

ALLIES ABLE TO HOLD POSITIONS AFTER CAPTURE

Counter Attacks by Germans Fail to Dislodge French and British From Positions Recently Won—Heavy Reserves Sent by Kaiser to Hold Advance.

PARIS, July 7.—Yesterday's defensive fighting has given almost as much satisfaction to the French as the previous day's captures, for, they say, it has clearly shown that the entente allies not only are able to win positions from the Germans wherever they like, but also are able to hold those positions when won.

The first German counter attack was launched in the night in the Hem section, north of the Calized-Somme river. The Germans succeeded in carrying two small woods situated south of the Cley-Mariemont road, a few hundred yards from the sugar works bordering that road.

Shift Positions.

The French troops there, being more or less in the air, fell back on the village, and swinging their left wing slightly, captured another small wood at the northeastern end of the village close to the Hem brick field and along the edge of the road from Cley to Hem and Curly. This was the only change in the situation throughout the twenty-four hours during which the counter-offensive lasted.

At the beginning of the battle there were behind the front assigned to the French attack twenty-seven German battalions drawn from the 121st division and from regiments of the seventeenth army corps.

Reserves Arriving.

Between July 1 and July 5 the German commanders sent up to the Peronne front four reserve divisions of which two already are declared to be virtually out of commission. The other reserves brought up from different points between Rheims and the Somme were of a most heterogeneous nature. One battalion of the guard which was annihilated had been formed of companies from several different battalions.

The French officers say there can be no doubt that the rapidity of the French advance, if not the advance itself, took the Germans by surprise. This, they assert, is shown by their not having provided an adequate supply of reserves for such a contingency.

UNCLE SAM FAVORS THE FLYING TORPEDO

"The Flying Torpedo," the big military preparedness production which opens a two day engagement at the Paste theater today, is a Griffith supervised play and released at a time when talk is rife about National defenses.

Even the United States government in many sections is lending its help in local exploitation. In New York and Pennsylvania, whole regiments of soldiers and marines are offered to the theatre owner. In Keith's Harlem opera house, New York, the government has not only established a recruiting station, but has also loaned to the management a three thousand pound torpedo.

"Pacifists the country over should see the new Griffith production, 'The Flying Torpedo,' released at the Strand theater this week," says the Newark Star Eagle.

"The picture is less hectic and vastly more logical than the * * * and for that reason ranks as a much more powerful influence in moulding public opinion. Moreover, the most enthusiastic advocate of disarmament cannot point to the munitions interests as its inspiration, inasmuch as the flying torpedo which saves this country from capitulation to its enemies, is a scientific revelation, something more than an excuse for enriching the powder companies and 'war experts.'"

"The Village Blacksmith," a Keystone comedy, makes up the other half of the bill, and is the best Senett attractions offered in many weeks.

DAY IN CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Senate: Continued consideration of agricultural appropriation bill. Commerce committee discussed government shipping bill. House: Resumed debate on administration revenue bill.

HUGHES FAILS IN SATISFYING PROGRESSIVES

Candidate for Conservation of the Pinchot Variety and for Equal Suffrage, But Opposed to the Seaman's Law and Rights of Labor—Believes in the Injunction.

By GILSON GARDNER. WASHINGTON, July 7.—Candidate Charles E. Hughes did not fully satisfy the committee of progressives who called on him in New York to discover his position on a number of policies regarded by them as vital. On this committee were Raymond Robbins of Illinois, Chester Rowell of California and James R. Garfield of Ohio.

The interviews were understood to be of a quasi-confidential character. They were confidential to the extent that the men who called on Hughes agreed that they were seeking to clear up doubts in their own minds and were not seeking to heckle the candidate or obtain from him statements for publication.

Conservation Satisfactory

On conservation the views of Mr. Hughes were found to be satisfactory. Both record and theory seemed to be in favor of the kind of conservation advocated by Gifford Pinchot. On woman suffrage the committee encountered a surprise. Mr. Hughes admitted that he was formerly opposed to woman suffrage and that his record would show this. He said he had changed his mind. He had observed the growing demand by the women for equal participation in political affairs and felt that a continual refusal by men to admit women to such participation might result in the organization of women on sex lines. This would be deplorable. He therefore would favor granting the vote to women by the most expeditious method possible. This would, of course, be the federal amendment plan urged by the Congressional union.

Rights of Labor

On the two other subjects—the seaman's law and the fundamental rights of labor—Mr. Hughes did not satisfy his callers. The Clayton act was taken as a text for the discussion and Mr. Hughes was asked if he agreed with the declaration in that law that labor is not a commodity. Mr. Hughes replied that such a declaration was merely words; that no law could alter the fact that laborers were persons and might conspire to do evil things whereupon they would come under the weight of the law. He went on to express his disapproval of the secondary boycott and his belief in the injunction, comparing the injunction to the jury system—a good institution which might be abused. His ideas as to how the Clayton law should be interpreted seemed to his callers as those of the lawyer rather than the sociologist or the humanitarian.

The seaman's law was chosen as one test of Hughes' opinion, because that law involves the right of a man under any circumstances to quit work if the pay or other conditions are not satisfactory.

Hughes' Personal Views

In his discussion of this law Mr. Hughes laid chief stress on the need for an American merchant marine and the possible desirability of a subsidy to help pay American sailors. He seemed to consider these phases more important than the problem of "personal liberty" involved in the time-honored practice of arresting and forcing the sailor to work against his will. Raymond Robbins was not satisfied as to Hughes' economic and social views. He believes Hughes to be of that type of mind which accepts laws and conditions as they are in the belief that the Lord intended the rich to be rich and the poor to be poor, and that suffering and injustice are part of the Divine decree; that property is sacred; that reformers are dreamers; that agitation is responsible and revolt is criminal. In other words, that Mr. Hughes is wholly unenlightened on all matters having to do with the great fundamentals of the economic and social world.

Progressives will watch Mr. Hughes' letter of acceptance and similar utterances for confirmation or otherwise of their present beliefs.

BRITISH STEAMER GANNET OF LONDON IS SUNK

LONDON, July 7.—The British Steamship Gannet of London has been sunk. She was unarmed. The Gannet was 245 feet long, 1112 tons gross and was built at Stockholm in 1879.

MANY PERMITS FOR APPROPRIATION OF WATER ISSUED

During the quarter ending June 30, 1916, State Engineer John H. Lewis issued 137 permits for the appropriation of water, including six for the construction of reservoirs. According to these permits, it is proposed to irrigate 7616 acres of land, store 1440 acre feet of water and develop power at a number of small individual power plants for private use.

The following permits were issued in Jackson county:

S. Moskalinos of Chicago, for the irrigation of 62 acres, diverting water from Rogue river in section 20, township 36, range 4 west. Grant Davis of Talent, for the irrigation of 18 acres, diverting water from Bear creek, in section 31, township 38, range 1 east. E. B. Hanley of Medford, for the irrigation of 170 acres, diverting water from Jackson creek in section 28, township 38, range 2 west. D. E. Cottrell of Beagle, for the irrigation of 19 acres, diverting water from Evans creek, in section 10, township 34 south, range 2 west. A. M. Geary of Portland, for the irrigation of 10 acres, diverting the water from Murphy creek in section 15, township 38, range 2 west. Rogue River Commercial Orchard company of Medford, for the irrigation of 154 acres, diverting water from springs in section 19, township 36, range 1 east. W. E. Phipps of Medford, for the irrigation of 18 acres, diverting water from Rogue river in section 22, township 36, range 3 west. A. B. Pomeroy of Central Point, for the irrigation of 5 acres, including domestic supply, diverting water from springs in section 8, township 37, range 2 west. William Sears of Butte Falls, for the irrigation of 2 acres, diverting water from the east fork of Ginger creek, in section 14, township 35 south, range 2 east. J. A. Perry of Medford, for the irrigation of 30 acres, diverting water from Griffin creek, in section 27, township 37, range 2 west. B. Fredenburg of Butte Falls, for the irrigation of 42 acres, including domestic supply, diverting water from Eighty-Acre creek, in section 6, township 35, range 3 east. L. N. Stevens of Ashland, for the irrigation of 10 acres, diverting water from an unnamed creek in section 4, township 35, range 3 west. L. Gray of Rich, for the irrigation of 45 acres, diverting water from Little Applegate river, in section 13, township 39, range 3 west. L. A. Salade of Central Point, for the supplemental supply, diverting water from Jackson creek in section 33, township 36, range 2 west. Finley Bros. of Murphy, for the irrigation of 17 acres, diverting water from Applegate river, in section 25, township 38, range 4 west. Ola Croft of Eagle Point, for the domestic supply, diverting water from springs in section 34, township 36, range 4 west. Bernice Cameron of Medford, for the irrigation of 198 acres, diverting water from Little Applegate river in section 29, township 39, range 2 west. F. J. McCarvel of Rogue River, diverting water from Ditch creek and Pleasant creek in section 33, township 34, range 4 west.

GERMAN EFFORT TO BLOCK DRIVE COMES TOO LATE

PARIS, July 7.—The solidity of the French conquest in Picardy at last has been put to the test and military men here say it has come out of the ordeal with flying colors, thus again demonstrating the soundness of the Brusiloff methods.

The Germans, who managed to gather considerable forces partly apparently from the British front where the pressure was lessened during the day, and partly from depots, delivered a series of violent attacks on two points. The first of these was between Hem and Mariemont on the Cley road. The second was on the extreme right between Estrees and Belloy, their object being to drive a wedge between the French center and right, where the French line crosses the Somme river from Hem to Feulliers and between the extreme right and the rest of the French front.

The success of these maneuvers would have caused the eventual retirement of the whole French line.

The German reaction came too late, however. The French had time to strengthen their line, to advance and to place in position heavy artillery and to bring up plentiful stocks of ammunition. Consequently the attacking wave was caught in a whirlwind of machine gun fire from the trenches and was shot to pieces by the "seventy-fives," while the German supports following and reserves far in the rear were shattered by salvos from medium and heavy batteries.

The German infantry plodded forward again and again, but nowhere, French reports say, made any impression upon the French lines.

SEEK TO PREVENT SALE OF ALMEDA

PORTLAND, July 7.—Federal Judge Bean has set July 10 as the date for hearing an application for an injunction to prevent Thomas S. Burley, receiver for the Almeda Consolidated Mines company, from selling any of the corporation's property. Linus M. Clark and Louise Estrella Clark of Seattle, owners of 16,000 shares of stock, ask for the injunction, charging that there is an "apparent attempt on the part of the receiver and his co-workers to discredit and finally wreck the mining company so as to freeze out all small stockholders."

The Almeda mines are thirty miles from Grants Pass, in Josephine county, Oregon. The Clark complaint places the value of the mining property at \$6,000,000. It declares Burley proposes to sell the entire property at receiver's sale to satisfy indebtedness of approximately \$250,000.

west. Butte Falls Lumber company of Butte Falls, for the irrigation of 17 acres, diverting water from Beck creek in section 31, township 34, range 3 east.

USE ELECTRICITY TO KEEP TYPE METAL MOLTEN

The Medford Printing company's two linotypes are now operated by electricity, electric pots having recently been added.

These are the second installation of the kind in the state of Oregon, the other having been made recently at Astoria, where one of the linotypes was equipped with this new device.

The pot of a linotype is the part of the machine that holds the molten metal with which the lines are cast. As probably everyone has seen a linotype in operation it will be of interest to tell something of the new addition to the equipment of Medford's leading printing plant.

The pots are manufactured by the Cutler-Hammer company, and are what are known as the immersion heater. That is the heating units that keep the linotype metal in a molten state are immersed in the metal, as compared with other heaters that are applied on the outside of the pot. The electric heating units are first given a coating of porcelain, then when this is cooled another coat of porcelain about one-fourth inch thick is added. Then this porcelain covered portion is again covered with a steel jacket autogenously welded to make it perfectly insulated.

As linotype metal must be kept at a temperature of 550 degrees for operation, it will be seen that the heat required is much greater than used in the electric heating or cooking stoves, or other appliances. If allowed to burn steadily without regulation of some sort, the life, or tin and antimony in the linotype metal, would soon be burned out by the great heat generated by the electric heating units in this pot. To regulate this a dynamic thermometer is used. When the heat of the metal rises to 562 degrees the electricity is automatically cut off and when the temperature drops to 528 degrees it is again automatically put into operation and heats the metal until it is the required temperature. The public is invited to inspect the new installations.

GERMANS TO WORK FOR PERMANENT PEACE

BERLIN, July 7.—Numerous scientists, industrialists and representatives of commerce and agriculture have formed a German national committee under the chairmanship of Prince Von Wedel, says the Koelnische Zeitung, with the aim of "awakening a uniform understanding of the German people for an honorable conclusion of peace which shall guarantee a secured future empire."

In doing this, says the Koelnische Zeitung, all one-sidedness is to be avoided.

Why Smoke Bit Cigars When La Gondas are only 10c

Bulletin No. 5

The Bethlehem Steel Company's Offer to Serve the United States

At a time when the expenses of the Government are so enormous— Isn't it worth while finding out the actual facts before plunging ahead into an expenditure of \$11,000,000 of the people's money for a Government armor plant?

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The Bethlehem Steel Company will manufacture armor plate for the Government of the United States at actual cost of operation plus such charges for overhead expenses, interest and depreciation as the Federal Trade Commission may fix. We will agree to this for such period as the Government may designate.

The House of Representatives voted down a proposal to empower the Federal Trade Commission to determine a fair price for armor, and allow private manufacturers opportunity to meet that price before the Government built its plant.

Isn't our proposition fair and ought it not to be accepted? The measure is now before the United States Senate.

CHAS. M. SCHWAB, Chairman. EUGENE C. GRACE, President. Bethlehem Steel Company

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