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MEDFORD, OREGON, SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1918

NO. 60

HUNS FAIL IN EFFORTS TO CROSS MARNE

AMERICANS ARRIVING ON BATTLE LINE

Yankees Display Ardent Desire to Help Check Hun Onrush—Germans Fail to Cross Marne—Striking Towards North—Allied Artillery Effecting Splendid Execution 50 Enemy Divisions Identified and Force Constantly Enlarging.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, June 1.—(By the Associated Press.)—American troops are reaching positions in the battle area. These troops display the most ardent desire to share in the present great battle with their European comrades. Attempts by the Germans to cross the River Marne have met with vigorous resistance and failed. The troops which made the efforts retired from the river bank. As far as has been reported, only comparatively small forces have attempted to force a crossing of the Marne. German artillery has reached the heights behind the river in some force and was active early yesterday, but was not effective.

Striking Westward. By pushing on to the northern bank of the Marne the Germans have brought the point of their fan-like movement to a sharp salient. They evidently are anxious to develop the advantage thus gained by pressing westward from Chateaux to Chateau Thierry.

The correspondent watched the enemy's movements in this vicinity, which were plainly visible in the brilliant sunshine. All their efforts tended westward. The allied artillery is taking splendid execution on the German troops. The enemy's troops are seeking to force their way southward from Fere-en-Tardenois through Oulchy and Neully. At the same time there is nothing to push from the northward, near Soissons, in the direction of Vierzy.

Nearly Million Huns. The French inflicted terrible losses on the enemy near Soissons. Allied aviators are coming prominently into action. There were many aerial encounters yesterday. Bombing squadrons dropped explosives on the enemy's troops in movement and at concentration points. The formidable nature of the German offensive may be gathered from the absolute identification of nearly 50 of their divisions (675,000 men). There certainly are a number of other divisions in immediate support.

The divisions taking part in the offensive which have been added most recently belong to the volunteers army. All of them were engaged in the March battle and afterward were sent to the rear to be fitted out and to receive special training. Troops Increasing. The enemy is increasing continually the number of troops engaged in the battle. The general plan, when the offensive began, appears to have been that each enemy division should occupy a front of only 2,000 yards. Since that time the line of battle has been extended, and in or-

ROCK ISLAND WORKERS RETURN TO THEIR JOBS

ROCK ISLAND, Ills., June 1.—After a three-hour conference with the representatives of the railroad administration this morning in Rock Island the union representatives of the Illinois shippers of the Rock Island road agreed that the men would return to work immediately pending adjustment of the wage differences over which 2,000 men walked out.

ALLIED LINES HOLDING FIRM AT ALL POINTS

Crown Prince's Armies Striking Westward with Slight Success—Enemy Thrown Back South of Coissons—German Forces 12 Miles Along Marne—Paris Continues Optimistic.

PARIS, June 1.—The German attack continued during the night with redoubled violence on the western side of the new salient, between Soissons and Chateau Thierry. The French made counter attacks and drove back the masses of German troops in the region of Soissons and on the line of Chaudun-Vierzy, gaining ground everywhere and taking several hundred prisoners, the war office announces. Along the northern bank of the Marne, the Germans pushed forward advance parties from the north and east borders of Chateau Thierry as far as Verneuil. On the French right there was sharp fighting on the road between Dormans and Rheims. The situation is unchanged northwest and north of Rheims.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS, June 1.—Having reached the Marne, the German crown prince is now striking westward with all the force of the great armies at his command with the apparent purpose of forcing the elimination of the Montdidier salient and ultimately pushing it below Amiens to cut off Paris from the north.

So far, according to the French official reports, his progress has been small, despite most desperate efforts. On the important front between Soissons and Chateau Thierry, on the Marne, indeed, the French have been impetuously counter-attacking and at points the enemy has not only failed to advance, but has been forced to give ground. This was notably the case immediately to the south of Soissons, where the enemy was thrown back. Further south the Germans had worked some three miles west of the Soissons-Chateau Thierry road and had taken the village of Chaudun. The French drove in here determinedly, however, and recaptured the place, which they now hold. Ground also was won from the Germans just below, near Vierzy.

Still further south the German advance had progressed somewhat further from the main road, to a total of something like four miles. Paris reports, however, that the new German attacks, here in the region of Chouy and Neully, were broken, the French maintaining their lines to the east of these towns.

On 12-Mile Front. The Germans seemingly are unable to cross the Marne and they have not yet taken the important railway junction at Chateau Thierry. Elements of their advance, however, have spread out slightly further eastward along the north bank of the river, and they are now occupying this bank for the distance of approximately 12 miles in an airline between Chateau Thierry and Verneuil.

Rheims is still in allied hands, and in general there seems to have been but little change along the easterly side of the new German salient. The line runs northeastward from Ver-

AVIATORS CONCENTRATE AT CAMP GREENE

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Secretary Baker announced today that Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C., would be made a great aviation concentration camp at which about 15,000 men will be assembled. The remount depot at the camp will be moved elsewhere. No commanding officer for the camp has been assigned.

CALIFORNIAN FIRST ACE IN YANKEE CORPS

Douglas Campbell Downs His Fifth Airship—Rickenbacher Also an Ace—20-Minute Battle Ends When Hun Refuses to Surrender and Campbell Shoots Him Down in Air.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 31.—(By the Associated Press.)—To Lieutenant Douglas Campbell of California goes the honor of being the first "ace" in the American flying corps. It was Lieutenant Campbell who shot down the German bi-plane near Pont-A-Mousson today. It was his fifth victory to be confirmed officially. It is probable that another ace will be announced shortly and the aviator to win the honor probably will be Lieutenant Edward Rickenbacher of Columbus, Ohio, the former automobile racer. Official confirmation of the victory reported gained by Rickenbacher Thursday will bring his string of victories to the coveted five.

With a number of other pilots, Lieutenant Campbell was out early today. They were acting as patrols and as protection for an American observation machine returning with British bombing airplanes. 20-Minute Battle. Some distance away Lieutenant Campbell saw a German airplane at a height of 4,500 meters. He sped toward it and when he got near the German, the enemy bi-plane began to dart in and out, firing bursts from his machine gun. The German did his best to get a shot home, but Campbell kept circling and darting at high speed. The battle continued for 20 minutes before the enemy observer abandoned his gun. Campbell saw that the German's ammunition was exhausted and he closed in on him. Lieutenant Campbell tried to signal the German to surrender and descend on French soil but the latter apparently decided on taking a chance on getting home. The American got on the tail of the German, forcing him down, but all the time the enemy was getting nearer home. Lieutenant Campbell again signalled without success and then when the choice came of permitting the German to escape or shooting him down, he cut loose with his gun and poured a deadly stream of incendiary bullets into the German machine which crashed to the earth in his own lines.

Shot Him Down. Our first all-American ace said: "I did not like the idea of shooting him down when he was not fighting, but I could not let him get away." Lieutenant Campbell downed his first German airplane on April 15 inside the American lines. For this achievement he was decorated with the French war cross. His second enemy airplane was brought down on May 21 and his third and fourth victories were achieved in the 10 days up to Friday.

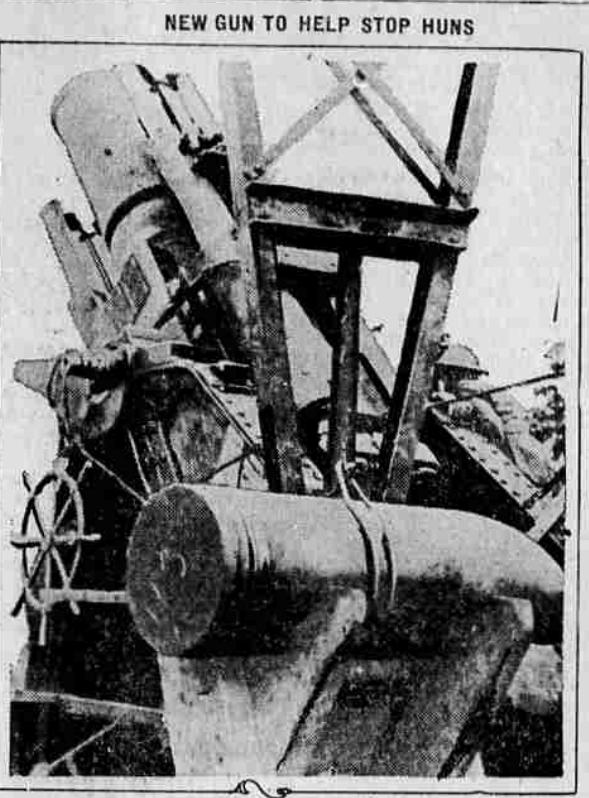
SAN FRANCISCO, June 1.—Lieutenant Douglas Campbell, first American "ace" is the son of W. W. Campbell, director of the Lick Observatory. Lieutenant Campbell is 21 years old.

LOSS OF LIFE ON TRANSPORT LIGHT

LONDON, June 1.—News of the torpedoing of the American troop transport, President Lincoln, by a German submarine while in the naval war zone yesterday reached London today. The ship was struck while returning home and sank in thirty minutes. Destroyers reached the scene in time to pick up the survivors. The vessel carried only her crew and a few convalescent soldiers returning to the United States. The latest wireless advice received this afternoon says that the casualties by the disaster were slight.

10 YEARS PRISON FOR ROSE PASTOR STOKES

KANSAS CITY, June 1.—Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes of New York today was sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the Missouri state penitentiary on each of three counts of an indictment charging her with violation of the espionage act. Federal Judge A. S. Valkenburgh announced that the sentence on the three counts would run concurrently and that the defendant would be subject to no fine.



Hundreds of new big guns of the type pictured above are being rushed up toward Foch's forces in repelling the Huns' attack. These guns are going to account for thousands of them.

BRUTAL TREATMENT GIVEN AMERICANS IN PRISON CAMPS

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Friday, May 31.—(By the Associated Press.)—A Russian prisoner who recently returned from Germany has made a statement at Moscow which is now available here, to the effect that he saw American prisoners of war in a camp at Tachel, West Prussia, and that they asked him to let it be known that they were being treated brutally. The prisoners said they were hungry and penniless. When the Americans arrived at the camp, according to this account, the Germans removed all their clothes. They told the prisoners they should not wear expensive clothing and shoes while working and that their property would be taken care of until their return to America. The Russian said, however, that everyone knows what that means.

A consul, the Russian was not sure whether he was a Swiss or a Spaniard, visited the camp. The complaint was made to him by the Americans and their clothes were returned, but as the consul seldom visited the camp the Germans had opportunity to practice many injustices. The Russian said that eight Americans who were captured several months ago reached the camp at midday and being very hungry, asked for bread. They were told bread was distributed only in the morning. They were placed in a hut with Russians after being forced to stand in a square where Germans were given in opportunity to insult them.

The huts in which the Americans were living, the Russian said, are damp, cold and unfit for habitation. Some of the Americans became ill. Two of them were in a hospital, but had an opportunity to talk with the Russian and it was through them that he had obtained information on which his statement is based.

SITUATION AT FRONT DISQUIETING NOT ALARMING

LONDON, June 1.—The gravity of the news from the western front is emphasized in this morning's newspapers, which comment anxiously on the situation, although they express hopefulness as to the final outcome. The Daily News says the statement given last night by a military authority to the Associated Press, in which the situation was depicted as a very anxious one, is disquieting, since it must be accepted as reliable. This newspaper, however, encouraged the view that the situation is in no wise past retreating.

The Daily Telegraph sees great possibilities in the strategic situation. Asserting that the anxiety and stress of the last few days are not diminishing, it adds: "It would appear that a second battle of the Marne, of far greater intensity and weight than in 1914, is opening, but in totally different circumstances. The differences, however, is as much to the advantage of the allies as to the enemy."

BRITONS INDIGNANT OVER HUNS ACTIONS

LONDON, June 1.—A wave of indignation is sweeping over the country, aroused by the German response to the British consideration for the celebration of the feast of Corpus Christi at Cologne. The Pall Mall Gazette says: "The least one could have looked for was that the German government should observe toward Paris on the feast of Corpus Christi the same consideration as had been solicited on behalf of Cologne." The Star says: "In Germany yesterday the feast of Corpus Christi was celebrated without disturbance. Although weather conditions were suitable, there were no allied aerial attacks in any Rhine towns. The promise of the British government was kept. In Paris the festival of Corpus Christi was celebrated under a bombardment of German long-range guns. A church was hit and 15 persons injured during the day."

WASHINGTON—Drafted men claiming conscientious objection to military service, are to be, if sincere, segregated at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and furloughed to work on farms at pay of privates in army.

SPEED OF HUNS ADVANCE DUE TO GAS SHELLS

General March States That Seven Divisions Faced 24—Long Distance Gas Bombardments Made Lines Untenable—American Forces to Be Rushed as Need Becomes Greater.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Members of the senate military committee at their weekly conference today with war department officials were told by General March, acting chief of staff, that opinion here is that the Germans have reached their present objective—the Marne—and that they probably now will dig in and prepare for a later drive, perhaps on Paris. With the Germans within 45 miles of Paris, the situation, military experts here, they were advised, are a unit in realizing the dangers confronting the allies.

Against 7 Divisions. The senators were told that the rapidity of the German advance since their offensive began last Monday was unexpected by virtually all allied military experts. Twenty-four divisions, it was said, were thrown against seven of the allies. The territory taken during the last few days had been regarded as easily defended and a comparatively small force had been left to hold it. Success of the enemy was ascribed by the war council largely to improved use of gas shells. Although few new types of gas offensive have been developed, the senators were told, the Germans are employing formerly used types to much better advantage, using nine-inch shells, to shell territory from seven to eight miles back of the allied lines. This, it was explained, forced an extensive retirement. The French, it was said, found their second line eight miles to the rear untenable.

To Rush Americans. Present enemy successes and prospective renewal of the offensive, the senators were informed, emphasizes the necessity for urgent transportation of American forces abroad. The schedule for shipment of men in May was exceeded, the senators were told. More than 200,000 Americans—and these exceeding the usual ration of fighting men, which has been 60 per cent—were sent. In June, it was planned to send even larger numbers, with larger percentage of combatant troops.

None of the Americans, the military committee was advised, will be sent into active service until after expiration of at least 30 days further training abroad. The positions mentioned today indicate that the German strategists are trying to pinch the French defenders out of the angle of which Soissons is the apex. Officers believe they already have crossed the road between Soissons and Chateau Thierry.

There is warrant, officials believe, in the assumption that General Foch has not materially reduced the reserves held behind the Amiens and Flanders fronts, relying upon the line of the Marne to check the German movement southward in the Aisne drive and meanwhile using his reserve forces to sustain the wings of this new battle front.

ONLY 600 OBJECTIONS IN 1,300,000 CALLED

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Only 600 professed conscientious objectors have reported among the 1,300,000 men called for military service under the draft, Secretary Baker said today. Military officials say this proportion of one objector to 2,000 fighters will be reduced still further when the report of the board of inquiry appointed by President Wilson to examine into each case has been reported.

JACKSON COUNTY CALLED ON FOR 79 DRAFTED MEN

June Quota for 280,000 in Nation Hits Oregon for 2,000—State Must Also Furnish 309 Men for Technical Training—Of County's Quota 12 Are for Special Training.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 1.—Oregon will furnish 2000 men for the national army during June, under the call for 280,000 men issued yesterday by Provost marshal General Crowder, it was announced today by Captain Cullison, U. S. R., who has charge of filling draft calls in this state. Oregon will also furnish 309 men for technical and mechanical training at the Benson Polytechnic school here, under the call for 24,674 men announced today. Portland will be called upon for 453 men for the June national army call and 87 men for the training school.

County's Quota. PORTLAND, June 1.—The quota of Jackson county in the national army call for June is 67 and the quota for the call for special training is 12. For Joseph county the quotas are 30 and 6 respectively. The 2000 men summoned by yesterday's draft are to entrain between June 24 and June 29 for Camp Lewis. They are to be white men, physically able for general military service.

57 NAMES ON CASUALTY LIST

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The army casualty list today contained 57 names, divided as follows: Killed in action 3; died of wounds 6; died of disease 10; died of airplane accident 1; wounded severely 17; wounded slightly 11; missing in action 2.

Officers named were: Lieutenants Lee F. Farnum, New York; Andrew P. Peterson, Lambertson, Minn., and James D. Ward, Houston, Tex., severely wounded. Lieutenant Hugh L. Sutherland, Benoit, Miss., previously reported severely wounded, now reported slightly wounded. The list included Private Patrick McGuire, Brandenburg, Mont., died of disease; Privates Mike Cogura, Bear Creek, Mont., Robert Goddiss, Miles City, Mont., John E. Hoey, Ponay, Mont., wounded severely. Private Earl Goodwin, Cohagen, Mont., wounded slightly.

ITALY PREPARED FOR EXPECTED BLOW ALONG ENTIRE LINE

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS, Friday, May 31.—(By Associated Press.) It is considered a question of only a short time when the Austrian offensive long heralded by the meeting of the German and Austrian emperors, will break violently. This is further indicated by local action at both extremities of this front. However, a high Italian official in a statement to The Associated Press correspondent declared: "Italy's armies are thoroughly prepared, perhaps better than ever before, so far as concerned in order to date war materials."

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—George H. Lacoske, cadet aviator, was killed by a nose dive at Taylor field.