

HUGHES' AIRCRAFT INQUIRY EXTENDED LARGELY IN SCOPE

Findings Will Give Comparative Statement of Reasons for Failure to Produce Airplanes.

INVESTIGATION IS THOROUGH

Evidence Shows 378 U. S. Planes at Front Used by 126 U. S. Flyers; Many Not Equipped.

Washington, June 12.—(I. N. S.)—It was disclosed today that Charles Evans Hughes has extended his investigations of the work of the aircraft production board. His findings will not only include a report on the charges that irregularities were permitted in the laying of funds, but will also give to the nation a comparative statement of the reasons for the board's failure to create a large number of planes for use abroad. It is understood that the extension of the scope of the investigation is undertaken with the approval of President Wilson.

From facts placed in the record within the past few days, it is made clear that Mr. Hughes is running down every report of inefficiency and that he is acting with the thoroughness which brought him into the limelight in the famous New York insurance investigation. Although many of the facts being adduced will never be given to the public, lest they reach the hands of the enemy, much information, which up to this time had been refused, will be made public.

American Bull Planes Few

The evidence bearing upon the efforts of the signal corps to give fronts held by General Pershing's men adequate air defense, has brought out that there are now at the front 378 airplanes bearing American insignia. These planes are being used by 126 American aviators, who constitute seven squadrons. Few of the planes are of American manufacture.

There are now 1748 American aviators in France. A large share of this number are ready to go into the air against the enemy, but only 126 have been provided with equipment. There is an equal number of observers and 33,367 enlisted men to act as mechanics and airframe men at work completing the flying fields to be used by the American forces.

Training Program Speeded

That the training of aviators has progressed with far greater speed than has the production of aircraft is evidenced by the fact that there are in this country today 2467 trained aviators and 4922 observers and non-flying officers awaiting orders to proceed to France. The enlisted men, many of whom have finished their mechanical training at the flying schools in this country, total 29,000.

The examination of witnesses is conducted behind closed doors at the offices in the Department of Justice building. Mr. Hughes opens his hearings at an early hour and they continue until late in the afternoon, with but a brief luncheon recess. The witnesses slip in and out of the hearings much after the fashion of trust magnates summoned before a grand jury.

Many Awaiting Camp Work

Occasionally messengers are dispatched to the offices of the signal corps and return with army officers who carry

great sheafs of records. Witnesses frankly say they are amazed at the grasp of the situation displayed by Mr. Hughes.

It would appear that the capacity of the 27 training schools of this country is approximately 3500 men. At the present time there are about 3294 men being trained at the flying schools and 2283 at the ground or preparatory schools.

About 4236 men, passed by the examining boards, are awaiting an opportunity to enter the ground schools. There are 1036 men who are taking advanced training courses in this country, perfecting themselves in pursuit, bombing or observation work. About 1500 Americans are being trained in schools in France.

Charges Submitted to Hughes

Washington, June 12.—(I. N. S.)—Allegations of delay and wasted material in airplane factories have been sent to the attorney general by Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the senate military affairs committee, with the recommendation that they be turned over to the inquiry now being conducted by Charles E. Hughes.

The charges were made by the Providence Journal and he names of witnesses who, it was said, would substantiate the statements were included. It was charged that numberless changes would be made in designs and each of these involved loss of time, labor and material. The name of one prominent plant was mentioned specifically. Senator Chamberlain would not make public the data, as he believed this would prejudice the inquiry and possibly prevent the obtaining of evidence and facts.

AMERICANS BREAK UP TWO ATTACKS FROM HUN

(Continued from Page One)

early this morning, due to losing their When discovered, the Germans sought to attack. Their pugnacity lasted but a few minutes before the withering fire poured into them by the Americans. They fled, leaving the ground strewn with dead. Mounted Germans were sighted south of Elanpilly (two miles northeast of Bourges) Wednesday evening. An aerial battery scattered them with heavy losses.

The 12 days' work of our troops in this vicinity has led the commanding general to report that "the conduct of the men is magnificent."

Huns Reinforce Line

There are numerous evidences of the arrival of a fresh German division (12,000 men) opposite this sector. It has not yet been identified.

Much has been made of America's acceptance of the brigading of her troops with the French and British. It is now possible to tell of French troops—in that one instance—accepting a reverse arrangement.

United States regiments, together with a regiment of French Zouaves and French military compose a division commanded by an American general.

The latter's staff directs the division's operations. The division is holding an important sector on the Marne river, which has been comparatively quiet ever since it went into the line.

Americans Hold 900 Hun Prisoners

With the American Army at the Marne, June 12, 7 p. m.—(I. N. S.)—German prisoners captured in the last round-up made by the Americans on the Marne front were unanimous in their testimony that Germany is making a supreme effort to win the war by fall. They are instructing their troops and basing all their plans to this end. It was also admitted that the commanding officers address them from time to time, saying that it was preferable to die fighting as they would be tortured if captured by the Americans. The prisoners to a man expressed gratitude over the treatment accorded them and delight at being out of the war.

Four hundred and forty-nine prison-

ers were taken by the American marines in their latest coup—this being the largest number of enemy prisoners bagged by the United States army since the Civil War. It brings the total of prisoners nearly to 500.

German Want to Come to America

Many of the prisoners had chunks of war bread tied to their belts with strings. The bread was covered with dirt and dust but the captives clung to it as though it were a treasure. One youngster had a piece of towel tied around his foot for a sock. The uniforms were old.

Many of the prisoners were young. One of them with a blonde mustache spoke good English. He said he once worked as a waiter in the Kaiser-Hotel, near Blackfriars Inn, London. He wanted to go to the United States, but was prevented by the war. He intends to go anyhow at his first opportunity, he said. Others joined him in that determination.

Admit American Gas Fight

All were sick of war. They refused to say which side they thought would win, but agreed that the conflict would hardly last another year. The former writer was asked if the Germans still thought the Americans were amateur soldiers as they had been told by German propaganda. He laughed as he replied:

"After last week's fighting! My God! We know now that the Americans can fight like hell!"

The entire group of prisoners smiled their assent to this emphatic tribute.

The prisoners were disarmed and fagged out. They said they were unable to get any food or water and their wire communications had been destroyed by the accuracy of the Americans' artillery fire. The artillery was largely responsible for the last big round-up of prisoners, which included six officers. There was a major among them, a captain and four lieutenants, as well as six top sergeants. Nine wounded were sent to an American hospital. On the way back to the rear 26 of the German prisoners were killed by their own artillery fire.

Captive German Aids American

By Fred S. Ferguson
With the Americans West of Montdidier, June 12.—(U. P.)—A comparative full has settled over this sector again and only normal fire is being maintained by the opposing armies. Americans are actively patrolling between the lines and are constantly alert.

Prisoners report heavy losses among German reserve units as a result of our recent heavy bombardments. No change has been made in the enemy divisions opposite our lines lately, according to prisoners.

A rare case of a Boche being human was revealed last night. One who was taken prisoner saved the life of his American captor.

A lieutenant leading a patrol captured a German and started back to the American lines. The officer was seriously wounded by the explosion of a shell.

The Boche dressed the American's wounds with his own emergency kit, working in the dim light of No Man's Land, in the midst of shellfire.

The lieutenant then directed the Boche to an American post. The German ran to the post and informed officers there of the lieutenant's predicament.

The latter will recover.

Naval Offensive in Mediterranean Seen

London, June 12.—(I. N. S.)—The central powers are expected to undertake a naval offensive in the Mediterranean soon, the Sketcher stated today. American warships may be engaged against the foe, the newspaper added.

According to current opinion, some of the ships of the Russian Black sea fleet may be taken into the Mediterranean through the Dardanelles.

QUEENOHES THE THIRST

Horseford's Acid Phosphate
A teaspoonful in a glass of water is very refreshing to the mouth and throat. Buy a bottle today.

WOMEN MUST NOT WORK MORE THAN THE MAXIMUM TIME DAILY

Welfare Commission Rules Girls Cannot Work for Two Employers for More Than 9 Hours.

Salem, Or., June 12.—Labor Commissioner O. E. Hoff today directed attention to the new ruling of the state industrial welfare commission which says: "No woman or minor girl in the state of Oregon who has been employed by one employer in any occupation in one day shall accept employment later in same day from any other employer for more time than will make combined hours of employment for such day exceed nine hours."

This ruling does not apply to work in berry fields or other agricultural work, so women who are employed in offices and stores or other places of city employment during the day may go to berry fields in the evening if they desire.

Another ruling to which Hoff calls attention is that when business conditions render it impracticable for an employer to furnish the employee fulltime employment, the employer must so arrange the consecutive hours of continuous employment that each employee may have a fair opportunity for securing such employment as will enable her to earn a full week's wage. If this is done the employer shall not be required to pay such employee any greater sum than the hourly wage for the number of hours of actual employment.

GERMANS FLUNG BACK ACROSS MATZ RIVER

(Continued from Page One)

made further gains, advancing their lines in the region of Belloy wood and St. Maur (on the left wing of the battle front), capturing 400 additional prisoners.

On the center, between St. Maur and Anteuill, there was furious fighting, but there was no change in the situation.

Along the right wing of the Montdidier-Oise river front the Germans delivered a series of furious assaults along the Matz river, which they had succeeded in crossing. They managed to gain a footing in the village of Melocq and in the slopes of Mt. Croix Richard, but were later driven out and forced to retire across the river.

French Forced to Retire

A voluntary withdrawal was carried out by the French east of the Oise river as a result of the German gain on the western bank of the stream. This slight retirement was carried out along the line of Bally, Tracy-Le-Val and west of Nampcel, under the protection of covering detachments which fought rear guard engagements with the Germans.

(Bally is three quarters of a mile east of the Oise. Tracy-Le-Val is two miles southeast of Bally. Nampcel is slightly less than four miles east of Tracy-Le-Val.)

Further south, the Germans again attacked in the sector of Hautebraye, where the French recently carried out a series of successful minor operations. The assault broke down and the Germans were flung back with heavy losses.

South of the Aisne river, where the Germans began a new series of assaults, desperate hand-to-hand fighting developed at many points. The Germans attacked on the high ground west of Dommeres and Cutry, where the enemy was able to make slight progress.

Heavy attacks were delivered against

French positions at Ambley and St. Pierre Aigle, but they all were smashed. Immediately north of the Marne river the French occupied Montcourt, a small wood north of Bioup and the southern part of Brunelles.

(This fighting was near the scene of the recent successful exploits of the United States marines and infantry.)

German Claim 13,000 More Prisoners

London, June 12.—(U. P.)—The French war office Wednesday night reported further progress in the region of Belloy wood and St. Maur, with the capture of 400 additional prisoners and a quantity of material. There was no change on the front from St. Maur to Anteuill. Official admission of retirement from the sharp Noyon salient was made in the Paris communique. The French line was voluntarily withdrawn on Monday to the line of Bally and Tracy-Le-Val, joining the Marne battle front west of Nampcel. This represents a retirement to a maximum depth of about four miles.

North of the Marne allied troops occupied Montcourt, two miles southwest of Chateau-Thierry, and the southern portion of Bussaries, seven miles northwest of Chateau-Thierry.

It is in this region that the American marines and the Ninth and Twenty-third United States infantry are fighting.

The German war office described French evacuation of the Noyon salient as having been "forced" by loss of the heights southwest of Noyon. Thirteen thousand additional prisoners were claimed.

Referring to the fighting north of the Marne, Berlin said:

"Obviously and regardless of sacrifices, the enemy kept up his vain attack northwest of Chateau-Thierry. Several assaults here broke down with sanguinary losses."

Field Marshal Haig reported a successful patrol raid near Loche, on the Flanders front, by French troops last night.

The Italian war office reported successful patrol raid near Locre, and the repulse of Austrian raids.

British Airmen Busy

London, June 12.—(U. P.)—British airmen assisting the French on the western portion of the Oise front have destroyed 28 enemy airplanes since the drive started last Saturday. It was officially announced by the war office today.

In the same period they have dropped 21 tons of bombs.

Operating on the Picardy front, British airmen shot down two enemy machines drove two others down out of control and dropped bombs, badly damaging the railway at Cambrai and the billets at Framcourt. One British machine is missing.

British Inflict Heavy Losses

London, June 12.—(I. N. S.)—The British improved their lines southwest of Merys and east of Dickbusch (Flanders front) the war office announced today. Some German prisoners were captured. A successful day-light raid was carried out in the Arras sector Wednesday and heavy casualties were inflicted upon the Germans. A trench mortar was captured and two others destroyed.

The French have improved and strengthened their positions in the region of Ridgewood, capturing 30

French Win Counter Blows

Paris, June 12.—(U. P.)—French forces, delivering their first counter-attack on the eastern wing of the new Oise front, last night hurled the Germans back across the Matz river.

"Between Montdidier and the Anteuill region there was no new German attack," the communique said. "Yesterday evening and last night the French consolidated their positions."

"On the right, French counter-attacks hurled the Germans back north of the Matz, the French occupying the heights of Croix-Ricard and Melocq. A hundred prisoners and a number of machine guns were taken.

"The most violent fighting is going on between the Aisne and Villers-Cotterets forest, where the Germans progressed

to the hollow east of La Veraine and succeeded in the heaviest fighting in obtaining footings in Couvres and St. Pierre-Aigle.

"On the Bourges-Belleau wood front a German attack was broken up by French and American forces, who held all their new gains and inflicted the heaviest losses."

German Reserves Inact

London, June 12.—(I. N. S.)—The International News Service learns from an authoritative source that there is every reason to believe that the main force of Prince Rupprecht's reserves are still intact, although a couple of his divisions have been engaged.

The German losses of the past few days have been the heaviest since the Aisne fighting started and six miles were gained at terrific cost.

Since June 9 the Germans have employed 20 divisions (240,000 men). It is uncertain whether the new drive is intended against Paris or is intended to separate the allied armies. But the combination of a new offensive in Flanders together with an attack east of Rheims would not cause any surprise.

Activity in Toul Increases

Paris, June 12.—(I. N. S.)—The artillery fire and aerial activity increased on both sides along the American front north of Toul today. There were two without any losses. The Lunelville sector continues quiet.

Civilians Evacuate Compiègne

Paris, June 12.—(U. P.)—The civilian evacuation of Compiègne has been completed. It was officially announced today. Thousands of refugees are arriving on special trains.

French Press Optimistic

Paris, June 12.—(I. N. S.)—The French press is very optimistic today over the situation on the western front. Premier Clemenceau's paper, Le Homme Libre, expresses the belief that a stalemate is imminent.

Gen. De Hart, Civil War Veteran, Dead

Lafayette, Ind., June 12.—(I. N. S.)—Brevet Brigadier General Richard Fenton De Hart, hero of the Civil war and well known criminal lawyer, died here today at the age of 88 from hemorrhages. At the outbreak of the war in 1861 he enlisted in the Union army and at its close he was given his present title, having been consistently promoted throughout the war. He was active in Indiana politics during his life, having served as a circuit court judge in Tippecanoe county eight years. He saw consular service in Cuba and was offered a similar post in France.

TWO BLIND STUDENTS ARE GRADUATED AT PUBLIC EXERCISES

Theodore Schoening and Fred Turner Complete Courses and Receive Diplomas.

The first formal commencement exercises of the Portland School for the Sightless, which was established four years ago as a department of the Portland public school, were held Wednesday night in the auditorium of Central library.

Theodore Schoening and Fred Turner were the graduates. Mr. Schoening in twine weaving and Mr. Turner in piano tuning. There was a large attendance of the sightless and their friends. Principal J. E. Myers presided and the diplomas were presented on behalf of the school board by Superintendent L. R. Alderman.

"As long as I have anything to do with the Portland schools, this school will be continued," said Mr. Alderman. "Not only must it be a permanent feature of the public school system, but it must be enlarged so that it will receive women who have lost their sight and children who have not been sent to a state institution."

O. M. Plummer, school director, praised the progress of the school in its four years. Among the musical numbers were several piano selections by Francis Richter and violin and vocal solos by F. L. Miller. Mrs. Rosa Myers gave humorous readings and, as a concluding feature, Principal Myers explained the purpose of the school and its needs.

Speed Regulations At Barracks Again

The public is requested to observe the speed regulations of 12 miles an hour in the limits of Vancouver barracks, according to Lieutenant Colonel I. K. Hulland of the quartermaster corps. Personnel are also prohibited from driving in the center of the roads and should ride along the sides, so as to prevent the formation of ruts. Machines not observing these regulations will be prohibited from entering the post, says Colonel Hulland.

Ordinance Adopted

Ordinance prohibiting throwing of

lighted cigars or cigarettes on premises where "no smoking" signs are up or on grass covered ground and off the bridges upon river craft was adopted by the city council.

A READY-TO-SERVE FOOD
SAVES COOKING NO WASTE NO SUGAR REQUIRED

How Well You Look in GLASSES

"Where did you get them?" were the remarks of my friends the other day at a party I attended.

"Did you ever have your friends comment on your glasses, or was it the reason, as they expressed it, that it hid my eyes so much brighter, and my frown had entirely left?"

"Well, anyway, I feel so much better, and then I am proud that I do look well in them, as I must wear them. I feel so much better and my headaches have entirely left me."

"I also was the means of Dr. Duback gaining a new customer, for one of my friends wanted a pair just like mine, as her own glasses did not look half as well on her as mine did, as you know they are all right. It is worth the time."

"My advice, after a week's wear, which has been a week of pleasure, is to go and have Dr. Duback look over your eyes and see if they are all right. It is worth the time."

"He is located at 120 Broadway, just south of Washington."

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