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EXAMINATIONS WILL BE REQUIRED OF ALL

Candidates for Central Officers' Training School Advised to Attend University Camp.

Oregon men who are recommended for entrance to the central officers' training schools by Colonel Wm. H. C. Bowen, professor of military science and tactics at the University of Oregon, must pass an examination equal to that required of the men who are now attending the University summer military training camp, according to an announcement made by Colonel Bowen yesterday. The war department regulations provide that applications for admission to these camps from the state of Oregon must be passed upon by the professors of military science at the University or the Oregon Agricultural college.

Colonel Bowen makes the recommendation that Oregon men who contemplate making applications for entry into the central schools attend the second summer camp at the University, August 3 to 31, where possible. He stated that inquiries regarding the central schools are coming from all over the state and that although under usual circumstances he is required to make examinations of applicants in Eugene, he will make a trip to Portland for that purpose, provided a number of applicants get together and make some arrangements to cover the expense of the trip. He will issue a circular letter regarding the central schools, which may be had upon inquiry by mail within a few days.

Men at the summer camp are manifesting much interest in the central training schools, which opens the way to commissions. The provision that all who enroll in the schools must enlist in the army for the period of the war and serve as privates or non-commissioned officers in the event of failure to win commissions, give the contemplated step a serious aspect.

It was announced today that about 50 of the men who have been attending the first summer camp will remain for the second camp and take advanced courses in military training. Colonel John Leander expects that about 240 men will be enrolled in the second camp.

HUN HORDES REPULSED HOLD BACK

(Continued from page one)

were frustrated by American artillery and machine gun fire.

Retreat in Perfect Order. As the boche fire was concentrated on American positions in the bend of the river from three sides, our men gradually fell back in perfect order and the Germans succeeded in throwing six pontoons across.

Following the clearest dictates of strategy, the American retirement continued until our men reached the base of the salient created by the bend in the river. There they halted at 10 o'clock and resisted all efforts of the boches to dislodge them.

Coolly, despite the harassing fire, the officers began preparing for a counter-attack. Shortly after noon it began. Slowly and methodically, as though executing some training maneuver, the Americans pressed forward. Their advance was irresistible. They drove the Germans back more than two kilometers (a mile and a quarter) before there was any slackening of the attack. When it did halt, it was voluntary.

The counter-attack was resumed after a brief pause. This time the American assault was conducted with an almost unbelievable ferocity. The boches were caught up in the cyclonic rush and great numbers of them were hurled bodily into the river.

Artillery Support Perfect. Co-operation of the American artillerymen and machine gunners was perfect. The gunners, firing from far in the rear, dropped shells on the enemy's pontoons with the greatest accuracy.

When the boches reached the river bank they were compelled to plunge in, and many of them were drowned. Others were caught in the rain of shells and machine gun bullets, and the stream was soon thickly dotted with shattered bodies.

In some places the Germans clung doggedly to the south bank. American officers sent back word last night, however, that they expected to drive these boches back across before morning. It is reported, but not confirmed, that this was accomplished.

The battle was one of the most remarkable of the war. For 10 hours the intense shelling by guns of all calibers continued. Everything within 40 kilometers (25 miles) of the front was shelled, while the front lines and organizations immediately in the rear were subjected to the fiercest deluge of gas shells and high explosives.

When the Germans attacked a creeping barrage five kilometers (more than three miles) deep, swept over the American and French lines. Behind this curtain of fire the boches crossed the river.

Boches Resemble Gnomes.

In addition to throwing over pontoons, canvas boats and rafts, each holding a score of men, were sent out from the concealment of the wooded banks, their occupants piling the macross. The boches looked like gnomes while crossing the river, being forced to wear gas masks, owing to the violence of their own gassing.

Numerous stories are told of individual bravery of the Americans. One artillery outfit maintained such constant rapid fire that it ran short of ammunition. Volunteers were called forth to go three miles over a road, every inch of which was swept by shell fire. Every man volunteered. The necessary number was picked. They drove their horses, dragging the bumping caissons, at a gallop through shell bursts. Several horses were killed. Returning, more horses were killed.

The number of horses was so reduced

that the men were forced to substitute themselves. They would leap off, out loose the mangled bodies of the faithful animals, then grasp the traces and run along beside the remaining horses. When this strange cavalcade—half men, half animal—arrived at the battery, the men serving the guns paused long enough in their deadly work to cheer their heroic comrades.

Yankees Capture Captives.

Sergeant Fred Brown and Oscar Wilcox returned to the American lines late yesterday afternoon with eight prisoners. They had been captured themselves and disarmed. But watching for an opportunity, they overpowered their guards and escaped, picking up a squad of boches on the way back.

Documents and maps taken from other prisoners showed that the enemy reached none of his planned objectives between Chateau-Thierry and Dormans. A full enemy division was identified as the 10th. The Americans engaged this same division when they were thrown across the path of the German advance on Paris in June and stopped it.

Another remarkable phase of the battle was the lack of aerial observation in the middle of the day. While the weather was fairly clear early in the day, the sky soon became heavily clouded and few airplanes were up when the Americans counter-attacked around noon. There were two sharp showers late in the afternoon, after which the sky again became clear. Airplanes then began to swarm in great flocks and scores of allied bombing planes crossed the lines and bombed bridges and all German organizations from the front far to the rear.

People Flee from Homes.

Strange sights were observed behind the allied lines. Mingling in the roads with the traffic of war were French women and children, who sat atop two-wheeled wagons, fleeing from newly shelled homes. American and French flags, put up in celebration of Bastille day, were still displayed everywhere in the rear of most villages. Women and children took the American flags from their windows and waved them as American ambulances passed.

In the hospitals, not far from the front, American doctors and nurses worked untiringly, despite the fact they were under almost constant fire from the enemy's long range guns.

ADVANCE LASTS BUT FEW HOURS

(Continued from page one)

about three miles south of the river. Between 1,000 and 1,500 Germans were captured, including an entire brigade staff.

Cannot Dent Yankee Lines. Farther to the left, a minor German attack was met by the Americans west of Chateau-Thierry and completely repulsed.

Another secondary enemy operation still farther to the left, in the Ourcq river region, was stopped by French artillery fire.

On the allied right (tongue another American force (probably to the northeastward) broke up wave after wave of German infantry and refused to yield an inch of territory.

Between the Marne and Rheims the enemy advanced an average depth of three miles from Chetillon-sur-Marne northeastward to Bigny, penetrating the villages of Belval and Pourcy.

East of Rheims, the Germans progressed on two sectors. Between Prunay, seven miles southeast of Rheims, and the Salpêtre river, 16 miles east of Rheims, they advanced to Pronce, a penetration of four miles. Further eastward the Germans advanced to Souain and Perthes-les-Hurlus, a penetration of two miles.

In driving the Germans back across the Marne yesterday afternoon the Americans cleared the enemy entirely from the south bank, re-capturing the towns of Fossey, Mexy, Crezancy and Courtemont.

Only Success at Rheims.

The only phase of the German attack that can be regarded as having accomplished any degree of success is the progress of the "nutcracker" at Rheims. The advance to the east and west of the city now places Rheims at the top of a salient 12 miles across its base and eight miles deep.

Kerny, described by some authorities as the immediate geographical objective of the German drive, is on the south bank of the Marne, 14 miles south of Rheims and 25 miles east of Chateau-Thierry.

By FRANK J. TAYLOR

United Press Staff Correspondent

With the Americans in the Champagne, July 16, (8:55 a. m.)—American units holding the line east of Rheims have not given an inch before the German drive. Forming the allied right flank, they stood like a stone wall against the great enemy push, inflicting huge losses on the Germans and taking large numbers of prisoners.

Following a bombardment of gas and high explosives, which adjoining French units declared was heavier than any ever attempted at Verdun, the masses of grey-clad German infantry swept forward to the assault yesterday morning.

American field guns, soaring low over the heads of our men in advanced positions, tore great gaps in the close packed ranks of the enemy. The machine gunners and riflemen withheld their fire until they could literally follow the famous revolutionary order: "Don't fire until you see the whites of their eyes." Then at a signal they cut loose with such a tornado of steel that the foremost waves of boche infantry were torn to shreds. The Germans wavered, tried to reform their ranks and finally fled, leaving the field carpeted with grey bodies.

Time and time again the boches returned to the attack, doggedly trying to sweep over the American front lines and carry the rise which formed our support position. And time and again their waves broke and receded on the defense of the Americans, for all the world like the waves of the sea battering at a rockbound coast.

The Americans even brought trench



How France Has Been Fed

"Before the war, a distinguished French Officer, General Maitrot, wrote a series of articles in the 'Echo de Paris' to warn France, that in case of war, the French meat industry would be unable to supply the French army in the field with fresh meat,—owing especially to the lack of modern refrigerating plants and of refrigerating transportation,—and too, owing to the deficiency in the national herd."

"Since the war began, the French army has never been short of fresh meat, thanks mainly to the prosperous condition of the American meat industry, and too, to the American live stock breeders."

The foregoing statement was made by a representative of the Allies now in the United States.

Another representative of the Allies said recently:

"that the American packers have been of the greatest possible assistance to the Allies and have, by their efficient co-operation, contributed in the utmost degree to the successful prosecution of the war."

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

WANTED—Men and boys to pick cherries for the soldiers—offer services to Mrs. P. L. Campbell, state president of the National League for Women's Service, if

Walker Boy Injured in Auto Truck Accident

Cottage Grove, July 16.—Otis Briggs is in the Cottage Grove hospital suffering from broken collar bone and an injured back received when the auto truck in which he and his father were riding went over an embankment near Walker Sunday evening. The older man was driving the truck at the time and no other cause than that he lost control of it has been given for the accident. Briggs' condition is not considered serious. Both of the men are residents of Walker.

BRITISH IMPROVE POSITIONS. London, July 16.—British troops again improved their positions in the neighborhood of Hebuterne and Villers-Bretonneux. Field Marshal Haig reported today.

Mrs. L. D. McIntosh, of Los Angeles, arrived in the city on Monday for a visit with her nephew, C. H. Young.

Grocer Up Against It

"I have been up against it for past three years suffering from pain in my stomach and side, until I was considering giving up my grocery business. Doctors and medicine did not help me. I heard of Mayr's Wonderful Remedy through a friend in Buffalo. The first dose gave me more benefit than all the medicine I had taken before and am now feeling as well as ever in my life." It is a simple, harmless preparation that removes the catarrhal mucus from the intestinal tract and allays the inflammation which causes practically all stomach, liver and intestinal ailments, including appendicitis. One dose will convince of money refunded. For sale by druggists everywhere.

HAVE DARK HAIR AND LOOK YOUNG

Nobody can Tell when you Darken Gray, Faded Hair with Sage Tea.

Grandmother kept her hair beautifully darkened, glossy and attractive, with a brew of Sage Tea and Sulphur. Whenever her hair took on that dull, faded or streaked appearance, this simple mixture was applied with wonderful effect. By asking at any drug store for "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound," you will get a large bottle of this old-time recipe, improved by the addition of other ingredients, all ready to use, for about 50 cents. This simple mixture can be depended upon to restore natural color and beauty to the hair.

A well known down town druggist says everybody uses Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound now, because it darkens so naturally and evenly that nobody can tell it has been applied—it's so easy to use, too. You simply dampen a comb or soft brush and draw it through your hair, taking one strand at a time. By morning the gray hair disappears; after another application or two, it is restored to its natural color and looks glossy, soft and beautiful. This preparation is a delightful toilet requisite. It is not intended for the cure, mitigation or prevention of disease.—Adv.

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Brooklyn Ballplayer Rated As Essential Industrialist

East Liverpool, Ohio, July 16.—Harry Myers, Brooklyn outfielder, today has permission of his draft board here to finish the season. He is the first major leaguer to be ruled an essential worker.

PARIS BOMBARDMENT RESUMES. Paris, July 16.—The long range bombardment of Paris was resumed this morning.

Hopes Women Will Adopt This Habit As Well As Men

Glass of hot water each morning helps us look and feel clean, sweet, fresh.

Happy, bright, alert—vigorous and vivacious—a good clear skin; a natural complexion and freedom from blemishes are assured only by clean, healthy blood. If only every woman and likewise every man could realize the wonders of the morning inside bath, what a gratifying change would take place.

Instead of the thousands of sickly, anaemic-looking men, women and girls with pasty or muddy complexions, instead of the multitudes of "nerve wrecks," "run-downs," "brain fags" and pessimists we should see a virile, optimistic throng of rosy-cheeked people everywhere.

An inside bath is had by drinking, each morning before breakfast, a glass of hot water with a teaspoonful of Laxative phosphate in it to wash from the stomach, liver, kidneys and ten yards of bowels the previous day's indigestible waste, sour fermentations and poisonous thus cleansing, sweetening and freshening the entire alimentary canal before putting more food into the stomach.

Those subject to sick headaches, biliousness, nasty breath, rheumatism, colds and particularly those who have a pallid, sallow complexion and who are constipated very often, are urged to obtain a quarter pound of Laxative phosphate, the drug store which will cost but a trifle, but is sufficient to demonstrate the value and remarkable change in both health and appearance awaiting those who practice internal sanitation. We must remember that inside cleanliness is more important than outside, because the skin does not absorb impurities to contaminate the blood, while the pores in the thirty feet of bowels do.

(Paid advertisement)

the fighting died down in the evening. He did not pass out of the line through Prunay and the southern borders of the wood north of Chaussee-Romaine, eastward to the Salpêtre river.

"North of Souain and Perthes-les-Hurlus, the French fighting positions remained intact. The Germans sustained the heaviest losses."

Situation Little Changed. London, July 16.—There was very little change in the situation on the new Champagne battlefield up to 10 o'clock today, it was learned from an authoritative source.

All of yesterday's attacks east of Rheims, except in the neighborhood of Souain and southeast of Prunay, were repulsed with the heaviest losses.

West of Rheims the enemy now have penetrated more than four miles. A captured airplane map shows the main direction of the push was to be down the Marne river toward Epernay. The Americans' brilliant counter-attack completely restored their whole front south of the Marne.

The enemy really intended yesterday's drive as a big offensive, it was learned. It is extremely unlikely he will be able to start another drive while the present one continues.

The French command continues satisfied with the situation, which is characterized as "distinctly good."

WAR LECTURES WILL BE SYNOD FEATURES

Prominent Church Men Will Address Presbyterian Gathering to be held in Eugene.

War lectures will be one of the principal features of the sessions of the Oregon Presbyterian synod in this city July 23, 24, 25 and 26. Professor James F. Ewing, formerly of the Portland academy, will be one of the principal speakers, delivering a series of talks on various phases of the war. The synod will also set aside one hour each morning to attend lectures by Dr. Henry E. Bourne, of Western Reserve University, who will speak on "History Lessons From the French Revolution."

The sessions of the synod will be largely devoted to business, with the question of whether financial aid for Albany College shall be continued as one of the principal questions.

mortars into play. The range at times was so short that the heavy projectiles often cut through a score of men before exploding. One of our mortar gun outfits, operating in gas masks for six hours, wiped out five German battalions (probably 2,500 men).

Close Fighting Deadly.

Some of the rushes carried into the American lines, and bayonets, clubbed rifles and fists were substituted for bullets. But these temporary successes only resulted in the Americans taking a few prisoners. The prisoners were comparatively few, too, as a boche, in the heat of the melee had to shout "kammerad!" mighty quick to beat a bayonet thrust.

The boches sent over an escadrille of 35 airplanes to attack the Americans with a machine gun fire while flying low. Our doughboys turned their automatic rifles skyward and actually shot down one of the enemy machines. The others were so badly strafed that they fled.

The fighting was almost continuous throughout the day, but toward evening the Germans—thoroughly whipped for the time being—called off their infantry and settled down to an artillery duel that was a battle of some magnitude in itself.

Paris, July 16. (1:25 p. m.)—Infantry fighting on the new Champagne battlefield completely died down last night, the Germans making no effort to renew their attacks, the French war office announced today.

"The fighting extended far into the evening, being particularly violent between Chateau-Thierry and Rheims when the French and Americans resisted magnificently."

"The battle went on yesterday evening with renewed violence between Chateau-Thierry and Rheims," the communique said.

"There were furious attacks and the most violent fighting south of the Marne. The French and Americans resisted magnificently. In the region of Chetillon-sur-Marne they counter-attacked several times."

Marne Not Crossed.

"South of the Marne the Germans did not pass out of the line through St. Agnan, La Chapelle-Monthodon and the southern borders of Bouquigny forest. A thousand enemy prisoners were taken. The French still hold Marcuille-Port."

"North of the Marne the Germans were held at the line south of Chetillon-sur-Marne and southeast of Rodemard wood. There was no change in the rest of the line. No German attempt was made last night."

"East of Rheims the enemy tried and