

FIVE YANKEE FLIERS REPORTED MISSING

Americans Fail to Return to Own Lines After Carrying Out Bombing Expedition.

BOCHE ATTACK CRUSHED

Terrific Barrage Blots Out Thin Line of Enemy Infantrymen Who Are Discovered to Be Advancing West of Moselle River.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Five American planes are missing as a result of an attack by a superior German force during a bombing expedition in Lorraine, General Pershing reported in today's communique received tonight by the War Department.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE LORRAINE FRONT, Sept. 16.—(By the Associated Press.)—The artillery exchange of Tuesday the American gunners held the upper hand, destroying German ammunition dumps near La Chesnaie.

A number of boxcars also were destroyed by direct hits near Chambley. Tuesday night the Germans threw 800 shells into the regions around Xammes Beney and Chateau St. Benoit.

German infantry attempted to attack the American lines west of the Moselle last evening, but the enemy troops were driven back by the fire of the American artillery.

When observers reported that a light line of German infantry was approaching, the American big guns threw a terrific barrage into the area, where there were no further movements by the enemy.

Observers reported this morning that there were no living Germans in the region where they were sighted last night. Quite a number of dead, however, were seen.

Three enemy balloons were destroyed last night by Lieutenant J. Luke, Jr., of Phoenix, Ariz., on a flight into the German lines. This makes his total nine balloons in three days.

With Lieutenant J. F. Whener, of Everett, Mass., Luke left his airbase at dusk and crossed the line. Within 25 minutes he had hurled a number of incendiary bombs and completed their work of destruction and the flames could be seen from the American airbase.

Tanks Do Good Work. One other balloon destroyed yesterday and three more are believed to have been shot down, but the reports have not been confirmed. Bad weather prevented bombing, however, and the only observation possible was the adjustment of artillery fire.

Squadrons of American - manned tanks, operating for the first time on a large scale in the attack on the St. Mihiel salient, played an important and dramatic part in the defeat of the Germans.

Divided into brigades—light, intermediate and heavy—the tanks swung out onto the field of battle immediately after the barrage. Before the day ended they had entered the villages of Nonsard, Pannes, Lamarobe and Binney, considerably ahead of the infantry.

Early in the action difficulties were experienced in getting to the front sufficient gasoline, although a great fleet of gasoline tanks had been prepared to carry supplies. The gas tanks were attacked by the enemy or were derailed and it was that American ingenuity came to the rescue.

Sleds Carry Gasoline. Barrels of gasoline were trundled and rolled over the roadless fields by daring volunteers to meet the most pressing need. Barely enough, however, were found more efficient than wagons in carrying supplies, since they could be dragged over the mud without being mired, and another tank full of gallons of gas were conveyed to the fighting tanks.

The advance of the tanks brought out many examples of daring on the part of their crews. One Major whose machine was equipped with a 37-millimeter gun, instead of a machine gun, violated his orders and went far ahead until he was within range of Nonsard. With one well-placed shot he knocked two Germans out of a church steeple from which they were firing a machine gun.

A Lieutenant, shot through the palm of the left hand by an explosive bullet, was sent to a hospital, but escaped and walked six miles back to the field. He appeared at his tank with the statement that he could "carry on" with his right hand.

Wounded Refuse to Quit. Several others were wounded but remained on duty. No one was killed, however, even though a German six-inch shell plowed clear through one tank, destroying it, but injuring only one of the crew. Another tank captured a battery of "75s," but was so far ahead of the infantry it could not turn over the guns to them.

The story is told of another tank which went into a town with a sergeant armed with a rifle perched on the turret. This machine captured two batteries of "75s," five machine guns and many men.

Tanks were occasionally as much as two miles ahead of the infantry, throwing concentrations into the Germans. Part of the success which attended their share in the battle undoubtedly was due to the intensive training given drivers who are taught to operate their machines blindfolded, guided only by signals from the gunners. This sometimes is necessary when the drivers are blinded temporarily by splashes of mud.

For several days before the offensive the tanks which were to take part were maneuvered into an interior town, while the civilians watched them with amazement, with no knowledge of what it portended. Some time before the battle the tank crews received their final instructions on a hypothetical battlefield, mathematically divided up into debarcation points and supply depots.

FRENCH MORE FAR ON 6-MILE FRONT

Advance of More Than Mile Is Made in Co-operation With British Forces.

GERMANS COUNTER ATTACK

Menace to St. Quentin Grows More Pronounced as Allies Advance to East; Pollux Capture Several Hundred Enemy Troops.

PARIS, Sept. 18.—The French attack on the right of the British in the St. Quentin sector resulted in an advance of a mile and a half along a six-mile front, according to the War Office announcement tonight.

German troops last night launched a counter attack against the British positions on the plateau northeast of Sancy, seven miles northeast of Soissons. The attacks were unsuccessful.

(By the Associated Press.) British and French veterans have made another vicious and successful smash at the Hindenburg line. Sweeping forward on a front of 22 miles, they went ahead from one and one-third to three miles, taking many prisoners.

The most important aspect of the advance is that it makes more certain the capture of St. Quentin, which the Germans have been ordered to hold at all costs. This important city is virtually surrounded on three sides and its fall seems only a matter of days.

Old Trench System Taken. Field Marshal Haig's third and fourth armies charged over the trench system occupied by the British before they were pushed back by the Teutonic flood last March. They captured, in wide sectors, the outer defenses of the Hindenburg line.

The British assault was over a front of 16 miles from Holnon, West of St. Quentin to Gouzeaucourt, North of Epehy. In their advance, which reached a depth of more than three miles at some points, they took more than 5000 prisoners.

Not only did the blow bring nearer the capture of St. Quentin, which the Germans are struggling desperately to hold, but it went far toward wiping out the only bulge in the British line which resembles a salient. Epehy, at the apex of the bulge, has been taken and the same fate has befallen Gouzeaucourt and Hargicourt, which stood at the ends of the salient.

Huns Start Counter Attack. The importance which the Germans attached to the territory wrested from them is indicated by the announcement that they launched a counter attack soon as they could be organized from Hargicourt to the Omignon rivulet. The result of their efforts remains obscure.

While the French advance was less spectacular than that of the British, with whom they co-operated, they were equally successful in gaining the ground they were looking forward on a front of six miles to an average depth of one and a third miles, adding several hundred prisoners to the British. They now hold the southern outskirts of Contescourt, less than three miles from the suburbs of St. Quentin.

This city, where the troops of Von Goeben scored a great victory in 1871, is one of the buttresses of the Douai-Cambrai-St. Quentin-La Fere-Laon line, beyond which it has been ordered to hold. The French in the outskirts of La Fere, with St. Quentin invested and with the British battling doggedly for Cambrai, the great Hindenburg defense system is in danger of being breached at three of its strongest points. Once ousted from it the Teutons will have back another foot of ground in the imminent decisive battles.

Enemy Positions Strong. The taking of St. Quentin remains a difficult task, however, for the Germans are in strong defensive positions. A captured order from General Von Morgen to the 14th reserve corps emphasizes the importance of the terrain they hold. He orders them not to yield another foot of ground in the imminent decisive battles.

While the British and French were forging ahead relentlessly in the west the Serbs and the French in Macedonia were making more emphatic their defeat of the Bulgars, who have been reinforced by German troops. There is every indication that the offensive in the near east is of major proportions and that it will develop to the limit.

It has widened to the west of Sokol and the east of Yestrak the front until it extends a distance of 10 miles. The resistance of King Ferdinand's troops is weakening as they are forced back. While Marshal Poch was following his policy of striking at widely separated points along the battle line, the day was one of comparative quiet for General Pershing's field army. There was no activity of consequence on their front beyond the usual artillery and patrol activity.

Romance Ends in Court. MOTHER OF JOSEPH KOENEKE FILES ACTION FOR DIVORCE. Louise Campbell, Bride of Ten Days, Charges Husband With Desertion. Lillian Beer Alleges Cruelty.

A romantic elopement which culminated in the marriage at Vancouver, last week, of Joseph Koeneke and Beulah Hayes, both minor children, received a severe blow yesterday when the young bridegroom's mother filed in the county court a suit to have the marriage annulled. She alleges her son and the bride are both too young, and that their marriage was held without her knowledge and consent. She asks that the bride be ordered to resume her maiden name.

Louise Campbell, in a suit filed yesterday, alleges E. J. Campbell, deserted her ten days after they were married. There was a Vancouver, Wash., marriage in September, 1912. There are no children.

Lillian Beer charges cruelty and infidelity against John Beers. She names their hired girl as co-respondent. They were married in Portland in 1911, and have three children. The wife demands their custody and \$40 a month. Clara Montgomery wants a divorce from James E. Montgomery and the custody of their three children. She charges cruelty and drunkenness. They were married at Joseph, Or., in 1902. Desertion is charged against Gaylord B. Mallett by Lydia Mallett. They were married in Portland in 1902, and separated in 1915, says the wife.

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TWO CITIES UP IN ARMS

MEDFORD AND JACKSONVILLE TO FIGHT ROAD REMOVAL.

PROPOSED DISCONTINUANCE OF SOUTHERN OREGON TRACTION SERVICE BRINGS OUT PROTESTS.

MEDFORD, Or., Sept. 18.—(Special.)—The people of Medford and Jacksonville are up in arms and will fight the proposal of President S. S. Bullis to either stop the operation of the Southern Oregon Traction company railroad between this city and the county seat or dismantle it and dispose of the rails to the Government.

The councils of both cities have adopted resolutions of protest which were telegraphed to Colonel Bruce P. Disque, head of the army spruce division, with headquarters at Portland. Last week Mr. Bullis announced that the road would have to discontinue operations because the Government had requisitioned three miles of its rails. Later it developed that the War department's requisition had been made only after Mr. Bullis had sold three miles of rails to the Grant Smith-Porter Bros. company, spruce operators, and placed in the market for sale all the railroad equipment.

Besides the protest of the two councils, protests have also been made by W. S. Hartman, who holds a mortgage against the railroad property for \$63,900, and by the Gagnon Box & Lumber company, whose lumber mill and box factory will be put in jeopardy if the rails are torn up. Any attempt by Mr. Bullis to tear up any part of the railroad before an answer is received to the protests filed will be followed by interesting developments. A close watch is being maintained on the railroad. Injunction proceedings are being prepared to prevent the protest resolutions of the two councils recite that both cities contributed substantially to the building of the road, and that the protest filed at this time would be a serious blow to both communities.

WAR TIME CLOTHES FEATURE OF LANE COUNTY FAIR. Exhibit Hall and Stockpen Crowded to Overflowing—Fancy Work Noticeably Absent.

EUGENE, Or., Sept. 18.—The war-time house dress, made of flour sacks and looking like a much more expensive garment, is one of the creations shown in the made-over garments division of the woman's department of the Lane County Fair, which opened today with exhibit halls and stockpens crowded to overflowing.

The dress was made by Mrs. Emily C. Rorer, of Eugene, from 3 1/2 flour sacks of the 100-pound size, which were purchased in Eugene in 1917 at the rate of 60 cents a dozen. The most noticeable feature in the pavilion was the absence of the fancy work from the woman's section and the appearance of great quantities of made-over garments, the product of wartime economy, which the Fair Association has been seeking to encourage by offering special premiums. President C. D. Rorer, of the Fair Association, declared tonight that agricultural, horticultural and livestock exhibits are the best ever assembled here. The three days' racing programme will start tomorrow with the 2-12 trot and the free-for-all pace as the principal events.

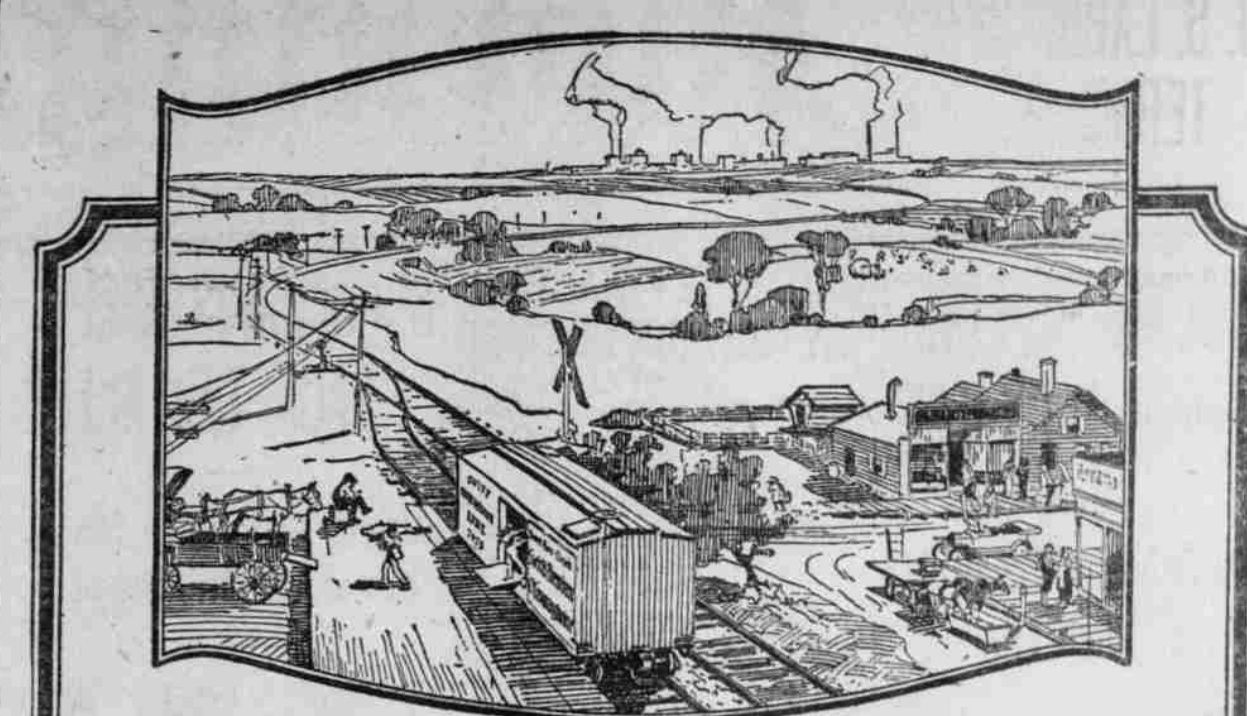
POWER PLANT PROJECTED. Rich Lands in Lake County Are to Be Irrigated.

KLAMATH FALLS, Or., Sept. 18.—(Special.)—Development of a power plant in Northern Klamath, has been undertaken by Dr. N. E. Winnard, of Heppner, according to Don Jolly, a resident of that section, who arrived from there yesterday. He says the power will be used for pumping water on lands in the Fort Crook district in Lake County.

The power site is on the outskirts of the Town of Crescent. Engineers already are at work on the project, according to Mr. Jolly. There are 1000 acres in the Fort Crook district which with water would produce abundantly.

ALBANY MAN OUT FOR POLICE CHIEF. ALBANY, Or., Sept. 18.—(Special.)—J. Q. Rodgers announced yesterday that he will be a candidate for Chief of Police of Albany in the forthcoming city election. He has been a member of the police force here for the past six years. John Catlin, the present chief, will be a candidate for re-election.

PRISONS TO GET CONTRACTS. WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Under an executive order announced today the President authorizes the placing of war supply contracts with the heads of prisons and reformatories at prevailing prices and directs that prisoners engaged on such contracts shall receive wages corresponding with those paid for similar work in the vicinity. Congress already has provided for industrial plants at some Federal prisons.



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Advertisement for Ladd & Tilton Bank, featuring a large illustration of the bank building and text: 'ARE YOU READY for this Liberty Loan Drive? It is very fine if you are, for it shows that you have exercised forethought and good judgment in keeping the right ratio between your spending and saving. If, through adverse circumstances, or foolish procrastination in saving, you were found wanting, remember that this will not be the last Loan to be met, and get ready for the next one in advance. Many a real opportunity is lost because of lack of a little ready capital—and it could have been saved so easily. This pioneer bank will gladly consult with you as to starting an account.'

Advertisement for Thompson's Optical Institute: 'THOMPSON'S Optical Institute. Eyes carefully examined and properly fitted with glasses without the use of drugs by skilled specialists. Complete lens grinding factory on the premises. SAVE YOUR EYES. THOMPSON OPTICAL INSTITUTE. Portland's Largest, Most Modern, Best Equipped, Electric Optical Establishment. 209-10-11 CORBETT BLDG., FIFTH AND MORRISON SINCE 1908.'

Advertisement for Dancing: 'DANCING. Taught by professional instructors at DeHoney's beautiful academy, 23d and Washington. Open for beginners all Tuesday and Thursday evenings. All dances guaranteed in eight lessons. Ladies, 34 cents; 45 cents. The only school teaching from 8 to 11. Plenty of practice. No embarrassment. All dances thoroughly taught. Private lessons at all hours. Normal instructions for dancing for fancy steps, etc., starts Monday evening. Call at 1000 or 1001 Third week. War stamps taken. Phone M 7655.'

Advertisement for Bellans: 'BELLANS FOR INDIGESTION. 6 BELLANS Hot water Sure Relief. BELLANS FOR INDIGESTION.'