

JACKSON COUNTY BAROMETER W. S. S. Quota for 1918, \$692,000.00 Sales to May 23, \$26,364.79. Buy Thrift Stamps EACH DAY

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

Save and Buy for Victory Buy W.S.S. Thrift Stamps The World's Safest Investment

Forty-eighth Year. Daily—Thirteenth Year.

MEDFORD, OREGON, THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1918

NO. 58

FRENCH RESERVES CHECKING HUN RUSH

ALLIED LINE BADLY BENT IS UNBROKEN

Slight Progress Made During Last Day—Farthest Advance Is 18 Miles—French Evacuate Soissons to Prevent Sacrifice of Life, but Hold Environs and Command All Roads—British Still Hold Rheims—French Reserves Arriving.

PARIS, May 30.—The entire front is holding firmly, according to semi-official advices. Although the allies still retain Rheims, their position there may become untenable if the enemy pressure further southward should be accentuated, turning the position of the defenders of the city.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS, May 30.—General Foch's reserves have begun to come into action in the fight against the powerful German thrust southward from the Aisne and the enemy is finding his progress increasingly difficult.

Again the allied flanks are standing firm and while Soissons has been lost on the west, Rheims is still holding out on the easterly edge of the battle front.

The chief progress of the Germans revealed in today's official reports was in the center of their advance, where some three miles additional ground has been covered from Loupigne, 12 miles north of the Marne, to Fere-en-Tardenois.

18-Mile Advance. The blunt edge of the German wedge is shown to run here from Fere-en-Tardenois and about ten and one-half miles directly east to Verzilly, 15 1/2 miles southwest of Rheims. Along this line the Germans are about 18 miles south of the Chemin-des-Dames, giving them a penetration of approximately that distance at the beginning of the fifth day of their offensive.

Desperate has been the resistance of the French and British, especially the French on the left, and the heavy losses suffered by the enemy, the German advance has been halted greatly. The allied troops have held together remarkably well while contesting every foot of the way.

Soissons was evacuated to prevent useless slaughter after fierce fighting in the streets of the city for several hours and the French were last reported holding tenaciously to the western suburbs.

Flank Holds Steady. The steadiness of the allied flanks under the heavy German pressure is one of the outstanding indications in the Paris official report. The Germans for instance, made attempt after attempt to debouch from Soissons after gaining that town, but the determined French held them back.

NEW GUN USED IN BOMBARDING PARIS

PARIS, May 30.—Examination of the shells discharged by the Germans in the long range bombardment of Paris indicates that new guns are being used. Larger shells are being employed than formerly, the caliber of the guns being 24 centimeter (9 1/2 inches) instead of 21, but the force of the explosion does not seem to have increased.

RESERVES FROM SOMME REACH BATTLE FRONT

Allies' Reserves Taking Up Positions and Strengthening Defending Forces Where They Are Weakest, Placing Barrier to Further Advance—Heavy Fighting.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, May 30.—(By the Associated Press.)—Allied reserves now are taking up positions in the battle line. They are being thrown in to strengthen the defending forces where they are weakest, in preparation for the placing of a barrier to a further German advance.

Fresh enemy divisions have been brought forward hastily to take the places of those exhausted by the advance of the last three days and continue the pressure on the allies.

The territory south of the Vesle river, which the Germans have crossed at several points, is more difficult for the attack.

Now that the allied command has reached the conclusion that the enemy intends this rush to be his chief attack, prompt measures are being taken to stay the movement.

The enemy is still pushing on with every atom of strength to obtain possession of as much territory as possible before the allied reserves come up in full force and stay the advance.

The German crown prince, who previously has met with invariable defeat may claim a primary success on this occasion. However, no breach has been made in the allies' line which has merely been pressed back by irresistible masses of troops, and has maintained complete cohesion.

Although the Germans entered Soissons yesterday it was only after some of the most severe infantry fighting in the present battle. The allied reserves are gradually reaching the scene of the struggle below the Aisne, and the resistance opposed to the German push is becoming more obstinate minute by minute.

Yesterday's struggle for Soissons began early in the morning when large numbers of German troops obtained a footing in the eastern suburbs of the town. Shortly afterward they were ejected, and the allied troops hung on in the outskirts for some time, confronting with cold steel the desperate enemy efforts to drive in. The valor of the defenders, however, was greater than their strength, and when fresh German troops launched a new assault the line of combat receded into the town and there was fighting in the streets from house to house. The small body of French troops holding the place finally gave way but only after dozens of individual duels with bayonets, revolvers and rifle butts.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The second section of General Pershing's communique for May 29 announces the failure of the enemy to break through the American lines. A raiding party of about fifty men, it says, were repulsed with a loss of ten dead and four wounded. American casualties were light.

On May 27, the communique said, Lieutenant Fisher, Curtis, Balford and McLennan, on patrol duty in the St. Mihiel region, encountered enemy machines at 600 meters. One of these was downed.

Defeat of an enemy airplane reported in the communique for May 28 is credited to Lieutenant Riskenbacher and Lieutenant Hambleton, and not to Lieutenant Riskenbacher, and Lieutenant Campbell, as previously reported.

PERSHING REPELS GERMAN RAIDERS

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The second section of General Pershing's communique for May 29 announces the failure of the enemy to break through the American lines. A raiding party of about fifty men, it says, were repulsed with a loss of ten dead and four wounded. American casualties were light.

HUN AIRSHIPS RAID HOSPITALS OF AMERICANS

Germans Air Attack Made With Utmost Deliberation, Umbrella Flares Being Used to Enable Aviators to Pick Out Hospitals as Targets and Bomb Sick and Dying.

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES ON THE FRENCH FRONT, Wednesday, May 29.—(By the Associated Press.)—The German air attack on Tuesday night on American hospitals in a town many miles behind the front was carried out with the utmost apparent deliberation. The German aviators used umbrella flares to aid them in picking out their targets. Their bombs also started a fire in a garage which lighted up the neighborhood in which is located one of the four finest cathedrals in France, built in the twelfth century. The aviators also turned their machine guns on the aviators engaged in fighting the flames, and upon ambulance drivers.

Besides the killing of one French nurse and the probable mortal injury of another, while flying glass slightly injured a number of Americans, the patients in one American ward were in some cases hurled out of their beds by the shock of a bomb explosion. In some of the hospitals it was necessary to remove the patients, including some Americans, to the cellars for safety.

Nearly every window in one of the largest hospitals was shattered, as were the windows in the historic church, adjoining, now also used as a hospital. Scores of American patients and hundreds of sick and wounded French soldiers were in the various hospitals attacked.

FLAGS AT FRONT AT HALF MAST

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 30.—(By the Associated Press.)—From Flanders to Switzerland and from the battle line to the sea the American expeditionary forces today are paying homage to their dead. Wherever American flags are flying today they are at half mast and before the day is over the Star Spangled Banner and flowers will be placed on virtually every American grave.

At some points the ceremony took place early in the morning while other exercises were held at various times throughout the day. Daylight saw some graves decorated.

At one place in the vicinity of Luneville the graves had been decorated in the morning darkness when the enemy could not see clearly, for the soldiers performing this duty might have drawn the German fire as did the burial party. Here both the American and French flags were placed on the mounds with bunches of wild flowers—great blood red poppies and yellow and white daisies.

NARROW ESCAPE FOR CLEMENCEAU

PARIS, May 30.—Premier Clemenceau had the narrowest possible escape from falling into German hands yesterday, according to the Petit Journal. He left a certain point on the front only a few minutes before the arrival of a patrol of 40 Uhlans. Premier Clemenceau declared that the morale of the French soldiers, as they march singing to the battle front, is admirable and magnificent. During the trip the premier, with his usual fearlessness, went near the front lines. Three minutes after M. Clemenceau had passed a certain crossroads, a general was killed there.

THE OLD BOYS.

By BURTON BRALEY. Time was THEY marched with a swing and a hit With heads erect, and hats afloat In the strength and glow of youth. When each man shouldered his pack and gun, And fought the fight that has made us one, A nation in fact and truth. Today their gait is a trifle slow And their ranks are thin, but their old eyes glow With a light that is clear and brave. As they trudge along on their tired feet, Or lift their faces again to greet The flag that they helped to save. And now the test of OUR souls has come As the soldiers march to life and drum, To join in the thick of war. And the young boys fight as the old boys fought Willing to count their lives as naught In a cause worth dying for. And somehow we know that in war's red hell These lads will battle as nobly well As the grand old boys we cheer. Who fall by to a martial strain, Or those who under the sod have lain For many a quiet year. So we life our eyes to the flag that flies, With its red, and its white and blue. And we cheer again for the kind of men Who have always seen us thru, For the stalwart breed that meets our need, For the Old Boys and the New!

I. W. W. ACTIVITIES BARED IN COURT BY EX-MEMBER

CHICAGO, May 30.—A soldier of fortune, Frank Wormkee, appearing as a government witness today in the trial of the 112 Industrial Workers of the World for seditious conspiracy, testified that during the summer of 1916 that organization virtually took control in isolated districts of Kansas by intimidating authorities.

Appearing in the uniform of an American soldier, Wormkee testified to specific acts of violence and told how in one small Kansas town the I. W. W. threw open jail doors to release their members and then locked the sheriff in the jail.

"They told me, too, that they planned to place a sun bomb in a hay stack in the public square at one Kansas town," the witness testified, adding that the bomb explosion was intended to further intimidate citizens and authorities.

Wormkee testified that he and other members of the I. W. W. practiced sabotage in the grain fields of the Dakotas and Montana, destroying machinery and causing other damage to property of employers.

He said that later he became an active worker in California where, he said, the I. W. W. became so strong and so daring in some districts that they commandeered freight trains.

YANKEES REPEL CANTIGNY ATTACK

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, May 30.—(By the Associated Press.)—Another strong enemy counter attack against the American troops in the Cantigny sector, west of Montdidier, seems to have met with a complete repulse, according to a brief report from the south. The Americans evidently have been scheduled to almost continuous attacks since they stormed their way into Cantigny. In every case the enemy's waves have been broken against the stone wall resistance of the Americans.

AERIAL BATTLE RAGING ON FRONT NORTH OF TOUL

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 30.—(By the Associated Press.)—From day break until this hour there has been a continuous series of aerial battles on the front northwest of Toul. One plane is reported to have fallen in No Man's Land. There are unconfirmed reports that some German planes have been shot down but at the moment of filing this dispatch nearly all the American aviators are either answering alarms or fighting and accurate details are unavailable. The German artillery threw hundreds of shells of all sizes and maintained a destructive and harassing fire. All night the American guns have been very busy and are giving the enemy as good as he sends. It is not improbable that the Germans have some plans in which they may employ their infantry.

The situation had hardly reached the horizon on this cloudless, windless day, when large numbers of enemy planes made their appearance. The American aviators took the air one after another as the Germans came into sight.

Within fifteen minutes four battles were fought over No Man's land.

MANY TANKS USED IN ENEMY DRIVE

LONDON, May 29.—In their initial onslaught on Monday, the Germans are believed to have used more tanks than ever before, says Reuter's correspondent with the British forces on the French front, writing Wednesday. The fiftieth British division near Craonne withstood the gas attack of three hours and held the Germans in the attempt to reach the Aisne until "the men were drowned under the German combers." The same fate overtook the French division to the right of the fiftieth. After falling back, the fiftieth made a gallant attempt to recapture Craonne, but was defeated by machine gunfire from the enemy tanks. In the end the fiftieth was obliged to fall back toward the river.

GERMAN FLOOD SOON DAMMED STATE FRENCH

Enemy Fails to Pierce Line Though Bending It—Progress Slackened as Reserves Came Into Action—Purpose of Enemy Twofold—to Reach Merne and Approach Paris.

PARIS, May 30.—The German flood will soon be dammed, says a semi-official note issued today summarizing the situation between Rheims and Soissons. The note says:

"The Germans again pressed yesterday, but while on one hand they failed to pierce our lines, on the other it is comforting to observe that their march was slackened considerably.

"The French commands retains undiminished confidence, based as it is on the power of our reserves and the incomparable valor of our soldiers."

"As these come into play the balance will gradually be restored and soon the German flood will be dammed.

Enemy's Purpose Plain. As the battle proceeds the enemy's purpose becomes plain. It is twofold.

First of all, eighteen miles south of the Vesle flows the Marne which forms, with the Oise, one of the great avenues of approach to Paris. Along its course runs the Chalons railroad, the main eastern artery. To gain a footing in the Marne valley or even to approach within artillery range of it, would be an appreciable result. That is sufficient to show why the Germans continue to push southward so vigorously. The advance there yesterday, however, amounted to only three and one-half miles, as against five and one-half on the first day of the attack and seven in the second. This indicates the growing force of the opposition which the enemy is encountering.

Paris Second Objective. The second objective, which the German staff considers even more important, judging by the efforts made at Soissons, is to broaden the salient to the westward. By enlarging the action there the German crown prince, intends to approach nearer to Paris on the direct route.

The French command is fully aware of the importance of this movement. Although Soissons was evacuated to prevent needless sacrifice of men, the French hold all the roads leading out of the town.

Heavy fighting still lies ahead for the allies but those most competent to express an opinion are now satisfied that the German drive will be stopped in the near future.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Mrs. Alfred Gwynn Vanderbilt and Roy T. Baker, director of the mint, will be married at Mrs. Vanderbilt's country place at Lenox, Mass., early in June. Announcement was made today by Mrs. Vanderbilt's father, Captain Isaac E. Emerson of Baltimore.

After the ceremony at Homewood, Mr. Baker will take his bride for a trip to California and the west, and upon their return will live in Washington.

Mr. Baker comes from Nevada, where he was engaged in mining and business. About four years ago he went to Russia as secretary to the American ambassador at Petrograd and on his return here a little more than a year ago, was appointed director of the mint by President Wilson.

Mr. Baker's best man will be Senator Key Pittman of Nevada. Auto tourists enroute to Portland are Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Lathrop and son of San Diego, who are guests at the Hotel Medford.

MRS. VANDERBILT WEDS RAY BAKER

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Shortage of farm labor to harvest the western wheat crop will be met by a mobile force of workers recruited for this purpose, the federal employment service announced today. These workers will start early next month in harvesting the winter crop in Oklahoma, then going into Kansas and afterwards moving into the spring wheat section of the northwest and finally crossing the border and assisting Canadian farmers late in the fall.

THREE RAIDS BY HUNS, LUNEVILLE MEET REPULSE

Purpose of German Attacks Was to Capture Americans, But Latter After Withstanding Gas Bombardment, Captured or Killed Attackers—Yankees Delighted.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 29.—(By the Associated Press.)—The purpose of the German attack today against the American positions near Bremenil, east of Luneville, was to capture Americans. The determined American resistance, however, repulsed the enemy with heavy losses and no Americans were taken prisoner.

The Germans attacked at three points and at one place a group of 14 got into the American trenches. It never went back. Nine of the 14 Germans were killed; four are prisoners and one is wounded.

Prisoners said they were ordered to capture Americans at any cost, their superiors being anxious to determine where American troops are stationed and their present fighting strength.

At a point west of Bremenil, after a heavy barrage, 50 German soldiers attempted to reach the American line. They were in three groups and the two larger ones were held up and then dispersed by the American machine gun and rifle fire.

The third group, consisting of 14 men, managed by reason of terrain conditions, to reach the American trenches and jump into them.

Under the leadership of a lanky youth, who was a farmer until he enlisted, a group of Americans gave the Germans a hot reception. Bayonets on the end of American rifles flashed white and then red almost as quickly as it takes to tell it and the enemy party was soon overpowered. During the engagement a big German non-commissioned officer, who directed the enemy party, stood on a parapet. He raised his arm to hurl a grenade at an American soldier, but he never threw it. Another American, who had come through a severe gas attack last Monday morning, reached the German with his bayonet. The grenade fell from the dying German's hand and exploded harmlessly on the parapet.

The gas bombardment that preceded the infantry advance by the enemy began at 12:40 o'clock this morning. The Germans had brought up additional eight inch projectors to replace those that had been destroyed by the American guns Monday night and mustard, phosgene and chlorine shells fell by the hundreds on the American positions. In one small area alone 300 of these arrived. Many of the Americans, as a result, began to show the effects of slight gassing and were harboring a large grudge against the enemy on this account.

Satisfies Americans. When the gas shells began to fall there was hardly any wind, making it certain that the fumes would remain in the localities where the Germans planned them, and the men in the American trenches hoped the enemy.

ORGANIZE FORCE OF FARM WORKERS

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Shortage of farm labor to harvest the western wheat crop will be met by a mobile force of workers recruited for this purpose, the federal employment service announced today. These workers will start early next month in harvesting the winter crop in Oklahoma, then going into Kansas and afterwards moving into the spring wheat section of the northwest and finally crossing the border and assisting Canadian farmers late in the fall.