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ENEMY FORCES MAKE RETREAT NORTH MARNE

GERMANS SUCCEEDED IN EXTRICATING BULK OF FORCES FROM TRAP

VON HINDENBURG NOT DEAD

Australians Take Two Lines of Trenches Over Two Mile Front—Capturing 100 Prisoners

Paris, July 29.—A general retreat is proceeding north of the Marne. The question is where the enemy will turn at bay.

Every indication shows that the Germans succeeded in extricating their forces from the trap sprung by General Foch. Resistance for a week has probably enabled them to withdraw the heavier guns and a large portion of their supplies.

The Australians east of Amiens in the Picardy sector took two lines of German trenches, over a two mile front, capturing 100 prisoners.

Germany officially denies that General von Hindenburg is either dead or in poor health.

MUNITION WORKERS CALL OFF STRIKE

Coventry, England, July 29.—At a mass meeting of the munition strikers it was decided to resume work immediately.

Stockholm, July 29.—Maxim Gorky, the Russian novelist and revolutionary propagandist, is dying, says a message from Helsingfors today.

SNIPING REDUCED TO FINE ART ON BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE

Behind the British Lines in France, June 19.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press)—Sniping and counter-sniping has been reduced to a fine art in modern warfare, and the sharpshooter uses many other branches of the service to assist him. An incident which occurred a few days ago in the British lines in Flanders shows how a little artillery work is sometimes necessary in bringing about the undoing of the German snipers.

Lieutenant Jackson, battalion sniping officer, was walking down the trench when he heard a sudden rattle of musketry. German bullets striking one of the British sniping plates. One of his sniping posts was being shattered by German armor-piercing bullets.

The officer hurried to the scene and with his periscope located the spot where the Germans were firing. It was a big post on some ground behind the enemy firing line, hidden with earth and looking exactly like any one of the other tangled hummocks with which shells and mines had strewn the vicinity. But his trained eye quickly marked out four small apertures which he knew to be loopholes. The excellence of his periscope even enabled him to see the puffs of unburned powder which came from the four hostile rifles at every shot.

"They are behind concrete and steel under that surface mud, sir," said the sergeant. "It won't be easy dealing with them."

"It's a case for the heavy artillery, I'm afraid," murmured Lieutenant Jackson regretfully, he disliked calling in any outside assistance for his snipers.

LINER BATTLES WITH HUN U-BOAT

Vessel Convoys With Justice at Time of Disaster—Nearly Hit by Torpedo

An Atlantic Port, July 29.—Passengers on a British liner arriving here today said that last Friday their ship gave battle to a German U-boat 750 miles off the New Jersey coast, and last night fired three shots at what is now believed to be an American submarine. Apparently neither undersea craft was hit.

This liner was one of several which was being convoyed with the giant Justice when that vessel was torpedoed and sunk off the North Irish coast on July 20.

According to the passengers, a torpedo which hit the Justice passed astern of their own ship and narrowly missed another merchantman before finding its goal.

AMERICANS USED FOR GERMAN PROTECTION

Geneva, July 29.—Thirty-two Americans including some officers, recently captured, are lodged near the railroad station at Mannheim on the Rhine. They have been placed there to prevent air raids.

FORECAST FOR THE PERIOD OF JULY 29 TO AUGUST 3

Pacific Coast States—Fair except showers early in the week over northern districts; no decided temperature change.

PRICES FOR SPRUCE LUMBER ADVANCED

Washington, July 29.—Increases averaging approximately \$4 a thousand feet for New England spruce lumber were authorized by the price-fixing committee of the war industries board for the period from July 19 to November 1, 1918.

YANKS STAND LIKE STONE WALL IN BOCHE ATTACK

Choicest Enemy Battalions Picked to Meet Americans—Allies Completely Occupy Fere-En-Tardenois—Sergy Changes Hands Four Times

London, July 29.—The Americans met Germany's finest regiment south of Sergy last night, inflicting heaviest losses on the Prussian guards thrown against them. The Americans stood like a stone wall. The machine gunners mowed down the enemy.

Farther north toward Soissons the French surrounded the village of Buzaney today, taking 200 prisoners, but later lost the village.

The fact that the Germans picked the Americans for the choicest battalion in the German army, indicates that they have learned to respect the United States fighting men.

London, July 29.—The Germans started a new battle this morning in a quiet sector east of Rheims, near Mont San Nom. There is no advantage on either side as yet.

London, July 29.—The French launched an attack on an important front between Soissons and the Ourcq river this morning, near the town of Rosoy. They advanced half a mile and took some high ground.

With the American Army, July 29.—Reinforced by two crack divisions of the Bavarian guards, the Teutons today settled down to the hardest resistance yet displayed against the Americans north of the Ourcq. Up to noon the Germans had been unable to recross the Ourcq.

With the French Army, July 29.—The allies pushed beyond Fere-En-Tardenois this morning and maintained positions everywhere in the face of strong German counter attacks. The village of Sergy, southeast of Fere-En-Tardenois changed hands four times, finally remaining in the possession of the allies. An extremely violent artillery duel is on north of the Ourcq and extending to Soissons.

The capture of Sergy represents an advance of 18 miles from Chateau Thierry in ten days.

The enemy is subjecting the sides of the allied pocket to violent sniping and firing from the Soissons and Rheims districts.

With the French Army, July 29.—The allies' progress was rapid Saturday with slight opposition, but yesterday the Germans demonstrated their power to resist strongly. The French and Americans are slugging strongly at the stiffening German rear today with some prospect of the line being close to the river Ardre by night.

Fere-En-Tardenois is completely occupied. Four hundred German prisoners were taken yesterday north of the Marne. The allies are gradually taking Ville-En-Tardenois. They are established in the southern portion of the town.

London, July 29.—The retreat of the Germans is continuing along the old line, the allies pursuing closely. The Germans have checked, but have not stopped the French advance. The burning of villages indicates that the Germans intend to retreat further.

Since yesterday the allies have advanced between two and three miles on a 20-mile front. The allies have won in hand-to-hand fighting in the streets of Fere-en-Tardenois.

The French on the north bank of the Ourcq and to the east have secured the whole road between Rheims and Dormans. There has been heavy fighting south of Soissons near Buzancy, but so far the French have made no progress there. The village between Soissons and Base Ouches, 14 miles to the east are afire.

The enemy has definitely abandoned the line of Ourcq and there is little doubt but that he will go back beyond the Vesle to a line 30 miles long between Soissons and Rheims, which probably is entrenched and has good lines of communication. The retirement is orderly and deliberate and only four guns are reported taken.

Paris, July 29.—French advance guards have reached the north bank of the Ourcq river, and allied troops have entered Fere-En-Tardenois, the great German supply base, which lies in the middle of the Aisne-Marne sector.

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HOOVER RAISES BAN ON WHEAT

Hotels, Clubs, Dining Cars, Restaurants Are Released From Voluntary Pledge

Washington, July 29.—Release of hotels, clubs, restaurants and dining cars throughout the country on August 1 from the voluntary pledge to use no wheat until the present harvest, was announced today in a cablegram received from Food Administrator Hoover, now in England. Public eating places, the food administrator said, will continue to comply with baking regulations and to serve "victory bread." Mr. Hoover congratulated the eating places upon their patriotic service and voiced confidence that the spirit shown will enable the American people to build up a great food reserve against the exigencies of the future.

TEACHERS ELECTED FOR COMING YEAR

A number of new teachers have been added to the high school faculty for the coming year.

Miss Ethel Parent, of Gold Hill, has accepted a position in the commercial department. Miss Edith Dahlberg of this city will teach Latin and Spanish. Miss Alice Macfarland also of this city, mathematics. Miss Alice Streets, who has been teaching at Rogue River, has been elected for the history department.

Miss Ruby Best of this city has accepted a position as primary instructor.

U. S. CASUALTY LIST

Washington, July 29.—The casualty list is 199. Forty-seven were killed in action and 17 died of wounds. Four died of disease, 11 were killed from accidents and other causes. Private William Glen, of Ormeo, Ore., was wounded severely.

REVIEW OF FOURTH YEAR OF WORLD WIDE STRUGGLE FOR DEMOCRACY

(Continued from yesterday)

The allies have been called upon to face two great offensives during the past year. The first of these came last October in Italy and the second, in France, began on March 21. The German drives in France, while separated by periods of from a few days to several weeks, have been considered as different phases of the same offensive. The abortive Austrian attack against Italy in June also is looked upon as merely another attack against the western front and not as a distinct military operation.

But these offensives perhaps never would have been begun had it not been for the collapse of Russia during the past winter. German and Austrian troops, released from the Russian front, were taken to France and Italy to swell the masses of men hurled against the allies in the western theatre of operations. As long as Russia remained in the fight she held great numbers of Teutonic troops in the east and her withdrawal from the war exercised a fundamental influence on the course of its development.

Situation a Year Ago

The year opened with the fortunes of war apparently favoring the entente. The British had forced back the Germans to the famous Hindenburg line. The French had established themselves firmly along the Chemin des Dames, north of the Aisne. The echoes of Verdun were still ringing the knell of German hopes in that sector of the battle area. The Italians were holding their lines along the Isonzo. The

AIR RAIDS ON BERLIN URGED BY BRANCKER

FLYING FORCES SHOULD BE ORGANIZED INDEPENDENT OF LAND AND SEA

AMERICAN AIR MINISTRY NEEDED

Delivery of Planes by Flying Over Atlantic Declared Possible and Necessary

New York, July 29.—An aerial offensive to cities of Germany, including Berlin, is possible in the opinion of Major-General W. B. Brancker, controller-agent of equipment of the British air ministry.

Major-General Brancker, in a statement to the Associated Press, laid emphasis on the organization of the air forces on a basis quite independent of the land and sea.

He believes that eventually the United States will be obliged to create a secretary of air forces. For the success of the allied cause he feels strongly that the quicker air independence is established in this country the better.

"We simply had to come to an air ministry in England," said General Brancker. "The Zeppelins and the Gothas, coupled with the experience gained when aviation was controlled by the army and navy, forced it upon us. You have had no Hun air raids in this country to arouse you, but it is hoped that, lacking this stimulus, you will profit by our experience."

"The delivery of certain types of planes by flying them across the Atlantic is feasible. If we can fly to Berlin and back, which is more than 800 miles, we can fly from Newfoundland to the Azores (the longest lap of the journey, which is 1,200 miles). This means a big organization, airdromes and repair plants in Newfoundland and the Azores."

MEDFORD DAILY PAPER CHANGES TO WEEKLY

The Medford Sun, after being published for nine years as a morning daily, will discontinue the daily issue August 1, but will be published as a Sunday morning weekly until conditions warrant resumption of the daily issue.

The Sun's announcement in part is as follows: "As a necessary war measure the Medford Sun will be reduced on August 1st from a daily to a Sunday Weekly newspaper."

"Under present conditions two daily newspapers in Medford are an economic waste. They represent a waste in both money and labor."

"In the opinion of the management of the Sun it is as unpatriotic to waste money or labor during war time, as food or materials. Every man, every dollar and every hour of labor is needed now by the government in useful and essential employment."

This makes the third Jackson county paper to be discontinued since the war started. Twelve hundred papers have been discontinued in the United States during the past 12 months.

GREAT PARADE OF G. A. R. AT NAT. ENCAMPMENT

Great interest is being manifested throughout the northwest in the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic which is to be held in Portland, Ore., August 19 to 24. It will be the first encampment ever held in the Pacific northwest and undoubtedly the last time the old soldiers of 1861-65 will ever come to the Pacific coast. Portland expects thousands of people from Washington, Idaho and Oregon to be present to welcome the veterans and to do them homage. They are the sires and grandfathers of the boys of today who are fighting in France for the same eternal principles.

Members of the Grand Army, the Woman's Relief Corps, Ladies of the G. A. R., Sons and Daughters of Veterans and their families, can purchase tickets at one cent per mile by securing a certificate from the commander of the nearest G. A. R. post.

Portland will entertain the Grand Army in magnificent style. The great parade is to be held Tuesday, August 20th.

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