

ALLIES HOLD HUNS TO SLIGHT GAINS

Entire Champagne Front Remains Intact.

FIERCE STRUGGLE CONTINUES

Foe Advances One and a Half Miles at Rheims Mountain for Day's Sole Gain.

TEUTON LOSSES FRIGHTFUL

Enemy Attempts Strong Push Toward Epernay, but Fails to Make Progress.

PARIS, July 17.—The French positions remain intact along the whole Champagne front, according to the war office announcement tonight.

Heavy fighting continued throughout the day, and at some points the Germans were able to make gains, but they met with powerful resistance everywhere.

The text of the statement reads: "The battle continued today with stubbornness along the whole front. West of Rheims, despite his efforts, the enemy was not able to make further advance."

"South of the Marne the fighting proceeded on the wooded slopes north of St. Agnan and Lachapelle-Monthodon. Very spirited actions north of Comblizy and Festigny enabled us to hold the enemy on the southern outskirts of Bouquigny and Chataigniers. East of Oeuilly the Germans succeeded in regaining a footing in Montvoisin."

"Between the Marne and Rheims the battle continued north of Reuil and in the Bois du Roi, which the Germans penetrated and which our troops defended foot by foot."

"The forest of Courteon likewise was the theater of violent engagements. The enemy holds the lines west of Nanteuil La Fosse."

"Pourey, the objective of powerful attacks, several times renewed, could not be reached by the Germans. A brilliant counter attack by the allied troops west of this village drove back the enemy into the Arde Valley. Numerous enemy dead before our lines testify to the heavy losses suffered by our adversaries."

Attack Is Crushed. "The situation is without change in the sector of Vignay and southwest of Rheims."

"East of Rheims we broke up an attack between Beaumont-Sur-Vesles and Sillery. Our positions remain intact along the whole Champagne front."

LONDON, July 17.—Dispatches arriving in London this evening say that at only one point did the Germans succeed in advancing today and then at enormous costs.

Small Gain Is Made. The dispatches assert that at 11 o'clock this morning, after two unsuccessful attempts, the Germans, on a front of six miles, pushed into the French line to a depth of one and one-half mile at its deepest point, at Rheims mountain.

A semi-official report from Paris reads: "While the enemy losses were frightful, ours were quite light, especially east of Rheims. Whereas during the previous offensive, we had to send for reinforcements from other parts of the front, this time those on the spot sufficed to sustain the shock."

Americans' Arrival Helps. "This is partly due to the constant arrival of Americans, which reduces the unequal proportion of the forces."

ON THE FRENCH FRONT IN FRANCE, July 17.—(By the Associated Press.)—Desperate fighting of a local character marked the battle this morning, along the front of the German attack.

Progress of the War.

ALTHOUGH the Germans are still attacking the allied lines viciously on both sides of the Rheims salient, what gains they are making continue to be small ones, on isolated sectors, and seemingly are confined to the region along the Marne and immediately southwest of Rheims.

Eastward from the cathedral city through Champagne the French report they are holding the enemy and keeping their line intact.

Everywhere the battles are being stubbornly contested, and where the French and Italians have been compelled to give ground it has been only after the infliction of extremely heavy casualties on the invaders.

The Americans nowhere have been forced to withdraw. At Paisy, east and north of the Marne between Chateau Thierry and Dormans, they have made further improvements in their positions. Like their French comrades, the Americans also have been engaged in violent fighting.

It becomes increasingly apparent that the German command is attempting the blotting out of the Rheims salient and the straightening of the line eastward through Champagne toward Verdun. The hardest fighting of Tuesday was southwest of Rheims, where the enemy is endeavoring to break through the hill and forest ground, reach the railroad running from Rheims to Epernay and force the evacuation of Rheims.

In the endeavor, the German War Office asserts the Germans have driven back the allied troops on the mountain of Rheims between Montant and north of Pourey, the last-named place being about five miles distant from the Rheims-Epernay Railroad. The French official communication admits that the Germans hold the line west of Nanteuil-La Fosse, about a mile and a half south of Pourey and relatively five miles west of the railroad.

The German War Office is now claiming the capture of 18,000 prisoners since the present offensive began. It is reported that French reserves have entered the fighting line along the Marne and that in the north of La Chapelle-Monthodon they have recaptured lost territory. The Germans, as was expected, have brought up fresh forces in an endeavor to push forward their project in this region.

On the British front in Northern France and Flanders the Germans are keeping up violent bombardments of various sectors. Nowhere, however, has the German command seen fit as yet to start an active engagement, if one is contemplated.

In Albania the French and Italian troops continue to make progress against the Austrians and, in the Italian sector, up in the mountains, repeated Austrian attacks have been repulsed by the Italians.

MUNSTERBERG HUN AGENT

Late Harvard Professor Said to Have Headed Propaganda.

NEW YORK, July 17.—The declaration that fully \$50,000,000 of an aggregate sale of \$100,000,000 of German war bonds in this country early in the year went into a "corruption" fund, managed by Teuton agents, was made today by Federal officials investigating German propaganda.

Not only was control of newspapers managed in the contemplated, but pacifist influence in the colleges was spread, the investigators said. It was charged the late Dr. Hugo Munsterberg, of Harvard, and Otto Merkell, arrested last year, were the directing geniuses.

PAY RISE BILL PROPOSED

Measure to Give Police Salary Increase After 6 Months Favored.

Mayor Baker has asked City Attorney LaRoche to prepare an amendment to the present ordinance covering the increase of salaries for members of the Police Bureau. The amendment will be for the purpose of rescheduling the time when the increases for new men go into effect.

When new men were recruited for the police department they were told that the first increase in salary would be given at the end of six months. The present ordinance allows the increases only in June and December.

HAY READY, HANDS LACKING

Prineville Dam Builders, Leaving Jobs, Turn Down Farmers.

REDMOND, Or., July 17.—(Special.)—Farmers in this vicinity are having difficulty in obtaining help in their hayfields. Practically every boy over 11 years of age is out on the ranches doing the work men usually do. The merchants are aiding by sending a part of their force to the country each day, and County Agriculturalist R. A. Ward is busily engaged in seeking and locating all available laborers.

Men leaving the Twohy Bros. dam project near Prineville take the train here daily for Portland, but all refuse work in the harvest fields.

QUENTIN ROOSEVELT DIES IN AIR FIGHT

Youngest Son of Colonel Boche Victim.

CHATEAU THIERRY IS SCENE

Lieutenant Shot Down Ten Miles Inside German Lines.

COUSIN WITNESSES BATTLE

Ex-President and Mrs. Roosevelt Express Pride in Gallant Manner in Which Son Died and That He Could Serve His Country.

PARIS, July 17.—Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt, youngest son of ex-President Roosevelt, has been killed in an air fight, the semi-official Havas News Agency announces. His machine fell into the enemy lines, but apparently was not in flames when it fell.

Philip Roosevelt, Quentin's cousin, witnessed the air battle in the vicinity of Chateau Thierry, in which Quentin was engaged and saw the machine fall, but did not know until later that the airplane was that of his cousin, Le Journal says today.

Two Huns Attack Quentin. Lieutenant Roosevelt was last seen in combat on Sunday morning with two enemy airplanes about 10 miles inside the German lines in the Chateau Thierry sector. He started out with a patrol of 13 American machines. They encountered seven Germans and were chasing them back when two of them turned on Lieutenant Roosevelt.

Reports of the fight state that the Germans appeared to be shooting at the lieutenant from the rear, the three machines being close together. Then one of the machines was seen tumbling through the clouds and a patrol which went in search of Lieutenant Roosevelt returned without trace of him. He appeared to be fighting up to the last moment.

One account of the combat states that the machines caught fire before it began to fall.

Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt was first mentioned in connection with air fighting in France early this month, when he and other American air scouts had about 20 combats with German "flying circus" in which at least seven enemy planes were brought down.

Lieutenant Roosevelt was credited with his first victory July 9, when he brought down a German plane at a height of 5000 yards, eight miles inside the German lines, north of Chateau Thierry. He saw three planes approaching and thought they were his own squadron. They attacked and he fired 50 shots before one of them went down in a nose spin. The two other Germans attacked, but Roosevelt escaped and returned to his field without a scratch on himself or machine.

Lieutenant Roosevelt went over with the first United States air unit, having (Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

DROWNING IN DREAM LATER PROVES TRUE

FATHER GOES TO AID OF SON AND BOTH LOSE LIVES.

WALLA WALLA, WASH. July 17.—

(Special.)—Harvesting crews and railroad men spent the day unsuccessfully dragging Snake River near Page, in an effort to recover the body of nine-year-old Paul Port, son of Albert Port, section foreman of the O. W. R. & N. The boy was drowned yesterday, and the father lost his life trying to save him.

J. F. Chamberlain, of the coroner's office, who returned this morning, expressed the belief that the body would not be recovered for some time.

The father yesterday cautioned the boy about going into the river, saying he had a dream the night before in which he saw the boy drowned. Later in the day the boy went in wading and disappeared. The father was notified and hurried to the river, plunging in. He went under and was saved by his 15-year-old daughter, who dragged him out. She ran for help and when she returned the father had disappeared. His body was soon recovered.

The mother and five children are left. The mother, who is soon to give birth to another child, is frantic with grief and refuses to make funeral plans or go to Weiser, where the body of her husband is to be buried. She says she will not go until the body of the boy is recovered.

CRAFT HITS MINE; 26 DIE

Wimmera, 8000 Tons, Dealt Lethal Blow Off New Zealand.

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 17.—Passengers on a trans-Pacific liner brought news of the sinking of the New Zealand coast of the steamship Wimmera, a vessel of 8000 tons, with a loss of 26 lives.

A heavily charged mine placed in the shipping route between Sydney and Auckland was responsible for the disaster. The lost ship carried a large crew and about 100 passengers.

GERMAN PAPER PENITENT

Milwaukee Organ Retracts and Condemns Hun Government.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 17.—Germany one of the most widely circulated German language newspapers in America, yesterday in an editorial condemned the German government in connection with the origin and conduct of the war.

It retracts previous utterances and admits that, parrot-like, it had repeated the utterances of the German government's newspaper organs.

"SERUM OF SILENCE" FREE

American Women Urged to Start Endless Chain of Users.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 17.—Advocating a medicine free to all, called "The Serum of Silence," Russell T. Edwards, of Washington, urged members of the Women's Association of Commerce of the United States of America, in session here, to start an endless chain of users of this medicine to offset the poison of German propaganda.

LITTLE HEN BIG FACTOR

Use of Eggs and Poultry Instead of Meat New Propaganda.

CHICAGO, July 17.—The importance of the "little brown hen" in winning the war was urged by the National War Emergency Poultry Federation, which was organized today, with the slogan "Equip the hen to fight the Kaiser."

Legislation will be asked providing for conservation of poultry and poultry products, and a Nation-wide propaganda will be inaugurated to urge the use of eggs and poultry instead of meat.



YANKEES IMPROVE MARNE POSITIONS

Bitter Battle Is Waged Near Fossoy.

FIGHTERS DRENCHED BY RAIN

Americans Force Many Germans to Flee Across River.

ENEMY LOSES EARLY GAINS

After Sound Thrashing Received From U. S. Troops at Vaux, Foe Is Quiet—Yankee Aviators Fell 5 Planes and 1 Balloon.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE MARNE, July 17.—(By the Associated Press.)—(S. P. M.)—At the hour of filing this dispatch there have been no changes on sectors of the battle front held by the American troops or those where they are fighting with their allies.

The fighting continues sporadically throughout the Marne region, and the artillery activity is rather heavy all along the line.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE MARNE, July 17.—(By the Associated Press.)—French observers reported today that 13 enemy airplanes fell in the region over which an American pursuit squadron was patrolling and fighting Tuesday.

Within the American lines it had been considered sure that the Americans had downed eight and possibly nine enemy planes.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE MARNE, July 17.—(By the Associated Press.)—American troops improved their positions again today in the vicinity of Fossoy in the river bend district.

Giving the Germans no rest, and undisturbed by the heavy rain which fell over the battle zones between Chateau Thierry and Dormans, the Yankees pursued the advantage which they had wrested from the enemy in the region of their counter attack yesterday.

Many Germans between the railroad and the south bank of the Marne River during the night fled to the north bank of the river at several points.

The struggle today witnessed slight fluctuations of the battle line in the sector southeast of Chateau Thierry, where the Americans with the French have been engaged against the Germans. The enemy attacked the Americans early this morning and gained some little ground at first, but were quickly rushed back beyond their starting point. The battle at this point continues violently, with the result of the entire operation still in doubt.

Vaux Sector Normal. Conditions were normal today in the Vaux region, west of Chateau Thierry.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

YANKEE SHOTGUNS FEARED BY HUNS

GERMAN PRESS SAYS AMERICAN BOYS LACK TRAINING.

Cologne Gazette Assumes That Tom-

ahawks and Scalping Knives Will Soon Appear.

THE HAGUE, July 17.—German news-

papers received here are raising quite a potter over a story received in Germany from Switzerland that a large number of American troops have been supplied with sawed-off shotguns for close fighting.

The Cologne Gazette, in commenting on the report, denounces America's barbarism, and assumes that tomahawks and scalping knives will soon appear on the American front. The newspapers warn the German troops that the Americans are not "honorable warriors."

The Weser Zeitung says the barbarous shotguns have been served out, not because they are likely to be effective, but because the ill-trained Americans cannot use rifles and are badly supplied with machine guns.

MERCURY HITS HIGH MARK

Thermometer Registers 90 Degrees Here as Against Yakima 106.

Summer prevailed in all its sweltering glory yesterday and at 6 o'clock last night the high temperature of 90 degrees for the day was reached.

The relative humidity made things sticky and uncomfortable yesterday, 50 per cent being recorded at the weather office. Fair and continued warm is the prediction for today.

Portland fared better than other cities in the Northwest, however, as at Spokane the thermometer registered 100, at Yakima 106 and at La Grande 102 degrees.

The hourly temperatures at Portland follow: Midnight.....71 10 A. M.....73 1 A. M.....70 11 A. M.....74 2 A. M.....69 12 P. M.....75 3 A. M.....68 3 P. M.....76 4 A. M.....67 4 P. M.....77 5 A. M.....66 5 P. M.....78 6 A. M.....65 6 P. M.....79 7 A. M.....64 7 P. M.....80 8 A. M.....63 8 P. M.....81 9 A. M.....62 9 P. M.....82

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

NEW PEACE DRIVE FOR HOME READING

"Senseless Bloodshed" Is Denounced.

ALL BLAME IS PUT ON ALLIES

Attempts at Sowing Discord in Monarchy Declared Failure.

GERMAN WAY INSISTED ON

Czecho-Slovak National Council in America Declares Austro-Hungarian Minister's Statement Is Admission of Defeat.

AMSTERDAM, July 17.—The Austro-Hungarian government regards the war as "senseless and purposeless bloodshed," and believes it might be ended when the allies gain a magnificent feeling of humanity. Baron Burian, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, made this statement in the concluding portion of his address to the Austrian and Hungarian Premiers Tuesday, according to dispatches from Vienna.

After declaring that the allies would not succeed in their purpose of sowing discord among nationalities in the monarchy, the Foreign Minister said: "Insuffr as they (the entente) are not aiming at the acquisition of territory, they are exhausting their strength and ours in order to build on the ruins of civilization a new arrangement of the world, whereas the ideas underlying such an arrangement, which are capable of realization and which also are warmly approved by us, might be realized more easily and in much more completely, by the peaceful co-operation of all peoples."

In spite of all, we look ever more hopefully toward the people now at war with us to see whether at last they have been delivered from the blindness which, after fearful afflictions in four years of war, is driving the world ever into that destruction which they can avert if they only wish."

Old Alliances Unshaken. The Foreign Minister said his confidence was based on the old alliances, particularly the old alliances with Germany. He said that Austria and Germany would seek means of extending the alliance so that it will be adequate for all requirements.

Premier von Seidler, speaking in the lower house of the Austrian Reichsrath on the situation in Austria-Hungary, said: "The internal propaganda methods of our enemies are so absurd that they only testify to their profound ignorance of our conditions. These arrows will rebound against our unshakable devotion to the dynasty, the loyalty of our citizens to the state and the firm internal cohesion of our state."

Force Still Relied Upon. "In unity with our loyal allies we shall be able to enforce the end of the world war."

"Our intimate community with them, which we hope to strengthen and extend for the future, especially the old and well-proved alliance with the German empire, constitutes for us, as well as for our allies, the best guarantee that we shall maintain for all time our place among the states of the world and be able to assure for our peoples conditions of free and beneficent development."

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Opinion in official circles as to the note addressed by Baron von Burian, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, to the Austrian and Hungarian premiers, upon the subject of peace, is that it evidently was carefully framed with a design to prepare the way for peace negotiations immediately upon the hoped-for successful conclusion of the present great German drive against the entente forces.

Burian Talks for Germany. A commentary on Baron von Burian's statement issued today by the Czecho-Slovak National Council here, says that Burian, a Magyar politician, talks in the name of Germany as much as in the name of Austria-Hungary and says his statement is an admission of defeat, with Austria offering a German peace, accompanied by Austrian whining.

Regarding Burian's assertion that Austria "does not meddle with the affairs of foreign countries," and therefore "resolutely declines foreign interference in any form," the statement says: "It must not be forgotten that the war was started by an attempt on the part of Austria to interfere with the internal affairs of a neighboring state, Serbia. This refutes Baron Burian's statement about non-interference, but also uncovers another lie that Austria has been fighting a war of defense. Austria started this war by her aim to subdue the Balkans; it was Austria who declared war of aggression upon Serbia."

Czecho-Slovak Freedom Demand. "Baron Burian states that if his war is continued by the entente, 'one-half of Austria-Hungary may perish in order to make the other half happy.' Nobody desires that the Germans and Magyars of the monarchy perish; they are to go perfectly free of (Continued on Page 2, Column 2)