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AUSTRALIANS AGAIN HIT LINE FOR GAINS

PUSH HUNS BACK ALONG AMIENS LINE

Australians Conduct Successful Minor Operations, but Large Armies Mark Time On Battle Front Awaiting Shock of Renewed Hun Offensive—Rainy Weather Delays Operations—Fresh Allied Troops Pouring In to Check Next Effort.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, May 8.—(By the Associated Press.)—The Australians last night made another advance, pushing forward their lines 500 yards along a front of 600 yards near Sailly-Le-Sec, on the sector east of Amiens. They also pushed back the Germans 300 yards along a front of 500 yards west of Morlancourt, just above Sailly-Le-Sec. Notwithstanding a heavy barrage the Germans were unable to prevent their advance.

Americans in Italy. NEW YORK, May 8.—The presence of an American "contingent" and a Bohemian legion on the Italian front is reported in a dispatch from Austrian war press headquarters, dated April 8, to the Berliner Tageblatt, a copy of which has been received here. The number of supposed Americans or to what arm of the service they belong is not reported by the newspaper correspondent who adds that the British and French auxiliary troops are no longer on the Italian front.

Await New Smash. BY ASSOCIATED PRESS, May 8.—Along the battle lines in northern France, the allied troops still await the shock of renewed heavy fighting by the Germans. Apparently the rainy weather has interfered a great deal with the enemy's transport and he has not been able to perfect his arrangements because of the difficulties of bringing his supplies over the battle torn ground of Flanders and Picardy.

Fresh Troops Pour In. Meanwhile, fresh troops and new supplies are pouring in to strengthen the allied positions and this fact must also add to the perturbation of the enemy who has nothing remarkable in military achievement to show for his heavy losses of the past seven weeks.

The artillery fire continues violent on important sectors. The Germans are shelling heavily the Anglo-French front southwest of Ypres and the sector south of the Somme between Villers-Bretonneux and Hailles. These sectors saw the heavy fighting previous to the German repulse north of Mont Kemmel nine days ago. Enemy fire, against the southern side of the Arras sector, which lies north of Albert, also has been intense.

Except for fruitless patrol raids by the Austrians and limited artillery

GERMAN BUREAU FOR EASTERN POLICY

AMSTERDAM, May 8.—Herr von Payer, the imperial German vice-chancellor, announced in the main committee of the reichstag today that a special department will be established to regulate uniformly Germany's whole eastern policy. The department will direct the border states under orderly government. The department, he adds, will be incorporated in some existing imperial department.

ASQUITH ASKS VOTE OF CENSURE FOR MINISTRY

Cabinet Crisis Forced as Result of Charges By Maurice That Premier Made Misstatements — Lloyd George to Reply Disclosing Facts Hitherto Withheld.

LONDON, May 8.—The government has issued a summons to its supporters, requesting their attendance in the house of commons when Mr. Asquith will move a resolution which, if carried, will be "a vote of censure of the government."

"A division is absolutely certain," says the call. "According to the press association the proposal to ask an investigation by two judges of charges made by General Frederick B. Maurice, formerly chief director of military operations, may be regarded as withdrawn as the suggestion did not appeal to the house and its rejection by Mr. Asquith and his followers rendered it worthless.

Lloyd George to Reply. As a consequence of the political situation brought about by General Maurice's letter, Premier Lloyd George, according to the lobby correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, considers it unavoidable to disclose facts which have been withheld up to this time for military reasons. The premier, it is added, intends to give facts and figures when he speaks on the Asquith motion on Thursday.

It is doubtful whether any inquiry will be held and it is likely the premier will give the fullest possible information consistent with public safety, citing figures in proof of his statement of the relative strength of the army in January, 1917, and January, 1918. As regards other matters involved in the statement of General Maurice, who in a letter appearing in London newspapers charged Andrew Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer, and Premier Lloyd George with having made misstatements in the house of commons regarding military matters, it is understood an explanation perfectly consistent with both versions will be made.

General Maurice. The most talked of man in England today is General Maurice. If some volunteer general or some soldier who had graduated from politics or business into soldiering had defied and trampled upon all the laws and traditions of the British army and all armies, he would not have excited such enormous surprise as has General Maurice in his now famous letter impugning the veracity of the minister. Had some less well trained officer written the letter it would have been put down to lack of tradition and disregard of the conventionalities.

But General Maurice in his personality, and his record has been the personification of all that is conventional, austere and correct in the professional soldier. His weekly, and recently his bi-weekly conferences with American newspaper correspondents have impressed them with his wide knowledge, a passion for accuracy in detail and his personal aloofness, as

(Continued on Page Six.)

FRENCH SUFFRAGETTES WANT THEIR TOBACCO

PARIS, May 8.—Leading French suffragettes are protesting against the new regulations under which women are excluded from the privileges of the distribution of tobacco by card. Madame Dwiit Schlumberger, altho favoring prohibition of the use of tobacco by minors, considers the application of the restrictive measure to women exclusively as arbitrary and unjust. Other leaders of the feminist movement have expressed themselves likewise.

DECIPHER CODE USED BY AGENTS OF BERNSTORFF

Means of Communication Employed By German Ambassador to America for Directing Sabotage and Hun Activities Reconstructed and Turned Over to Government.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 8.—The Von Bernstorff code, the means of communication employed by the German foreign office to keep in touch with Count Von Johann Bernstorff, former German ambassador, while he was directing sabotage and other German activities in the United States, has been deciphered, reconstructed and turned over to this government by Attorney General Merten E. Lewis, it is announced today. This was the same code which Hugo Schmidt, the alleged paymaster in this country of the German foreign office, attempted to destroy in the furnace of a German house of New York City.

What Words Meant. According to the code, it was stated at the office of the attorney general, the words "a boy was born yesterday, both well," meant "the remittance of German war loan bonds mentioned in your wireless arrived safely." Hugo Schmidt's code name was "Sydney Pickford." Bolo Pasha was known as "St. Regis," Captain Boy-ed as "Richard Huston," and Captain "Von Papen as "Thomas Hoggson."

The German foreign office was coded as "William Foxley." Copper and wool, large quantities of which were obtained for shipment into Germany thru neutral countries, were coded as "Yadkin bonds," and "southern Norfolk bonds" respectively. Deciphering Code. Fragmentary evidence of the code which was discovered in the office of Schmidt enabled Deputy Attorney General Alfred L. Becker to reconstruct the puzzling means of communication. Thousands of wireless messages in Schmidt's files contained the body and key to the code. From these papers the attorney general largely built up and deciphered the code.

AUSTRIAN FLEET COMMANDS CHANGED

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Serious disturbances in the Austrian-Hungarian fleet have caused changes in the high command, a dispatch today from Switzerland said. The crews, composed largely of Slavs and men of Italian descent, have made a great deal of trouble and the disturbances were put down with difficulty.



BAKER AND PERSHING ON FLAT CAR STUDYING MAP. This photograph shows General Pershing (left) and, next to him, Secretary Baker, seated on top of a flat car with other American officers, studying the map on an engineering project at an American transportation center in France. The picture was snapped during Baker's recent inspection of the American forces abroad.

TWO BILLIONS ASKED FOR BUILDING NEW U. S. SHIPS

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The cost-plus contracts of the submarine boat companies at Newark, N. J., for construction of 160 steel ships of 5000 tons each have been cancelled, Chase M. Schwab, production director of the emergency fleet corporation, today told the senate commerce commission in an investigation of the company's work. New contracts were substituted on a flat basis of \$960,000 for each ship. Cost-plus contracts at the Hog Island and Bristol, Pa., government yards were continued, Mr. Schwab said. The substitution for the Newark Bay yard was designed to speed up construction. Estimates submitted to congress today by the shipping board call for an appropriation of \$2,223,835,000. For the cost of construction of ships authorized by an appropriation of \$1,386,100,000, and for the purchasing and requisitioning of plants and materials \$652,000,000.

AMERICA DEFIES U-BOATS: SENDS GRAIN TO SWISS

WASHINGTON, May 8.—In defiance of the German submarines, the United States is sending grain to Switzerland aboard armed ships under heavy naval convoys prepared to make their way through the danger zones. The grain ships left an Atlantic port some time ago, two more sailed last week and others will go soon. The decision to supply Switzerland immediately without waiting the expiration of the three months' time limit set by Germany for notifying her submarine commanders that vessels carrying the supplies must not be molested, was first announced in Bern.

RUSSELLITES RAIDED; OFFICERS ARRESTED

NEW YORK, May 8.—Joseph F. Rutherford, successor to "Pastor" Russell, as head of the International Bible Students Association and five other leaders of organizations founded by Russell were arrested in a raid by federal authorities on the headquarters of the Bible Students association in Brooklyn today.

POLITICAL PLOT TO RETIRE PREMIER SEEN BY LONDON

LONDON, May 8.—The action of General Maurice, former chief director of military operations at the war office, in impugning the veracity of ministers of the government, has created a political situation which is of vital importance to the cabinet's existence, according to the views expressed by several of the morning newspapers. Newspapers which have consistently supported the present administration rally to its side and indicate or assert openly that Premier Asquith and his followers are back of General Maurice and that the affair is a maneuver to oust the Lloyd George cabinet, and put in its place a cabinet headed by Mr. Asquith, Viscount Grey and the Marquis of Lansdowne. Thursday's debate, the Daily Telegraph thinks, will be the most serious of any the government has had to face, involving the question of its continuance in power. The paper is convinced that the ministers acted in perfect good faith when they made the statements which General Maurice contradicts and believes they merely repeated information supplied by their military advisers.

THE WHALE SLAUGHTER HOUSE



Whale meat has become almost common, at least in many coast cities, thru the war. This picture shows one of the great "butcher shops" where they cut up whale steaks to sell from 12 to 30 cents a pound, depending on how far you are from the "hunting grounds."

NO CREDIT GIVEN FOR VOLUNTEERS

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The war department's objection to giving credit in the draft for volunteers furnished by states was endorsed today by President Wilson. In a letter to Chairman Dent of the house military committee, the president asked elimination from the draft bill of the house amendment which provides that credit be given. Mr. Dent announced that in view of the president's position he would ask the house to recede from the amendment, probably tomorrow.

YANKEE FLIERS GIVE BATTLE TO HUN AVIATORS

Captain Hall Missing as Result of Flight in Spiral — Flew First American Airplane Insignia—Despite Bad Weather Air Contests Are Frequent. WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Tuesday, May 7.—(By the Associated Press.)—After a thrilling battle with enemy airplanes ten miles north of Pont-a-Mousson, Captain James Norman Hall of Colfax, Iowa, one of the American aviators, made a spiral dive for earth and was last seen close to the ground apparently trying to land. His subsequent fate is unknown. Captain Hall with two others, was patrolling this morning between St. Mihiel and Pont-a-Mousson. When they were over Pagny-Sur-Moselle four enemy Albatross airplanes painted with black and white stripes were seen. The Americans attacked, Captain Hall singling out one of the enemy and driving him down with fire from his machine gun. The captain made a spiral dive from six thousand meters to two thousand, while the German suddenly reversed his machine and started to rise. Dived for the Earth. In a quick turn he poured a deadly stream of machine gun bullets into the bottom of Hall's machine. Captain Hall promptly came off of the spiral and made a dive for the earth. He was last seen attempting to complete the maneuver. In the meantime the enemy machines that the other Americans had engaged dropped toward the ground. It is unknown what happened to them, but two of them appeared to be in distress. No credit for a victory is given the Americans, because official verification of the destruction of the enemy was impossible. Captain Hall's machine had painted upon its side the first American airplane insignia to appear on the battle line. It was in the form of a "bat in the ring" sign, showing a starry striped bat usually pictured on Uncle Sam, surrounded by a golden ring. Despite the bad weather German machines were out in force. Alarm after alarm was answered by the Americans. Lieutenant Cunningham engaged one machine when five more of the enemy joined in. The lieutenant kept up the fight until his machine gun jammed, when he returned to the American lines with ten bullet holes in his plane. Use Nieuport Machines. The usual German game was to have a small number of planes appear near the American lines while a reserve of four or five machines remained out of sight until the Americans came into action. The reserves would then swoop down in an attempt to wipe out the Americans. The American aviators met this by answering alarms with twice the number of machines it was reported the Germans had. American aviators used Nieuport pursuit machines as their fighting weapons. The Americans engaged in photography and artillery engaging

(Continued on Page Six.)