our men have been called upon to face in Europe, and it

has been officially announced that the change "is to be effected as soon as the Quartermasters General's office can get the necessary supply of the new-style garment to the men overseas." It is also announced that the trousers "will be tighter around the lower leg than was the fashion with the old army trousers, since they are to be habitually worn with spiral leggings adopted for the men of the expeditionary force, and will probably be of the same general character and appearance as the trousers worn by men of the French infantry." This will enable the men, when not on duty, to remove the leggings as do the members of the Marine Corps.

The change will be welcomed by the men of the army, as it will add to their comfort when off duty and will also improve their general appearance at such times.

**Questionnaires Soon to Be Sent.**  
Washington, Oct. 16.—Classification by local boards of men of the new draft registration has been so rapid that questionnaires soon will be sent to youths of 18 and men between 37 and 46 years of age.

Reports today showed that 556 local boards out of 4,543 in the United States had classified all registrants between 19 and 27.

Influenza epidemic conditions are such as to continue indefinite suspension of the October draft calls, but it is intimated the next call will be unusually large.

Under new regulations men fit for general service are to be noted as class A men, while men fit for such service, if cured by treatment, are to be noted as class B. Class C-1 will include men fit for "general limited service," which is defined as being in the service of supplies overseas, or in general service within the United States, and class C-2 applies to certain men fit only for restricted duty within the United States, in capacity approved by medical officers. Class D is for men unfit for any service.

## GERMANY NOT SO "COCKY" Dared Not Risk Making More Enemies So Replaces Spain's Ships.

The Spanish government has announced that Germany had accorded Spain the cession of several of the German ships interned in Spanish ports. The vessels named are the Eripula, Euthenia, Oldenburg, Kilo, Matilde, Trinitad, and Rudolph, with a total tonnage of 21,600.

Spain, it was added, could also claim at a later date tonnage to make good "previous losses on other tonnage."

## FORMER SPRINGFIELD MAN

Among Those Missing in Action at Front—Maybe Prisoner of War.

Harry V. Wallace of Louisville, Ky., was reported in Monday's casualty list as missing in France. He was a resident of Springfield for a number of years and was well known here, as he engaged in many of the social activities. Harry was very popular with the younger set.

Wallace enlisted in the marines last spring and was stationed at Mare Island for some time. He had only been in France a couple of months.

While in Springfield Mr. Wallace had charge of the power house at the Oregon Power plant.

It is feared that he is a prisoner of war in the hands of the Germans.

## NINE MORE LANE MEN SENT

To Army Spruce Division on October 15—Entrained for Vancouver.

Nine men were entrained by the local draft board yesterday for Vancouver, Wash., for duty in the spruce division of the army. These men are in the limited service class. They are as follows:

John H. Hemme, Falls City, Ore.  
William Andrew Hoffman, Cushman, Ore.  
Dale E. Chase, 36 N. Lawrence, Eugene.  
John Walter Johnson, 1119 Michigan avenue, Portland.  
David Clare Barker, Junction City, Ore.  
James Thomas McGuire, 1836 Harris street, Eugene.  
Gifford W. Lambert, Crow, Ore.  
James Franklin Moore, Oakridge, Ore.  
Geovanni Nudo, 280 First street, Portland, was entrained here for the board of that city.

The local board also sent Robert Fullerton to Camp Cody, Oentysburg, Pa., for training in the tank division.

## GERMAN SECOND LINE PIERCED

Cavalry Pouring Through Breach and Advance of Nine Miles Achieved in Few Hours—Teuton Retreat Rapid and No Line of Defense Can Now Hold.

Paris, Oct. 17.—The German second defense line in Belgium has been completely broken through by the allies according to dispatches from the front today. Allied cavalry are pouring through the fast widening breach and have advanced nearly ten miles. Enemy resistance is crumbling to pieces, apparently little effort being made to stem the engulfing tide.

Belgian troops are marching on to Ostend, former German submarine base. German retreat continues rapidly.

Military events in Northern Belgium are following each other in such rapid sequence in the battle area that it is impossible to form any idea of the scope and result of operations, and only meagre details that foretell a great allied victory have filtered through.

The Germans have started a retreat on a tremendous scale from Northern Belgium. French cavalry is approaching Thielt, seven miles from the banks of the Ghent-Bruges canal. The canal itself is only ten miles from the border of Holland. So fast is the enemy retreating that the French, British and Belgian infantry, at least in the center of the battlefield, they lost touch entirely with the enemy.

The Belgians advancing astride the Thourout-Bruges and Thourout-Ostend roads, have defeated the Ger-

mans, who are retreating rapidly.

## How American Engineers Bridged the Vesle River

The Vesle river has many stories to tell of the work of American Engineers in throwing bridges across for the advancing infantry. Back of this river the Germans waited to block and advance, confident in the protection which the surrounding hills afforded their men and guns.

They had their artillery back of the hills and their snipers and machine gunners well hidden in the underbrush up the slope, yet even with these odds in their favor, they were unable to break up the daring work of the bridge builders, who daily faced snipers, machine guns and big shells in the execution of their work.

On one occasion an engineer major, leading his battalion out beyond his infantry, took four men ahead, and the four under heavy fire had trees cut to fall back and forth across the river in parallel lines.

Just at this moment the German artillerymen laid down a heavy barrage back of the battalion to cut it off from any support, while the snipers and machine gunners more than doubled their fusillade. Yet against even these odds the major sent back the following message to his chief:

"We Will Do Our Best."  
"Have located place for bridge. We are facing heavy machine gun fire on our front with heavy barrage at our back. We will do our best."  
Thirty minutes later the bridges were laid, ready for the infantry to cross.

With the first tree cut, the small advance party crossed over, made its reconnaissance and then threw another tree back to complete the foundation for the first bridge. The return trip was even more dangerous than the first, but no one balked at the odds, and after the journey had been completed the battalion was called upon to advance and take up the work ahead. It came down to the river's edge with unusual coolness and courage and went to work as if it was clearing some road 100 miles from any danger.

This single illustration is only one of many similar incidents. The sector to be covered by different engineer detachments was a wide one, yet in no case did a detachment fail to accomplish its portion of the task.

**No Protection for Bridge Builders.**  
A close study of this sector shows the terrific difficulties attending the bridge laying. Beyond the river, held by the boche, the ground slopes upward to a high hill, affording excellent protection to the artillery. Up this slope there are innumerable brush heaps and small thickets, giving good cover to snipers and machine gunners. There was no protection for those

(throwing over the bridges, and they were forced to work in the open. Yet with snipers potting away at fairly close range, with machine guns pelting their hall from just beyond and with big German shells, shrapnel, gas and high explosives popping all around, the engineers got more than a few bridges across.

They covered their full sector sufficiently to handle all the infantry available and needed for the work of storming the Vesle with bridges over an extended stretch, to the great discouragement of Fritz and Heinle, who were confident that they had the way blocked against advance and who had no idea that any Yankee engineer contingent would be able to lay bridges under such unfavorable conditions.

The enemy blazed away with their crashing barrage and popped away with rifles and machine guns, but bridge after bridge went across until the Vesle has been made, if not "safe," at least "passable for Democracy."

**Appreciation—And Envy.**  
There is at least one infantry regiment that appreciates in full the great variety of work handled by the engineers, and that also is filled with secret envy over the engineers' additional equipment.

As the infantry regiment began its first advance in the American onslaught against the Vesle, it noticed an engineer regiment busily engaged in preparing and fixing the roads to facilitate the first push.

Later, this same infantry regiment, held back further along for a short while by heavy fire, looked to its left and saw this same engineer outfit acting as infantry. But the engineer outfit was not digging itself in with bayonet and mess kit as the doughboys were. It had perfectly good shovels along, part of its regular equipment, whatever the task.

"Look at those diggin' fools," remarked a doughboy with envious voice, as he and several of his mates saw the engineer detachment quickly develop suitable cover with shovel and spade.

**Three Different Jobs.**  
But the doughboys had something else to observe in the way of variety. Assisted by the engineers, the advance was soon taken up again, and the boche rushed back across the river.

Having come this far, the engineers had no thought of knocking off for the day. They had helped clear up the roads at the start, they had acted as infantry and had helped in the advance, and now they went to work on a new job—that of putting bridges over the Vesle for the infantry to use in a further advance. This advance

was completed, and at last the dough boys left their engineer compatriots behind with a far greater respect for their all around ability.

Later on, if they had returned, they might have seen the same engineers in a new role. Having spanned the Vesle, they returned to the spot where they had adopted infantry tactics and began once more the work of rebuilding and refixing the road over which the infantry and artillery had just traveled.

Road builders, infantry, bridge builders, all in one day's work, shows that if "variety is the spice of life," the engineers have spice enough to last a generation.

## The Spirit of America.

General Mangin's army was engaged in the most terrific battle of the war; for three days no progress could be made against the desperate resistance of the Prussian Guards and Bavarian shock troops. In the vicinity of Coucy-le-Chateau and on the edges of the St. Gobain forest the battle raged. German counter attacks had driven back the attacking Franco-American army at various points.

A division of the American army after three weeks of stubborn fighting had just been relieved and rested in comparative safety behind the Ailette river. Two hundred of the American soldiers proudly exhibited passes entitling them to ten days' leave in Paris and otherwise to the rear.

At 4 in the morning the "alert" was sounded. A violent German counter attack had just been launched, threatening the allied positions north of the Ailette. The division was to return to the firing line at once.

As they mustered out, heavy with sleep, the officers told the boys that those in possession of passes for the rear might remain behind. They could take advantage of the brief furlough. Not one man remained behind.

## How Forest Service Helps Win War

The Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture is mobilizing the country's forest resources for war by helping the War and Navy departments and munitions manufacturers get the kinds and quantities of wood needed for rifles, airplanes, wheels and other specialties; finding out what kinds and grades of wood are suitable for war-time's special requirements; training inspectors of wood materials; improving timber specifications, and investigating and testing material, processes and products used in manufacture of war supplies derived in whole or in part from wood. It is also stimulating the production of meat, wool and hides on national forest ranges; co-operating with stockmen to lower losses with poisonous plants; aiding the Fuel Administration to increase fuel supplies through use of wood; and teaching the conservation of natural resources. It has helped to recruit two regiments of forest engineers for service abroad, and has contributed more than 375 members to the colors.

## Notice of Annual Election.

Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL TOWN ELECTION will be held in the Town Hall on Main street in the town of Springfield, Lane county, Oregon, on TUESDAY, the FIFTH (5th) day of NOVEMBER, 1918, for the election of—  
TWO COUNCILMEN FOR 2 YEARS.  
ONE RECORDER FOR 1 YEAR.  
ONE TREASURER FOR 1 YEAR.

The polls will be open at 8 o'clock a. m. of said day.

Dated this 14th day of October, 1918.  
JOHN E. EDWARDS,  
Town Recorder.

## Powell Funeral Held on Sunday.

The funeral of Earl Powell, who died of pneumonia at the local hospital on last Thursday, was held Sunday afternoon at the Murkey cemetery. No services were held at the parlors owing to the ban on all gatherings. The deceased was a soldier in the United States army. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Marion Powell, and besides his parents he leaves two brothers, Dell and Clarence. This is the second death in the family in just a week.

**Glycerine Mixture for Appendicitis.**  
Springfield people can prevent appendicitis with simple buckthorn bark, glycerine, etc., as mixed in Adler-Ika. ONE SPOONFUL flushes the ENTIRE bowel tract so completely it relieves ANY CASE sour stomach, gas or constipation and prevents appendicitis. The INSTANT, pleasant action of Adler-Ika surprises both doctors and patients. Leaves stomach clean and strong.

M. M. PEERY.

## SPRINGFIELD HAS OVER-SUBSCRIBED

Exceeds Her Quota of \$43,333 by Over \$1,000, and More Pouring In.

OVER \$50,000 SUBSCRIBED

Inadequacy of Method of Crediting Subscriptions Works to Detriment of Springfield Banking District.

Chairman Washburne, of the Liberty Loan Board of the Springfield Banking District, reports that Springfield went over her quota this morning, having subscribed a total of \$44,500, and more still coming in. Springfield's quota was fixed at \$43,333.

As a matter of fact the total subscription in the Springfield Banking District is in excess of \$50,000, but Springfield is denied the credit for all subscriptions that do not actually pass through her banks.

There are a number of people residing in the Springfield Banking District who do their banking in Eugene. Most of them have purchased their bonds through Eugene banks. Chairman Washburne maintains, however, that notwithstanding the fact that these bonds were purchased in Eugene, that inasmuch these people reside in the Springfield district, that the amounts so subscribed, properly should be credited to this district. He bases this contention on the fact that the banking districts were not created on lines that in any manner considered where depositors resided or where they were accustomed to transacting their banking business. Through a misunderstanding heavy subscriptions from the Prunelle district were not sent through Springfield banks, one subscriber alone having taken \$1,000 worth of bonds which he supposed would be credited to Springfield.

Regardless of the inadequacy of the method of crediting subscriptions, the big item "to get the money" overshadows the smaller details.

Springfield rejoices over Lane county having gone over the top and rejoices, too, that she has completed her own quota with a generous over-subscription ahead of time.

Now, "to hell with the Kaiser."

## Food Higher in Austria Than Here.

Food costs are increasing fast enough in this country, but they must be traveling upward at a tremendous rate in Central Europe, judging from a recent London dispatch to the effect that Austrian newspapers are printing the following astonishing figures with reference to food conditions in that country. These figures indicate that the increase in the price of food stuffs since the beginning of the war has been as follows: Beef, 597 per cent; mutton, 1,614 per cent; pork, 2,320 per cent; flour, 3,243 per cent; lentils, 4,900 per cent; beans, 3,500 per cent; potatoes, 1,314 per cent; wine, 2,333 per cent; an average increase of 2,335 per cent for the above.

## Want Auto Mechanics.

Portland and the State of Oregon are called upon to furnish their quota of 20,000 mechanics for the Motor Transfer Corps, for induction into the service before midnight of October 27. Young men desiring to enter that branch are requested to apply at headquarters in the State exhibit room of the Oregon building at Portland.

Men are needed immediately, as it has been found imperative that motor transport in Europe be kept in perfect repair. Occupations in which openings exist in the Motor Transport Corps range from stenographer to general mechanic, draftsman, electrician, and many others.

## Soldiers to Have Candy Rations.

"Every soldier in the American Expeditionary Force," says the Stars and Stripes in its latest edition, "will receive a half pound of candy every ten days as a part of his ration. The ration will include chocolates and hard candies of pure sugar, and is now being made in factories operated in France." This is only one of the many evidences that Uncle Sam is endeavoring to do every thing possible for the welfare of the American soldiers.