

4TH LIBERTY LOAN CAMPAIGN IN FULL SWING

Entire Nation Starts to Work to Raise Money for the Fighting Loan—Million and a Half Enrolled in Army of Campaigners to Place a Bond in Every Home.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Before dawn today the fourth Liberty loan campaign was on.

So eager were some communities to make strides toward their subscription goals that they sent solicitors to work at the stroke of midnight.

Scores of towns are trying to give all expected of them before nightfall and to devote the remaining three weeks to doubling or trebling their quotas of the mighty war loan.

A million and a half men, women and children are enrolled in an army of active campaigners to place a bond in every home.

Details Being Planned

The whole vast machinery got smoothly into motion. Like the former campaigns across the sea, every detail had been planned long in advance. Salesmen began gathering subscriptions by well organized methods. Posters appeared in shop windows and told the story of Liberty bonds on streets and from fence corners. President Wilson's autographed appeal was published in newspapers throughout the land. In motion picture theaters films planned by leading stars told graphically why Americans should buy bonds, and 25,000 volunteer speakers began to drive home the appeal. More than a score of special trains filled with war relics fresh from France's battlefields started their journeys from town to town.

Indications are that the American people now realize more than in any of the three previous loan campaigns the intimate relation between government bonds and the fighting by American soldiers in France, and that those spared the hardships of army life must economize to buy bonds.

After the opening enthusiasm of today, and a day in churches tomorrow, the country will settle down to the three weeks of a drive to gather from rich and poor the billions needed to crush Prussian autocracy.

War Expenditures

A reminder of the necessity came today in an official report that the government is spending nearly a half billion dollars a week,—about \$60,000,000 a day for the war. At the same time it was borne home that other nations—America's partners—have done more per capita than this country now is called on to do. The British people, half as numerous as Americans, have loaned their government about \$14,000,000,000. The French have raised nearly \$7,000,000,000 from bonds, and the Russians nearly equalled this record even before revolution and intrigue demoralized the country.

By comparison, the United States already has sold nearly \$10,000,000,000 of Liberty bonds, with a population of more than 100,000,000.

The purposes for which these stupendous sums go, the huge quantities of guns and shells, airplanes and motor trucks, ships, food and other fighting stuff which Liberty loan dollars buy—these will be explained concretely in propaganda of the fourth loan. Speakers, newspapers and solicitors will combine to advertise the war itself along with the war's bonds.

BAKER INSPECTS PRISONERS TAKEN IN YANK DRIVE

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, Friday, Sept. 27.—(By Associated Press.) Secretary of War Baker who watched the American troops begin the attack in the region northwest of Verdun. Visited the various headquarters behind the front today. The secretary spent more than an hour in the vicinity of cages holding German prisoners.

One cage contained 2000 prisoners. When the secretary appeared, American officers commanded the Germans to stand at attention. All except one, an officer, leaped to their feet, and a pull on the shoulders of the German officer by an American sergeant soon brought him to his feet. Speaking in German, the secretary

BULGAR PEACE MOVE CREATES PANIC IN BERLIN

Count Von Hintze Says Germany and Austria Have Rushed Troops to Aid Bulgarians—Anti-war Agitation Among People Responsible—King Active for Peace.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—A panic prevailed on the Berlin stock exchange today as the result of events in Bulgaria, according to a dispatch from The Hague to the Central News Agency.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The publication in Berlin semi-official newspapers of Bulgaria's armistice request, was the cause of the greatest panic in the capital, say Copenhagen reports, forwarded by the Exchange Telegraph correspondent there.

Count Von Hintze, in a speech before the main committee of the Reichstag, said it was not yet clear whether the Bulgarian government has acted in accordance with the army's desires, or its own initiative. There were indications, he said, that Premier Manioff's move would be disavowed by later developments.

Excitement in Bulgaria

He added that there was great excitement in Bulgaria and in influential circles the people were against an armistice or any appeal for peace. He added that the peace delegation which it was reported had left for Saloniki on Wednesday, was still in Sofia on Thursday, and there evidently was some counter action coming.

The German high command, Admiral Von Hintze said, immediately threw all reserves at its disposal into Bulgaria when the bad news came from Macedonia. The Austrians also sent forces and these reserves, he said, were sufficient to restore the military position.

"The situation must, however, be characterized as critical," Admiral Von Hintze is reported to have said, "but it would be clearer in a few days, and there is no reason to give up the game in Bulgaria."

Demand by People

The Bulgarian plea for an armistice was in response to anti-war agitation among the people, the correspondent says in his dispatch from Copenhagen.

The correspondent also hears that King Ferdinand himself played an active role in the peace move until Germany countered his move. According to this report, the king took the initiative some time ago in intrigues for peace, hoping to save his throne and stave off a revolution. It was for this reason that he went to Germany, and the correspondent adds that it was a serious fact that his whereabouts and actions since his return has been a mystery.

A solution of the mystery is said to be that the Germans in Bulgaria realized that the king was turning against them, and they virtually kept him a prisoner, at any rate to an extent of preventing him from taking a hand in peace overtures. The Germans, however, were powerless against the popularity of Premier Manioff, who it is recalled, while Bulgaria's policy was undecided, had opposed an alliance with the central powers.

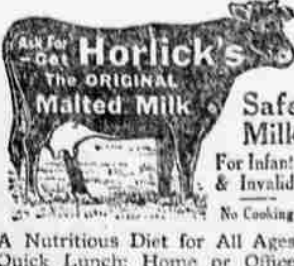
The Ladies Missionary society of the Presbyterian church will hold their first meeting of the year next Tuesday at 2:30 p. m. in the parlors of the church.

asked the prisoners questions regarding conditions within their lines, and what the soldiers thought of the war.

The trousers of one prisoner had been patched. The secretary noticed this and asked about it. The prisoner explained that each German regiment had a tailor's kit.

Secretary Baker gave orders that the prisoners be given food as soon as possible after being brought to the rear. The secretary was told that the Germans had heard of American canned beef and that they always asked for it first after being captured. White bread came second in their desires.

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OTHERS are IMITATIONS

DRIVE AIMED TO USE UP BOCHE ARMY RESERVE

Foch in Franco-American Advance Forces Germans to Keep Heavy Forces on That Part of Front and Prevent Sending Troops to Resist British and French Advances.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—Marshal Foch launched his offensive by Franco-American forces Thursday on a larger scale than any of his previous offensive efforts. According to the latest advices the attack was progressing favorably all over the line.

The allied commander's new stroke when viewed in relation to the whole campaign, shows the significance of the fighting that has taken place along the outposts of the Hindenburg line from Flanders to the Aisne.

This fighting was not to wrest from the enemy, by dogged effort, villages of more or less importance. It was primarily intended to force General Ludendorff to keep heavy forces on that part of the front and make it difficult for him to make a fresh strategic reserve and while keeping things moving along the western Hindenburg positions to let loose another hurricane on either side of the Argonne.

Hardest on French

As for the struggle itself, it was a particularly hard one on the French half of the front. In this connection, however, it should be remembered that this was the first time since July 5, allies have been confronted with a line deeply and strongly fortified and composed of impenetrable successive lines of trenches, switches, dugouts, redoubts and field forts, all perfected during four years of unbroken enemy occupation. Furthermore, on the American sector the enemy appeared to have been caught napping since the Americans appeared to have taken a number of the strongest positions out of hand. The Germans must have expected the attack west of the Argonne. There was evidence of this in the multiplicity of raids they had carried out there within the week.

Tactically the operation was planned and carried out with considerable success. Suspecting that the Germans were likely to initiate a saliently General Goursat's troops by withdrawing their advance divisions, scouts were sent out all along the line before artillery preparation started. Their reports showed that the French staff had guessed right.

Adroit Tactics Used

Consequently shortly before midnight on the 25th, the French artillery let drive, not on empty ground but on the first line and support positions, where heavy reserves were massing. The guns continued to pound away all night and when the signal to "go over" was given at 5 a. m. Thursday, the enemy's telephone communications had been cut at many points.

The preparation was carried out in a particularly adroit manner. The Germans, whose official statement admits that the preparation lasted 11 hours, were evidently convinced that the attack would be confined to the

French sector west of the Argonne and it was only several hours later when the enemy was undeceived. When the allied troops left their trenches simultaneously the Germans had sent most of their troop convoys to the Champagne side.

FOUR DRIVES AT ONE TIME IN PROGRESS

denburg defense on a front of more than ten miles from Ypres to north of Dixmude. At some points the attack began Saturday morning, already has resulted in an advance of more than 2 1/2 miles. The allied troops have penetrated important positions of the Houtholst forest, German possession of which had stayed previous attempts to advance south of the Houtholst forest, German possession of which had stayed previous attempts to advance south of the Belgian coast. This operation apparently is directed toward the German submarine bases in Belgium and the outflanking of Lille.

French troops are fighting forward up the slopes toward the Chemin Des Dames. They have gained further ground south of Fort Malmaison and have taken the important

points of Jouy and Alzy and the ravine between.

French-American Front
The Franco-American drive west and east of the Argonne to the Meuse continues successfully. The French have moved their line forward west of the Argonne forest and captured important positions on their western flank. East of the Argonne the Germans are fighting desperately to hold the Brunhilde positions, but the Americans are progressing at several points.

In the last three days, the British, French and Americans have taken more than 27,000 prisoners. In their Cambrai drive, the British have captured 10,000, while the Franco-Americans have increased their total to more than 16,000. The Belgians and British are reported to have captured 1000 Germans.

Serbian and other allied forces in Macedonia, are pressing vigorously the pursuit of the disorganized Germans and Bulgarians. The Serbians have taken Veles with its garrison and are moving up the Vardar toward the great enemy base of Uskub, 25 miles northwest. From Uskub the Serbians are marching toward the Bulgarian border and have passed east of Koehana, 14 miles from the frontier.

On Other Fronts
In northern Russia and far off

eastern Siberia the allies are successfully pursuing their advances. South of Archangel American and other troops have advanced more than fifty miles and American troops have taken several villages along the Dvina river. Northwest of Vladivostok, Japanese cavalry have taken Zeyaristan on the Zeya river.

If Bulgaria makes peace with the allies her example, it is probable, will be promptly followed by Turkey, whose army in Palestine had been destroyed and who has little hope apparently of further help from Germany.

Thus the iron ring about Austria-Hungary will be reconstituted. Rumania, seething with revolt against the German conqueror, seems almost ready to begin warfare once more.

With the allies once more on the southern frontier of Austria, the smoldering brands of revolution in the Magyar province of the dual empire may burst into flames.

There are, in fact, a world of possibilities in the situation that developed yesterday in the near east.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Coburn and daughter and Mr. and Mrs. C. E. DeLashmatt, who are en route from Eugene by auto to locate at Turlock, Calif., are guests at the Hotel Holland for a day or two while their car is being overhauled.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The United States and Germany through negotiations conducted by the French ambassador at Berlin, have agreed to pay stated monthly sums to all officers held as prisoners of war. This agreement may be revised by the conference on the general subject.

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BULGARIA OUT OF WAR.

(Continued from page one.)

LONDON, Sept. 28.—An official statement dated September 28, announces that Bulgaria has initiated a proposition for obtaining an armistice and peace.

The text of the official announcement reads:

"In view of the conjuncture of circumstances, which have recently arisen and after the position had been jointly discussed with all competent authorities, the Bulgarian government, desiring to put an end to the bloodshed, authorized the commander in chief of the army to propose to the generalissimo of the armies of the entente a Saloniki cessation of hostilities and the entering into negotiations for obtaining an armistice and peace."

"The members of the Bulgar delegation left yesterday evening in order to get in touch with the plenipotentiary of the entente belligerents."

The statement was transmitted through German semi-official Wolff bureau.

Miss Janice Smith left Saturday for Corvallis to resume her studies at the O. A. C. She is a sophomore this year.

GOODBY, WOMEN'S TROUBLES

The tortures and discomforts of weak, lame and aching back, swollen and bloated feet and limbs, weakness, lassitude, dizziness, nausea, that tired worn-out feeling, nervousness, sleeplessness, as a rule have their origin in kidney trouble, and "female complaints." These general symptoms of kidney and bladder disease are well known—so is the remedy.

Next time you feel a twinge of pain in the back or are troubled with headache, indigestion, insomnia, irritation in the bladder or pain in the loins and lower abdomen, you will find quick and sure relief in GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules. This old and tried remedy for kidney disease and allied ailments has stood the test for hundreds of years. It does the work. Pains and troubles vanish and new life and health will come as you continue their use. When completely restored to your usual vigor, continue taking a capsule or two each day; they will keep you feeling fine and prevent a return of your trouble.

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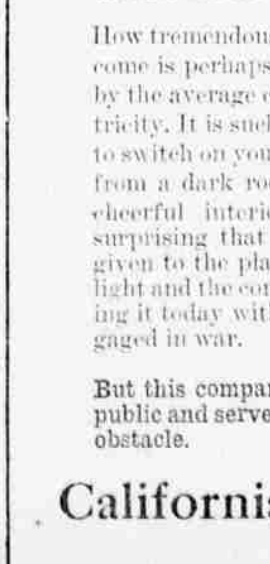
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