

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

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

JACKSON COUNTY W. S. S.
BAROMETER
Quota for 1918: \$692,000.00
Sales to May 23: \$26,264.70.
Buy Thrift Stamps EAC DAY

Forty-eighth Year.
Daily—Thirteenth Year.

MEDFORD, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1918

NO. 63

HUN DRIVE DWINDLES TO LOCAL ATTACKS

ALLIED ARMIES CHECK TEUTONS AT ALL POINTS

German Masses No Longer Hurl Themselves Along Extended Fronts—Momentum of Advance Exhausted—Struggle Changing From War of Movement to War of Position.

PARIS, June 5.—The Germans continued local attacks last evening and during the night on the main battle front, the war office announced today. Attempts made on the French lines at Carlepoint wood, Domieres, Corcy and in the neighborhood of Chechy failed.

In the region north of Corcy an action by the French Infantry, assisted by tanks recaptured the French line on the borders of the forest.

Raid Attempted
LONDON, June 5.—German troops this morning attempted to raid the British lines southwest of Morlaucourt in the region east of Amiens, the war office announced today. Although the enemy was supported by heavy artillery fire he was repulsed and left prisoners in the hands of the British.

Associated Press Summary
German masses no longer hurl themselves at the allied lines along extended fronts. The momentum of the Teuton advance of last week appears to have exhausted itself in striking the yielding lines of the French and British, which now have stiffened and are holding the foe except for insignificant gains here and there, especially along the front running south from the neighborhood of Soissons to Chateau Thierry. The struggle apparently is changing from a war of movement to a war of position.

Official reports show that the Germans are launching their assaults on Chey, Corcy and near Domieres, isolated points of vantage. These attacks were, roughly, from a five to seven miles apart along the line which includes ground where the Americans have established themselves and have fought the Germans to a standstill. The French official statement says the Teuton attacks were all repulsed.

American Spirit Fine
The report of operations along the British front fails to show any notable activity on the part of the Germans. At Morlaucourt between the Ancre and the Somme, south of Albert, the Germans supported by heavy artillery attempted to raid the British positions, but were repulsed leaving prisoners behind.

Details of the fighting in which American units have taken part show that General Pershing's men have gone into battle with a spirit which is magnificent. In their defense of the bridge across the Marne they repulsed the enemy in a decisive manner and with their rifles fire prevented the Germans making further serious attempts to cross the Marne. American machine gun fire converted the northern part of Chateau-Thierry into no man's land. The Germans, unable to hold their positions under the "storm of bullets" poured into them by the Americans, have withdrawn to the outskirts of that section of the city.

New Drive Expected
In addition to the present battle
(Continued on Page Six.)

DELAWARE COAST STREWN WITH MINES

LEWES, Del., June 5.—Reports prevail here that the German U-boats which raided coastwise shipping on Sunday and Monday have strewn the Delaware Bay and the waters around the Delaware Capes with floating mines. Ten mines have been found, it is reported, and government mine sweepers are searching for others.

MISSING LIST FROM CAROLINA REDUCED TO 10

Survivors Sang Star Spangled Banner as They Took to Life Boats—Army Officers Not Noticed by U-Boat Commander—Loss of Life Evidently Small.

NEW YORK, June 5.—A list of 10 of the 218 passengers aboard the New York and Porto Rico liner Carolina, sunk by a submarine, have been accounted for, officers of the line announced this forenoon.

These figures were arrived at by checking up the names of the passengers who arrived here today on a schooner and those who reached Lewes, Del., and Atlantic City, N. J., yesterday with a list of passengers furnished by Captain Barbour, commander of the vessel. The names of the missing, it was said, would be given out later.

Names of the crew are also being checked up.

Sang Songs Leaving Ship

After abandoning ship, survivors reaching here said some one in a lifeboat began whistling "The Star Spangled Banner," and it was almost instantly taken up by those in the other boats—the men joining in the whistling and many of the women singing the words of the national anthem.

Veteran mariners who supervised the adorning of the lifeboats to those on the Carolina, declared the ease with which this task was accomplished was remarkable. Few women became hysterical, they declared, and most of these collected their wits under the rebukes promptly accorded by other women of stouter courage.

Army Officers Escaped

Those who reached here after escaping the triple menace of German gunfire, drowning and starvation, were unable to understand why the commander of the U-boat chose to let go 10 newly commissioned lieutenants from the second United States army officers' training camp at San Juan. It was manifestly impossible for these men to escape the notice of the Hun captain, it was said, but he evidenced no more interest in them, seemingly, than in any others aboard.

Captain Robert K. Wright of the British navy and paymaster in the D. C. Crowell of the United States navy also appeared on deck without drawing comment from the Teuton undersea men.

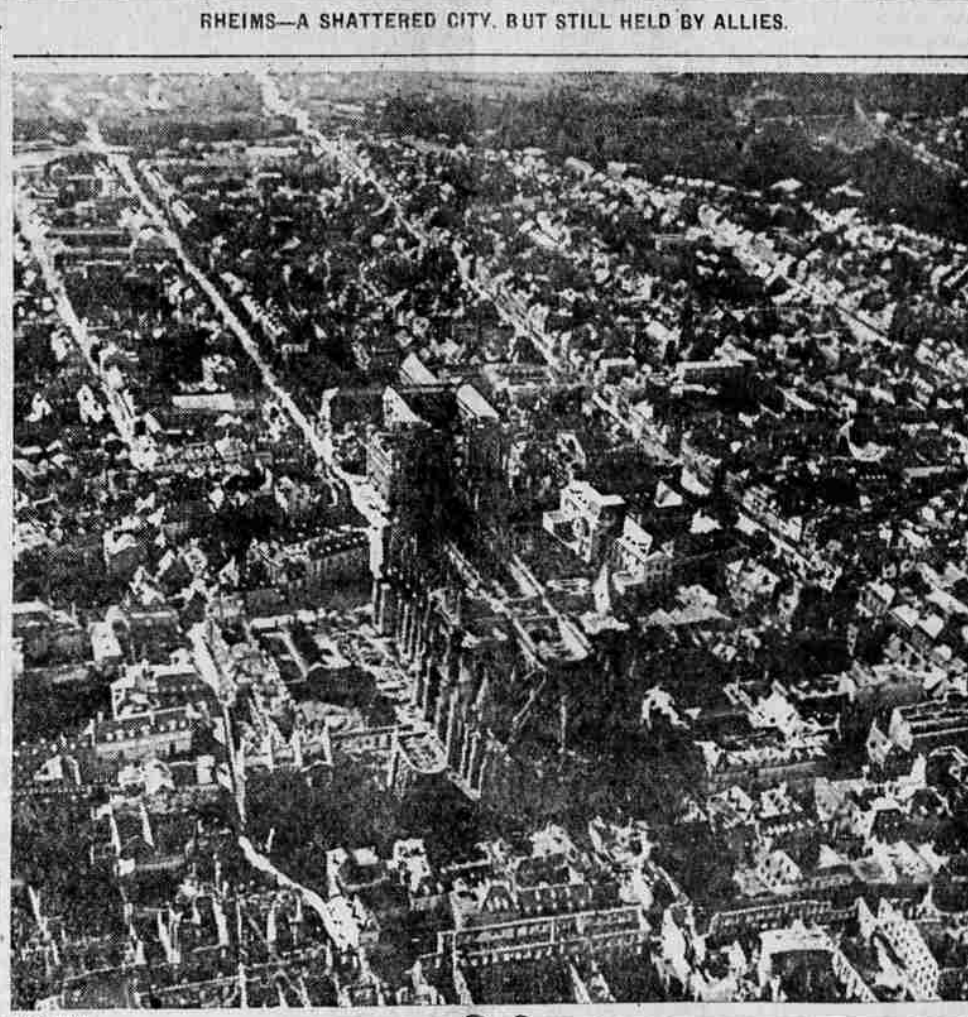
STRIKE MAY TIE-UP PACKING INDUSTRY

CHICAGO, June 5.—A strike of 1,500 members of the stockhandlers union who demanded \$15 a month increase, which tied up the livestock business at the stockyards today, was expected to serve as the signal for similar walkouts in the yards of other cities, according to J. W. Johnson, chairman of the organizing committee of the stock yards labor council.

W. Z. Foster, secretary of the stockyards labor council, sent a telegram to Secretary of Labor Wilson, informing him that the situation was serious and that sympathetic strikes might tie up the meat industry here.

HUNDRED KILLED IN PARIS EXPLOSION

PARIS, June 5.—One hundred persons were killed and fifty others injured in Monday's explosion in a war materials plant at Bausseins, in southern France, says a Havas dispatch from Marseilles today. The list of victims it is added, is not yet complete.



RHEIMS—A SHATTERED CITY, BUT STILL HELD BY ALLIES.

This remarkable photograph of the ruined city of Rheims was taken from an airplane, and is one of the latest to arrive in this country. In the center stands the famous cathedral which for three years has been a target for German shells. Evidence of the German ruthlessness is shown by the fact that the roof of the once beautiful Gothic structure has been completely demolished. Of the civilian population which once occupied it only a few hundred remained until last week, living in their cellars, and defying the Hun shells. These have now evacuated the city.

WILLING TO TALK NOT NEGOTIATE WITH HUN LABOR

LONDON, June 5.—"We are willing to converse, but not to negotiate with German labor," says Arthur Henderson, labor leader in the House of Commons, in a statement referring to an announcement made by Chester M. Wright, a member of the American labor mission which visited England, which implied that the policy of Mr. Henderson and his party had been radically modified, especially regarding a conference between the allied and German workers.

Mr. Henderson believes this view is likely to mislead the American public. He emphasized the fact that the policy of the allied workers is not that of compromise on any essential issue and still less of surrender to the militaristic and imperialistic central powers. What the allied workers want is a peace of reconciliation and understanding in harmony with the principles of international justice and the right of nations to freely determine their own destinies.

EXPECTS LULL TO FOLLOW DRIVE

LONDON, June 5.—The view of the military experts here is that the enemy will continue to develop the present operations as long as, but no longer, than they prove fruitful, but that as soon as it becomes apparent that the opposing forces are becoming equalized, there will be another lull such as followed the March and April offensives, which will be a prelude to another drive in some new direction. It cannot be denied that the prospect of such a drive further north, either thru Amiens or Beauvais, or in Flanders, where an allied retirement would be a much more serious proposition, is viewed with some concern, but confidence is still felt in General Foch, and above all, in the fact of the active help now being brought to the allies by American troops.

110 NAMES UPON CASUALTY LIST FROM PERSHING

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The army casualty list today contained 110 names divided as follows: Killed in action, 30; died of wounds, 13; died of accident, three, died of disease, eight; wounded severely, 45; missing in action, two.

Thirteen officers were named. The list included Private Clemmie Atkinson, Denmark, Ore., died of disease; Private Reginald W. Newman, Snohomish, Wash.

The list: Killed in action—Colonel Bertram T. Clayton, Salisbury, N. C.; Captains Harry A. Bullock, Cambridge, Mass.; Edward O. Fleury, Des Moines, Ia.; Lieutenants Clarence Green, Winterset, Ia.; Richard Mortimer, Jr., Taxedo Park, N. Y.; Sergeants Willie K. Murray, Newfornland, Ky.; Jesse F. Tillman, Creston, Ia.; Corporal Walter J. Boxen, Brooklyn; August Mattson, Kipling, Mich.; Frank W. Orr, Des Moines, Ia.; Bugler Fred N. Davis, Lorimer, Ill.; Cook Jos. Downes, Kincaid, Ill.; Privates Nardo Alongi, Prigio, Italy; Sigurd O. Anderson, Mason City, Ia.; Charles Baker, Mason City, Ia.; Oscar Baker, Dubuque, Ia.; Carl R. Beersdorf, Dubuque, Ia.; Frank R. Brown, Red Oak, Ia.; Lloyd C. Coulborn, Salisbury, Md.; Ois E. Craig, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Bruce C. Croff, Winterset, Ia.; Eugene Ford, Winterset, Ia.; Willford Funderburk, Duquand, Ga.; Lloyd W. Gattys, Stuart, Ia.; Sheld Horn, Winterset, Ia.; Glouster C. Hewitt, Creston, Ia.; Adolphe D. Hubay, Bellevue, Ga.; William Kellisch, Lancaster, Pa.; Martin Lizardo, Waukegan, Ill.; Fred H. Meyers, New York City; Ernest F. Minor, Thornton, R. I.; Merle E. Nauman, Arpspe, Ia.; Joseph H. Pfah, Dubuque, Ia.; Everett Powers, Carlisle, Ia.; Jesse S. Salisbury, Patterson, Ia.; Clements W. Schuster, Dubuque, Ia.; Earl G. Shaw, Dubuque, Ia.; Arthur C. Van Dyne, California, Pa.; John Zaunsa, Middletown, Conn.

Chas. H. Carlton left this morning on a business visit to Portland and Seattle.

CLEMENCEAU WINS ANOTHER VICTORY OVER OPPONENTS

PARIS, June 4.—Premier Clemenceau gained another victory over his opponents in the chamber of deputies today before a large crowd which packed the chamber. Every deputy was in his seat.

The premier argued that this was not the time to discuss military operations and the deputies who held him in a stormy session. Calm and collected, as he walked back and forth on the wide tribune while a storm of interruptions from the socialists surged up from the house, the veteran leader resembled a weather-beaten captain pacing the bridge of his ship, lashed by a heavy gale. The premier spoke without bitterness and when referring to the rights he had seen at the front recently his voice assumed a tone of intense sadness.

Speaker Deschanel seemed powerless to quell the socialist uproar. The premier folded his arms and surveyed the socialist benches earnestly and patiently. When the interruptions did not subside he suddenly descended from the tribune, apparently deciding not to continue.

Marcel Cachin then succeeded in quieting somewhat the exuberance of his socialist colleagues, the most active of whom were Deputies Raffin, Ducoux and Demisse.

Premier Clemenceau resumed the tribune after Cachin's speech and eulogized the French and allied armies.

STOCKYARD STRIKE TIES UP TRADING

CHICAGO, June 5.—An unheralded strike of sealmen, feed men and dock men at the stockyards today stopped trading in livestock. Between 2500 and 3000 men went out. After a few hours delay commission men themselves began handling the stock pens.

NAVY EXPECTS MANY U-BOATS OFF THE COAST

Preparations Made for Guarding Commerce—Only Two Submarines Yet Reported but More Looked for—No Check on Flow of Men and Munitions to France Says Daniels.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Whatever the purpose of the submarine raid off the Atlantic coast and whatever number of submarines hereafter may come to American waters, there will be no check on the flow of men and munitions to France, Secretary Daniels said today.

"The great duty of our navy, said he, "is to keep open the door to France; to carry our men and munitions to the great battle front and to guard food supplies for our co-belligerents. That has been accomplished thus far and we will continue to keep the road open."

The navy department had no further advices at noon today from the patrol fleet hunting down the submarine that was last heard from off the Virginia and Maryland coasts.

Many Submarines

Naval officials are proceeding on the theory that many submarines may be off the coast or may be expected to arrive, although they have nothing to indicate that more than two have been operating. When American destroyers and other small craft were sent abroad for work in the war zone, it was fully realized that submarine raids in American waters were entirely possible and that the entire coastal patrol service was built up on that assumption.

Viewed from a purely American standpoint, officials believed the dispatch of the swift naval craft to foreign waters was unwarranted, but American troops could not be sent to France with any degree of security and the United States could not take its fair share of the burden of war unless they went. That was the consideration that impelled the government to cast prudence aside and to rush the ships abroad.

Kept Bottle Open

It was felt the key to the shipping situation—the neck of the bottle—was abroad where ships must converge. The neck must be kept open at any hazard, and the navy has kept it open. Not an outward bound troop ship under American convoy has been successfully assailed.

Meanwhile it has been realized that the length of the American coast lines and the limited number of swift destroyers that could be retained at home made it possible for raiders to strike at coastwise traffic or even at the transports.

Admiral Benson has been watching this phase of naval preparation and has felt that months of drill and practice cruising without a single attack might make the patrol forces stale. Recently he visited Atlantic coast defense districts. His inspection had hardly been completed when the raiders arrived.

PLOT TO SMUGGLE CZAR'S GEMS TO U. S.

NEW YORK, June 5.—An alleged plot to smuggle into America the crown jewels of the deposed Romanoff dynasty, stones valued at \$2,000,000 is believed to have been discovered by United States custom officials, it was learned here today.

Two United States government officials are under suspicion. One is in Russia and the other arrived at an Atlantic port recently, and is now missing.

Two passengers on the vessel Vladimir Jogelsen and Mopteller G. Kaha, were arraigned before a United States commissioner in Hoboken, N. J., today for alleged complicity and were held in \$10,000 bail.

Federal agents are said to have located \$150,000 worth of the jewels.

AMERICANS DO EFFECTIVE WORK ON BATTLE LINE

Brilliant Bayonet Attack Drives Huns From Veully Wood Despite Machine Gun Fire—Small Forces Which Cross Marne Almost Exterminated—Allies Fight Side by Side.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, June 4.—(By the Associated Press.)—The American troops thrown into the present great battle on the front northwest of Chateau Thierry in a brilliant bayonet attack drove the Germans from Veully wood, in which the enemy was attempting to establish himself after occupying the village of Veully-La-Poterie in severe fighting.

The Germans poured a heavy machine gun fire into the American ranks but the Americans rushed forward and destroyed the hastily erected machine gun positions on the edge of the woods. Continuing their advance, they engaged the Germans at close quarters and cleared them entirely from their positions, driving them back upon the ruined village.

Wiped Out Germans

In a sharp combat, marked by the fierceness of the allied machine gun fire, French and American troops, fighting side by side, almost wiped out small German forces which had reached the left bank of the Marne near Jaulgonne east of Chateau Thierry. Most of the enemy survivors were rounded up in small groups and made prisoners.

On Monday in the attack against the Germans at Veully the Americans drove them back one and a half kilometers on the front of a narrow salient. The ground was taken from the enemy and the Americans are now holding their position there. The American losses, according to latest reports available, were exceedingly light, most of them resulting from shell fire.

Machine Gun Battalion

The first Americans to enter the battle zone were troops of a machine gun battalion. They rode on trucks during all of Friday night and arrived at their new positions on Saturday morning. These were the troops which repulsed the enemy forces which attempted to cross the Marne river.

The machine gunners were stationed within a certain town and began operations by poking the muzzles of their weapons through broken walls, bushes and holes knocked in the side of houses. The guns were skillfully hidden and the German were unable to locate them. The Germans shelled the town heavily and the Americans took positions accordingly. Later on the enemy entered the outskirts, only to be pounded by the allied artillery.

The correspondent today went over the battle area and interviewed many of the American and French soldiers. They are in excellent spirits and confident that the line will hold, although the worst probably is yet to come, as the Germans have not been able to bring up much heavy artillery. Until then the outcome cannot be determined.

In Hilly Country

The battle is raging over a hilly country where crops are growing and there are no prepared trenches. When the Americans entered the line the fighting was shifting back and forth like a scorching maelstrom. The

(Continued on Page Two.)

GOVERNMENT TO FIX LUMBER PRICES

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Fixing of prices on lumber for the commercial consumer as well as for the government is under consideration by the war industries board. This would follow out the government's policy of giving the private consumer the same price as that obtained by the government.