

AMERICA HOLDING BALANCE OF POWER

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July 1—(By mail)—As the world war enters its fifth year, the fighting forces of America hold the balance of power in the greatest struggle in the time of man.

The fighting men of America have been tried on the world's most historic battlefields, and have proven that for bravery, for stamina, for all of the things that it takes to win battles, they need now to none.

The American in the field is a man of a fighting heart.

He represents America's balance of power that will carry the democracies of the world to victory over German autocracy.

But how this power is administered, how it is led, how it is equipped, how it is fed, how it is clothed, how it is given "eyesight" by airplanes that it shall not fight in the dark, how it is nursed when ill and wounded—upon these things depends the distance to victory.

No Pause Till Victory.

It may be near, or it may be far, and Americans, Frenchmen, Britishers (and Germans) may know that the American fighting man will not consider his job done until the allied cause is victorious.

But the distance is not to be measured by the resistance of the German alone. Incompetence at home, faulty leadership of the branches dealing with the war, is going to mean a longer path, and a path dyed with American blood.

Representatives of America's balance of power are arriving in France by hundreds today. As this is written more than 1,000,000 men have landed. Every man brings the hour of victory nearer, but the administration, the leadership, must be behind him.

I have been with the Americans in every important action to date, from the first raids in Lorraine to the taking of Cantigny in Picardy and the second battle of the Marne. The men taking part in these actions were from every corner of the United States. They ranged from newly enlisted men to veterans.

But always there was the same spirit, regardless of the difficulty of the task or the hardships involved; cheerful obedience of orders, anxiety to get at the job and complete it, and certainty in execution and then modest disclaimers of having done any more than was their duty, or more than any other American would have done.

In Training.

During the early months of this year, the Americans in France were merely training. They could not be figured as real fighting units in the intricate game of trench warfare. First, northwest of Toul, then on the Chemin Des Dames, then near Lunerville, and later near Verdun and in Alsace, American units appeared. They were put in the line with the French, and soldiers and officers alike learned from their French instructors the tactics of the new war game. It was an irksome job. Losses were always unnecessarily heavy at first. Then the Americans began to learn. They learned when to keep quiet—in other words when it was to their advantage not to shoot. They became trained, reliable troops. When the gigantic German offensive broke in March some were put permanently into the line in the Baccarat region and northwest of Toul in the place of French divisions which were rushed away to the big battle line. Others followed the French, and in Picardy took their place in the line which they still hold, and which they extended by the capture of Cantigny.

On the Marne as bright a page as is to be seen in American history was written by the Americans who stopped the

German advance there. For five days they fought unceasingly. They met the best divisions of the German high command could throw against them. All were turned back. Munition carriers, ambulance men, supply men—in fact everyone—worked or fought day and night. It was the extreme test of American stamina to date, and was met gloriously. The best traditions of America were more than fulfilled. The German rush toward Paris was stopped. The morale of the French was raised to new heights at the sight, and by the story of these Americans on the winding Marne, insisting even in the face of the last extremity that the German should not cross.

Changed Course of War.

America paid a price in lives of the best type of men she has to offer in the cause of democracy in the fighting on the Marne. But during those five days when a thin line of Americans stood between the German and the road to Paris, the entire course of the war for the coming months was changed. The American, despite his lack of technical training, had won for himself a place in the line of battle alongside the seasoned troops of the allies. He had demonstrated that the fighting instinct of the American had only to be stirred to respond. Instead of requiring long periods of training, he had shown that with the instruction he had received at home, when he stepped from the transport to French soil, he was ready.

On the Marne the American proved his worth as a stout hearted open field fighter, either on defense or offensive.

At Cantigny he displayed his qualities as a "storm troop."

There was a vast difference between the fighting at Cantigny and about Chateau Thierry. On the Marne it was first, resistance against wave after wave of advancing Germans coming across open country, through waving wheat fields or woods. Every third man carried a machine gun. The American was forced to find such cover as he could, also in the open. From behind a rock or from a hastily dug hole in the ground he poured his rifle and machine gun fire into the Boche lines. Then he fought his way forward and drove the enemy from his advantageous positions in Bouches and Bois De Belleau. Behind the fighting man the munition men and wagons worked tirelessly to keep him supplied. Positions were constantly being changed. Food was uncertain. But the American hung on and is there today.

Rehearsing Cantigny.

At Cantigny the American showed his adaptability to carefully planned movements. I witnessed a complete rehearsal of the attack on Cantigny days before it actually took place. It was in a great open field back of the lines. French machine gunners played the role of Germans. They had their machine guns hidden in pits and elsewhere in the field. Other soldiers, forming a long line, waved green branches of trees to represent the artillery barrage. French tanks waddled across the field and took up positions corresponding to those they were to take in the actual fight. French and American officers carefully instructed the men who were to make the attack as to just how they were to follow the barrage, how machine gun nests were to be cleaned out, and how they were to work in conjunction with the tanks. Then came the signal, the soldiers "carrying" the barrage began waving the green branches, the infantry and tanks moved forward and the "German" machine guns began firing. As the barrage moved forward, lines were reformed, and the advance continued. The machine gun nests were cleaned out in good shape, but the clever French machine gunners "put over" one on the Americans that they

did not forget when it came to the real battle.

Frenchmen in Tree.

In the center of the mimic battle ground was a tree. One of the tanks waddled slowly by and a detachment of infantry dashed forward. Then, from apparently nowhere, a fierce rattle of machine-gun fire burst on the Americans. The officer in charge of the detachment knew that he was theoretically wiped out. Every man dropped to the ground for cover, as he would in a real engagement, and then looked for the machine gun. The Frenchmen had mounted it in the tree. They had also withheld their fire until the tank had passed and made their play for the men—and got them. The tank was signalled to come back to put a cannon shot into the tree. This done, so that they were theoretically destroyed, the Frenchmen climbed out of the tree in glee.

When it came to the real fight, the Americans were as cool as in the rehearsal. They followed the tanks over, and ran ahead of them in their enthusiasm. The withering artillery preparation had demolished the German trenches but the Americans went at the job of "mopping up," and clearing the village of any remaining Boche in a businesslike fashion. Then came the job of holding on.

Counter-attack after counter-attack was hurled against the new American line. The artillery fire was so hot that parties could not come up, there being no communicating trenches. For three days men and officers had little sleep, food or water. They lived on hard tack and raw bacon. But they held on. And as the Americans on the Marne, they are there today.

Confidence Boundless.

The confidence of the American soldier in his officers, in the organization that is going to keep him fed and clothed, and in the doctors who are going to care for him when he is wounded, is boundless.

A wounded man arriving at a field hospital or dressing station displays a childlike confidence in the doctor who bends over him. If unspoken, written on the boy's face, there is always:

"Now everything is all right. Maybe my wound is almost unhealably painful. Maybe I have been without sleep and maybe I am tired; that's all over now. Here's the man who will take care of me."

His wound dressed, his blood again sent coursing warmly through his veins, the boy drops off to sleep.

This confidence of the fighting man in the organization behind him must not be shaken. As the number of men in France increases the problem of food, clothing and medical attention multiplies. The ground work of meeting all of these problems has been laid in France in the shape of gigantic warehouses, railway lines and vast docks at the seaboard. Upon the war organization at home falls the burden of keeping them supplied.

Not All May Fight.

Insofar as man power is concerned, it should also be remembered that 1,000,000 men in France does not mean 1,000,000 fighting men. Taking a division as a unit it requires approximately 12,000 men and from 6,000 to 8,000 horses to keep 17,000 bayonets and artillery in the line. Multiply this by the number of times 17,000 men you believe it will take to win the war, and you can estimate the total number of men who must be transported and cared for.

America's infantry and artillery that has been in action has made good. The American fliers now on the front are using French machines chiefly. They have taken quickly to the game. German machines have been brought down, and German towns have been bombed. But there are acres and acres covered with French and British banners and airplanes in France. On a single night I saw more than 100 French planes leave one field on a single bombing expedition. This is a nightly occurrence, not only from this field, but from scores of others. We have yet to show our power in the air.

OUR FIRST SHIPMENT OF WOMEN'S NEW FALL SUITS WILL BE ON DISPLAY TOMORROW—Garment Sec., 2d Floor

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Men's Shirts \$1.25

Soft cuff shirts for summer wear—made of crepe madras, poplin and percale—they are cut full-body size, finished with wide shoulder yokes, faced sleeves and double turn back soft cuffs.

Clean, perfect shirts—values that it will be impossible to duplicate under present market conditions—at \$1.25.

Then there are some soft collar shirts, the low collar being attached—many stripe patterns—at \$1.25.

NAINSOOK UNION SUITS \$1.00

The small checked Nainsook suits, sleeveless, knee length style for summer wear—cool and comfortable, \$1.00 a suit.

McMorran & Washburne

walk to be constructed at the corner of Charnelton and Fourteenth avenue.

Bounties Are Issued—

The county clerk Monday issued bounties to the following on wild animals: S. H. Conrad, on 10 diggers; J. R. Fowler, on 40 diggers; Arthur Landress, on 16 diggers.

In Portland on Business—

George H. McMorran, senior member of the firm of McMorran & Washburne, is in Portland for a few days on important business.

To Join Naval Reserves—

Graham Smith, who had been employed at the Wallace cigar store, left Tuesday morning for Portland, where he will enlist in the naval reserves.

Council to Meet Monday—

The Eugene city council which adjourned Monday out of respect for Sept. 3, Spencer, one of its members, who died July 15, will meet in adjourned session next Monday evening.

Make Trip to Forest—

R. S. Shelley, supervisor of the Cascade national forest, left Eugene yesterday for Waldport. It is Mr. Shelley's first trip into that region since his appointment as supervisor of the forest.

Goes to Portland on Business—

E. C. Simmons, of Vick Brothers, is in Salem and Portland on business, in connection with distribution plans for the firm's recent purchase of 1000 Ford tractors for use in Oregon.

Visits Mother in Eugene—

Mrs. G. H. Ohler and daughter, Grace, and son, Wallace, arrived in the city Monday evening from Astoria, to visit with Mrs. Ohler's mother, Mrs. M. J. Edmonson, at 351 Sixth avenue west.

Will Visit at Newport—

Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Hendricks came to Eugene from their summer home on the McKenzie Monday evening. They will go to Newport to spend several days. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Shore Smith and Mrs. Ruby Goodrich will accompany them to the coast for an outing.

Will Reside in East—

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Allen have sold their residence property at Fourteenth and High streets. Mrs. Allen left for the east today and Mr. Allen expects to follow within a few days. They will probably make their home in Boston.

Return from Y. M. C. A. School—

L. D. Custer and A. R. Hagley, secretaries at the Eugene Y. M. C. A., returned Sunday from Seabeck, Wash., where they have been attending the summer school for employed officers of the Y. M. C. A. for the past two weeks.

Mrs. Reeves Funeral Wednesday—

The funeral of Mrs. Fannie Mack Reeves, who passed away in Portland Sunday, will be held at the Gordon and Veatch chapel Wednesday at 11 a. m. Rev. J. S. McCallum will have charge of the services with interment in the I. O. O. F. cemetery.

Lieutenant Beck Visits—

Lieutenant John W. Beck and wife, who have been visiting Lieutenant Beck's mother, Mrs. Anna J. Beck, while on a short leave of absence, will leave Tuesday for Fort Omaha, Nebraska, where Lieutenant Beck will be stationed in the aero service. Lieutenant Beck has been

CITY NEWS

Visit Aunt in Eugene—

Miss Nellie Blackley, of Spokane, Washington, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Ed Howe, in Eugene.

Here from Albany—

Mrs. W. B. Chance and children, of Albany, are visiting for a week at the home of Mrs. S. H. Stevenson in this city.

Fined \$10 for Speeding—

Max McLean paid a fine of \$10 in the municipal court, Saturday, for speeding his motorcycle.

Move Here from Albany—

Albert Smith and family have moved to this city from Albany. They are living at 670 Fifteenth avenue east.

Come from Summer Home—

Mr. and Mrs. William Preston were in Eugene Tuesday from their summer home on Finn creek, a tributary of the McKenzie.

Home from Oakridge Outing—

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Robertson and children have returned from an outing in the vicinity of Oakridge.

Corvallis Attorney Here—

Attorneys George Denham and E. Wilson were Eugene visitors Tuesday. They are interested in the divorce case, Dewey vs. Dewey.

Spent Week on Blue River—

Mr. E. Large and family are spending the week as guests of Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Griggs, on Blue River. They left Eugene on Sunday.

Returns from Albany Visit—

Mrs. E. Thrall has returned from a two weeks' visit with friends in Albany and Linn county.

Sidewalk to Be Constructed—

City Engineer C. P. Devereaux today drove stakes for 200 feet of cement sidewalk on the corner of

Try a Eugene Special for a good cigar.



A KODAK

Should go with you on the fishing trips—You can bring home many interesting pictures which will enable you to enjoy the pleasures long afterwards. We can show you both kodaks and films that will do the trick.

Our kodak finishing costs no more than the ordinary kind

LINN DRUG CO.

EUGENE, OREGON.

The Service Giving Store.

Stanley Stevenson.

Chester Stevenson.

Final Sale of all Spring and Summer Suits and Coats

\$30.00 to \$50.00 Garments

On Sale at

\$15 to \$25

You couldn't find better values at their first prices, no matter where you search—and at these sale prices, they're wonderful—Beautiful Suits and Coats fashionably cut and tailored, lined in Satin and novelty silks. Half price. Think of it!—Garment Section—Tomorrow—Second Floor.



Remnants 1/4 to 1/2 Price

Silk - Wool - Cotton

Our Twentieth Semi-Annual Remnant Sale began today and this season it is of more interest than usual because of the larger assortment of remnants than formerly. Our enormous stocks and tremendous business has made hundreds of short lengths of dress goods, silks and cotton materials. These are all thrown on the remnant tables this week marked at prices for quick disposal.

Remnants are from one to six yards in length.

Main Floor—Center Aisle.

\$4.00 Khaki Kool Silks, Very Special, Yd. \$1.95

Just in time for your Summer Costume. These delightfully pretty Khaki Kool Silks are from Friendly's stock, purchased by them just before we bought their business. They are absolutely the last word in silks and it seems a shame to sell at such a low price, but we have too much of this material, and for a limited time will sell at \$1.95 a yard. This includes entire stock of plain and fancy Khaki Kool Silks.

\$2.00 Washable Gloves Tomorrow \$1.48 Pair.

Splendid, serviceable, washable kid gloves, made of best quality dog skin, on sale tomorrow at \$1.48. Colors, champagne and ivory; sizes 5 3/4 to 6 3/4.

—Glove Shop—First Floor.

Mahogany Serving Tray \$1.50

Just 40 in the lot, pretty imitation mahogany serving trays, 12x17 1/2 inches, neat designs.

—First Floor.

The demand this year is greater than ever before for Women's

Khaki Garments

It may be that it is because of the war and the fact that women are doing so many different things than they have ever done before.

It may be that women have recognized the unusual service and comfort that Khaki garments give.

But whatever the reason—the fact remains that the demand for Khaki is greater than it has ever been.

Skirts \$1.50 to \$3.50
Divided Skirts \$4.00
Riding Breeches \$3.50
to \$4.50
Blouses \$2.25
Shirts \$2.50



Boys' Wash Suits \$1.75

Made of plain white, and tan fabrics, the belts and collars are of contrasting colors. These are the two-piece suits and are neatly made and finished. Good size range at \$1.75 suit.

MEXICAN HATS, 18¢

Mexican Straw Hats for men, women and children. Regular prices, 25c to 50c; on sale at 18¢ tomorrow.

THE Mc MORRAN AND WASHBURN STORE
FOR STYLE—QUALITY AND ECONOMY
Located in the Heart of Eugene.

USE FLEISHER'S YARNS

Fleisher's Knitting Yarns are made of pure wool, carefully selected and give the most service. We are principal Eugene agents.

THE AMERICAN BOY MAGAZINE FOR AUGUST IS HERE — Boys' Department.

a lieutenant in the artillery at Camp Kearns, California, before receiving his transfer. He is a nephew of Dr. John J. Landsbury, dean of music at the University of Oregon.

Redside Weighs Three Pounds—

One of the finest trout exhibited in Eugene this season was exhibited at the Wallace cigar store. The fish is a redside 21 inches in length, and weighs a little over three pounds. It was caught on a dry fly in the McKenzie Monday afternoon by Al Cook.

Everingham Have Son—

Al Lundstrum, of the Eugene Vulcanizing Works, has moved from College Crest to a residence at Twenty-fourth avenue and Portland street. He traded Portland property for his present home, which formerly belonged to Loyal Rugh.

Moves into New Home—

The buttons for the older boys' working reserve have arrived at the Y. M. C. A. according to an announcement made Monday, and all boys who have earned them are requested to call for them. The requirements necessary to

receive the buttons are that the boys must have worked 300 hours at some employment, and must bring a written statement from their employers saying that their work has been satisfactory.

Returns from Eastern Trip—

Mrs. E. B. Kinney returned Saturday from Fort Smith, Ark., where she went on account of the illness of her mother, who died on June 27. Mrs. Kinney stopped to visit friends in Kansas on her way home.

Lloyd Stiles Safe—

Lloyd Stiles, formerly of this city, being a son of the late J. S. Stiles, former chief of police of Eugene, was a member of the crew of the cruiser San Diego, which was torpedoed off the Atlantic coast a few days ago. Word has been received by his relatives in Portland that he was saved.

Dr. Bovard Returns Home—

Dr. John F. Bovard, head of the department of zoology in the University, has returned from the marine biological laboratory at Friday Harbor, on Puget Sound, where he has been a member of the faculty for the last month. Dr. Bovard hastened his return to get ready for the second summer military training camp, to open on the campus August 5.

Vaughn Funeral Is Held

The funeral of Lester Vaughn, who was killed last week by a falling log, while at work near Linslaw, was held

terday. Interment was made in the Mt. Vernon cemetery, between Springfield and Natron.

Salmon Season Opens—

The salmon season has opened on the Siuslaw river and the run is fair, according to I. B. Cushman, of Cushman. There are not so many fishermen on the river as in former years, owing to the fact that most of the young men who engaged in that work have gone to war, he stated.

Yosemite Here for Visit—

Miss Florence Sumner, who recently entered the Yosemite service of the navy and is now stationed at Bremerton, Wash., arrived in Eugene Sunday for a visit of a few days with her parents and friends. She expects to return to Bremerton Friday.

To Macadamize Canyon Road—

The stretch of the Pacific highway through Pass Creek canyon in Douglas county, just south of the Lane county line, which has been called "the worst stretch of road on the coast," and been responsible for breaking many springs and the destruction of some motor cars, will soon be covered with macadam for the full length of the canyon. The work of grading the road for the improvements has practically been completed. This stretch of road and the road between Dunsmuir and Redding, California, are the worst portions of the entire Pacific

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