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NEW ALLIED DRIVE IS EXPECTED SOON

Flanders or Oise - Soissons Sector Picked as Likely Scene of Blow.

REAL OFFENSIVE AWAITED

Huns to Be Driven Even Beyond Old Hindenburg Line; 1,250,000 U. S. Troops in First Army Under Pershing.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 .- A new drive against the German positions, either in Flanders or between the Oise and Solssons, is expected by many Army officers here as a result of the slowing up of the advance in the Picardy theater.

Outlining the situation at his mid-week conference today, General March, chief of staff, confined his statements to pointing out that the Germans have been forced back until they are not within 50 miles of Paris at any point. The head of the Army has previously laid stress on the fact, however, that the greatest advantage won by Marshal Foch in a military way is in having wrested the initiative from the

In the Picardy salient the lines have now reached the general position of the front in 1916 before the Hindenburg withdrawal. The salient has been trimmed away on a front of 53 miles to a maximum depth of 15 miles, the chief of staff said, and the line on the Aisne-Marne front has remained stationary. The opinion prevailed among other efficers that the present struggle around Roye and Lassigny would soon terminate in the capture of those points, to be followed by the taking of Noyon.

be followed by the taking of Noyon.

Pershing Has 1,250,000 Men.

In the course of his discussion General March said that General Pershing now has 1,250,000 American troops organized in the first Army corps. Presumably the Americans on the British left flank in Picardy, identified by the chief of staff as the 131st Infantry of the 33d (Illinois National Guard) division, are among those still brigaded for training. The troops are commanded by Major-General George Bell. It is assumed that General Pershing has taken over his own staff as the has taken over his own staff as the staff of the First Field Army. In that case, Major-General James W. McAn-drew is the chief of staff both of the has taken over his own staff as the staff of the First Field Army. In that case, Major-General James W. McAndrew is the chief of staff both of the Army and of the American Expeditionary Forces.

It appeared possible to some officers

It appeared possible to some officers

drew is the chief or Army and of the American Expensive Forces.

It appeared possible to some officers that the organization of the first American Army might be followed by an all-American attack at some point on the line which it holds beyond Verdun, where there has been no recent fighting.

The primary purpose of the two blows Marshal Foch has struck has been realized. Both in the Aisne-Marne battle and again in Picardy the attacks were defensive measures to free Paris from the menace of the two wedges the enemy had driven in that direction. The value of the drives in this respect was pointed out by General March today.

Real Offensive to Come.

Real Offensive

word and striking to force the enemy back in such manner that he cannot avail himself of his old Hindenburg

that the Flanders front might see the by British forces to pinch out the salient there as it has been pinched out at the Marne and again in Picardy. Discussing the work of the 28th ivision, comprising Pennsylvania Division, comprising Pennsylvania Guardsmen, in the Alsne-Marne salient,

General March said the only report upow its casualties received was that the official representatives of Great hours on July 30 in the advance to Britain and France, we take into con-The 20th Division, General March

said, participated in the advance across the Ourcq July 26, when the attack against the German lines thrust the enemy back to the Vesle. The 28th was flanked on one side by the 42d (Rain-bow) and on the other by the Third Regular Division. Its position in the line was between Sergy and Roncheres.

in France approves the use of that ponents.

"No such measures are taken against "No such measures are taken against name, he said nor do either the Franch name, he said, nor do either the French or British understand why big, strong our natural allies, the workingmen of men like the Americans should be tagged with such a nickname. The be here. The, working classes of the British soldiers call their American comrades "Yanka."

Peace Appeal Made.

General March said no American troops had landed in Siberia as yet. He did not have available figures on the total embarkation for France, which he will make public on Saturday.

(Continued From First Page.) stated that they could not see in this attitude anything but confirmation of Lenine's declaration of the existence of a state of war. Tchitcherin said that he would give a reply within three days.

What such that he was the councils of the poor and the peasants? Is her aim a counter revolution?

allies could be present only owing to or does she contemplate seizing any a special courtesy on the part of the specific town or territory she can soviet government, public explanation name? could not be given about non-public

British Bombardment Alleged. As to the members of the military missions Tchitcherin said that negotia-tions had been begun with the Ger-

man authorities to procure safe pas-sage from Petrograd to Stockholm for these officers, passage through Archangel being impossible, because Brit-ish cruisers had already begun the bombardment of the islands covering

Poole refers to the arrests of British and French citizens at Moscow. On the afternoon of August 5 there was a conference between Tchitcherin and the Consuls-General of Japan, Sweden and the United States with the following re-

"First-The Soviet government gave solemn assurances that allied persons having diplomatic or unofficial charac would not be molested. Second—Tchitcherin stated that the

allied military missions would not be allowed to depart, as had already been

promised.
"Third—That civil persons arrested were hostages for the lives of Soviet members in territory occupied by the

safety because Great Britain and France had attacked Archangel without a dec-laration of war.

laration of war.

Poole Warns Tchitcherin.

"Mr. Poole said that he was without knowledge of what had taken place in the north, but warned Tchitcherin that the peoples of the allied nations could not be intimidated and that the initiation of a system of reprisals by the soviet government could only result in individual members of the government being held personally responsible, and in the loss by the Bolshevik cause of whatever respect it might now have in the minds of the civilized world.

"A fourth message from Mr. Poole, dated August 6, said that the authorities forcibly entered the Consulates-General of France and England on the afternoon of the fifth and arrested the Consuls-General and their staffs.

"At 3 o'clock on the morning of the sixth the Consuls-General and their staffs were released through the untiring good offices of the Swedish Consul-General, Mr. Poole said that a guard remained around both Consulates and would not neverther British or French

guard remained around both Consulates and would not permit British or French

"Mr. Poole pointed out that these acts were committed immediately following the solemn assurance given by Tchitcherin that all persons having diplomatic or consular character would be respected.

U. S. Consulate Closed. "Feeling that there were no assurthe immediate departure of the American diplomatic and consular staff. The allied Consuls were doing likewise. "All steps were being taken for the security of private American citizens who had not been molested so far. Mr.

Stockholm ent the issuance of the neces-

Bolshevik Invitation Declined. "A fifth report said that Mr. Poole had received from Norman Armour, secretary of the American embassy, whom Mr. Francis left behind at Vologda when he went to Archangel, a telegram which said that an assistant from Kedroff, commissioner of the people, had called to see him and apparently representatives of other embassies, on the evening of August 1.

"The emissary said that he had been instructed to ask the diplomats to go

"The emissary said that he had been instructed to ask the diplomats to go to Moscow, as the Soviets were unable to answer for their safety in Vologda. "After expressing their thanks for the solicitude shown, Mr. Armour and his colleagues referred the agent of the Soviet to their express instructions from their Ambassadors to remain in Vologda for the protection of their nationals, and pointed out the impossibility of going to Moscow under any pretext whatever.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 14.—In a note to American Consul Poole protesting against the British and French military Old Positions Read action Tchitcherin said:

Soviets does not take the shape of simi-lar acts against representatives of these governments.

Policy Toward U. S. Defined. sideration your own urgent request because we regard you as the representatives of a Nation which, to use your modify the situation own words, will undertake nothing is reopened here. against the Soviets if we retaliate with Nickname "Sammy" Frowned On.

nationals as civilian prisoners. We here chief of staff took occasion to apply these precautionary measures upon the name "Sammy" for only against the members of the ican troops. No American soldier property classes, who are our op-

our natural allies, the workingmen of these same countries, who happen to

Peace Appeal Made. "Precisely at this moment, we say this to the countries whose armies pro-

ceed with open violence against us, and we call out to their peoples: 'Peace be to the homes of the poor.' "As you stated to us that your na-AMAZING HISTORY MADE tion does not purpose to destroy the Soviets, we ask you now if you can-not tell us plainly what Great Britain

"On the night of August 2 a reply was received from Tchitcherin. It stated that inasmuch as Lenine's utterances were made behind closed doors to re-establish the worst tyranny in in a meeting at which an agent of the the world, namely, the noted Czarism.

"Remembering your kindness, I hope you will help us to elucidate these

TRAINING CAMP ORDERED

Non-commissioned Officers' Cours to Be Taught at Washington U.

SEATTLE, Aug. 14 .- A fourth train-A third report from Consul-General ing camp for non-commissioned offi-cole refers to the arrests of British cers' course will be held at the Uni-

tonight.

The camps are indorsed by the State Council of Defense and the new one The Germans were said to be putting will embrace men within the proposed up the fiercest sort of resistance, and extended draft ages of 18 to 45 years.

OLDFIELD'S HAIR SINGED

Car Crashes Through Fence, Overturns and Bursts Into Flames.

SPRINGFIELD, III., Aug. 14.-Barney "Tchitcherin said that these persons were civil prisoners arrested, in accordance with the practices of war, for internment. He added that no responsibility could be assumed for their future oldfield's hair was singed.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 14.—Barney Oldfield crashed into a fence in an attempt to lower the mile track record at the state fair today. His car turned over and burst into flames.

Advance Made to Within Six Miles of Noyon, Point of Strategic Value.

GERMAN STAND DESPERATE

Old Positions at Plemont Give Refuge; Machine Guns Opposed to Allies' Rifles; Lassigny's Fall Is Reported. .

"Feeling that there were no assurances that the American Consulate-General would not be violated at any moment, he destroyed his codes and records. This and the general situation made it impossible to carry on his functions, and he accordingly asked the Swedish Consul-General to take over the protection of American interests and at the same time to request facilities of the Soviet government for the immediate departure of the American in the storming of the Noyon position, (Continued From First Page.) which is now said to be impending.

> Germans Resist Desperately. The army of General Rawlinson.

which is holding the line just to the Poole added that departure would probably be by way of Petrograd and north of the French positions, is meet-"At the instance of the Swedish Con-sul-General, the German embassy had already recommended to the German determined to retain the Chaulnes ing most desperate resistance along Heights at all costs.

> WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 14.-French forces fighting for the key positions of Thiescourt massif ridge and the St. Claude and Ecouvillen farms are progressing slowly. North of Gury, where the Germans are installed in the old French trenches of 1914, they have gained no ground. The enemy here in a lucky moment tumbled into readymade fortified positions.

Foe Picking Up His Munitions.

As the enemy retreats he is picking up his slow-moving material and is accumulating an increasing number of guns and quantities of munitions. The French, in advancing, have tended to outstrip their artillery and there are no tanks to assist the infanry.

The French are advancing against the line, which is thinly held, but which is bristling with machine guns, and are fighting in the atmosphere of will mustard gas. Yet they have wrested dominant positions on the battlefield

The Germans now are in Plemont, about a mile southeast of Lassigny, to which they retired, following a new advance by the French. General Humbert's army moved forward two miles yesterday and took the St. Claude German Ambassador had moved to farm, which makes the hold of the French on the southern part of the

Old Positions Ready.

At Plemont the Germans found po-"These people, who did not declare war against us, act like barbarians toward us, but we, who represent the op-pressed poor, are no barbarians like these invaders. Our retaliation against. The enemy took Plemont during the those who shoot the members of our fighting early in June and their old trenches there are still organized with wire entanglements.

The battle for the Thiescourt area however, is only a small part of the operation in progress, and developments in other parts of the line may modify the situation before the battle

The Germans have had one advanprecautionary measures against the warlike measures directed against us. They have been falling back upon their supplies, while the French have been obliged to bring theirs up over a difficult country.

Rifle Against Machine Gun.

So far, General Humbert's troops all this fighting it was the machine bringing the troops back to hand-gregun against the rifle, the Germans having comparatively few infantry- CAPTIVES BEATEN WITH CLUBS ment in the front line, but being plentifully supplied with machine guns Two Britons, Escaped From Huns, -virtually one for each man, and all ambushed.

Besides holding the two important THE VESLE. Tuesday, Aug. 13.—(By crests of St. Claude farm and Ecou- the Associated Press.)-Worn out from villon, the French are within 100 yards of Monolither, another high plateau. which commands a considerable extent of ground to the north and east.

French Overlook Divette Valley. From Ecouvillon the French have good view of the Divette Valley, where the Germans appear to be trying to establish a position with the aid of their old earthworks which were constructed in 1914.

LONDON, Aug. 14 .- The town of Les signy, on the southern part of the Picardy battlefront, for which the French have been struggling over the hills to the west and south, has been cap-tured by them, the Pall Mail Gazette today says it understands.

Fall Not Confirmed.

The reported capture took place this morning. The news of the fall of the town has not been officially confirmed. There was terrific fighting today on ing camp for non-commissioned offi-cers' course will be held at the Uni-versity of Washington campus August 28 to September 8, it was announced tonight. elevation, the reports declare.

> last a day or two before the bill was finally cleared of the enemy. WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 14—(By the Associated Press.)—The entire region about Lassigny is cut by spurs and ridges which facilitate defensive operations.

the fighting, it was indicated, might

Germans in Old Trenches. At Canny-sur-Mats, two miles north-west of Lassigny, the Germans are in the old trench position, where wire en-tanglements still remain. The enemy is seeking to unite parts of the old French line with some of his own for-

have had four days of constant fight- mer positions and is continuing his efing, fully half of which has been spent in gas-infested sectors. During the entire character of the fighting,

Tell of Cruel Treatment. WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON

Vesie today. They had escaped from a German pen after having been captured in the Marne fighting, and it took Once-Derided American Army Now them seven days and nights to work heir way to Fismette. On the last lap of their journey the vegetable soup and "coffee" made of hawthorn berries. The allowance of a German soldier was the same, only in somewhat greater quantity, occasionally supplemented by horse meat.

It is a common practice of the Germans, the escaped men added, to beat their prisoners with clubs and the butts of rifles. Wounded prisoners, they said, were sent to hospitals only when

they were unable to walk, and then re-ceived little attention. ALLIED PLANES WATCHING FOE Enemy Movements Closely Observed

on Picardy Front. BRITISH HEADQUARTERS, Aug. 15. —(Reuter's, via Montreal.)—Good weather continued on the Picardy battle front, enabling the airplanes to ob-serve enemy movements. The allies know exactly whence he is bringing his reinforcements and guns and where he is concentrating them.

Raids on the northern front are probably intended to remind the British of the possibility of a German offensive

elsewhere.

CARUSO

MCCORMACK

German Press Awakening to Gravity of Reverse.

fatigue and suffering from hunger, two escaped British prisoners staggered into the American lines north of the

Admitted to Be Giving More Trouble Than Was Expected.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 14 .- While Tuesday's Berlin newspapers regard the Anglo-French main thrust as parried, the journals in the Rhine country dis cuss the situation in a much graver tone. The newspapers deem it necessary editorially to brace up the nerves of the people of the Rheinish provinces. The Cologne Volks Zeitung appears to interpret popular apprehensions when it speaks of "another impending ruthless Anglo-French attempt to

ern front," and says that Germany fol-lows the terrible struggle with bated In the next column it inveighs against defeatism, which is "rearing its head in Cologne, Dusseldorf and else-where," even in Essen, where the peo-ple may be heard grumbling: "Another defeat for us—we shall lose the war. We have nothing to eat, no clothes, no shoes; we shall starve and be utterly ruined."

break through the German northwest

As a cure for this state of mind the Volks Zeltung administers an antidote in the shape of a raging article about the enemy "wanting to murder, rob and enslave German men, women and children." children."

The Weser Zeitung, of Bremen, with ill-concealed pessimism, regretfully admits that the once-derided American Army is giving much more trouble than was anticipated.

GENEVA, Aug. 14.-Twenty divisions

retreat from the Marne, according to the Democrat, which received the news from German sources. Austria-Hungary refused, but after General Ludendorff had made threats Vienna sent two divisions to the western front.

LONDON, Aug. 14 .- Turmoil in Bo hemia has resulted in the execution of 74 Czech soldiers and wholesale arrests in many raids, newspapers of Munich and Dresden say, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Zurich. The Hungarian garrisons have been reinforced and arms are being confis

GENEVA, Aug. 13 .- Pieter Troelstra. Dutch Socialist leader and Germano-phile, who came to Switzerland in or-der to arrange an international pacifist conference, has announced from Vevey that he is returning home.

The British government's refusal to

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BELLANS INDIGESTION 6 BELL-ANS Hot water

Sure Relief

of troops were demanded of Germany's issue a passport to Arthur Henderson, allies by General Ludendorn during the leader of the Labor party in the House of Commons, appears to be the finishing blow to the enterprise of Troelstra, but the Germans, especially since their recent defeats, continue to exert leavily their peace propaganda in Switzerland.

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The Germans are employing every diplomatic means in order to minimize



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