

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

MEDFORD, OREGON, THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1918

NO. 64

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HUNS HELD ALONG ENTIRE BATTLE LINE

By Associated Press, June 6.—Germans Unable to Batter Way Through Allied Lines Near Marne Attempt Advance Across Oise and Are Driven Back—Allies Expect New Effort in New Sector—French Improve Positions—British in Raiding Expeditions.

By Associated Press, June 6.—Held up in their efforts to batter their way thru the American and French lines near the Marne, the Germans have again turned their attention to the front further north, in a sector which may be considered as the connecting link between the Somme and Marne battlefields.

The French official report says the French forces east of Sempigny have driven back bodies of German troops which had crossed the Oise.

When the initial plunge along the Aisne had gained extensive ground, but the process had created a salient dangerous to the Germans to the west of Soissons, they attacked along the Ailette river, northwest of that city, to straighten out their line and thus guard against a flanking operation by allied armies. They gained considerable territory in this maneuver but were held after they had progressed approximately five miles.

Since that time the French have held their positions with the Oise river forming a first line of defense and there has been little fighting of a significant nature in that sector.

Expects New Smash

Military experts have expected an attack on the allied line running to the east of Montdidier, past Noyon and thence along the Oise to the new lines formed since the German offensive on the Aisne began. It may be that fighting reported in the official French statement marks the initial stages of an attack there.

Farther south along the line running from the western suburbs of Soissons to Chateau-Thierry the line is standing firm before the German thrust. The French have succeeded in improving their positions north and west of Hautebraye, a little village on the right bank of Hoxley river, north of the Aisne.

On the rest of the front, especially at Longpont, Veully-la-Porterie and west of Rheims, the artillery fire has been violent.

Americans Active

Along the front held by the British troops there have been raiding operations but no fighting of a serious character.

American troops around Veully, northeast of Chateau-Ehierry, repulsed Tuesday night and Wednesday strong German efforts to advance. The American machine gun fire broke up the German attack in confusion. West of Montdidier and east of Luneville, American patrols have been active. An American party of 20 men penetrated the third German line east of Luneville and fought a party of 200 Germans. Heavy losses were suffered by the Germans while the American casualties were slight.

LA FOLLETTE BRANDS CHARGES FRIVOLOUS

WASHINGTON, June 6.—In a supplementary brief filed today with the senate privileges and elections committee, counsel for Senator La Follette brands charges growing out of the senator's St. Paul speech as "frivolous" and "much ado about nothing." The committee, which is investigating the loyalty of statements credited to the senator, is asked to dismiss the charges.

Senator La Follette's speech from the beginning to the end is an earnest exhortation to his hearers to maintain and defend at all costs our constitution and our institutions," says the brief. The speech asserts that we are to the war lawfully and constitutionally from which it follows that the war brings to all of us duties we must discharge.

KRUPP'S HEAD PROVES KAISER BROT ON WAR

Dr. Wilhelm Muehler, Head of Krupp's at Outbreak of War, Says That Emperor William Was Personally Responsible for Germany's Participation and Forced Support.

GUMLIGEN, Switzerland, June 6.—(By the Associated Press.)—Germany was wholly in agreement with Austria-Hungary concerning the ultimatum sent to Serbia at the outbreak of the war, says Dr. Wilhelm Muehler, former director of Krupp's, in further disclosures on the responsibility for the bringing on of the conflict. Emperor William was personally responsible for Germany's participation and forced the German leaders to support his war policy.

Blames the Kaiser

Dr. Muehler, who was head of Krupp's at the outbreak of the war, and who recently startled Europe with his disclosure, received the correspondent of the Associated Press at his country place here where he is now living in retirement.

Dr. Muehler's first disclosures, which caused such a commotion, gave conversations with Dr. Karl Helfferich, former vice chancellor and Dr. Krupp Von Bohlen, chief owner of the Krupp works, in which both told him the emperor had disclosed his agreement with Austria-Hungary on the ultimatum to Serbia and that Germany would mobilize immediately if Russia mobilized, which would inevitably draw in the other powers and precipitate a universal war.

Gives Names and Dates

A document now issued is more detailed and general and gives day by day notes made by Dr. Muehler at the critical time at the opening of the war. Dr. Muehler then had gone from the foreign office to the directorate of Krupp's and his position gave him constant access to the highest quarters. He gives glimpses of the chief figures from the emperor down, but in the main avoids the mention of names for reasons of discretion, though there are likely to be further chapters later giving names, letters and documents showing how the highest quarters in Germany planned systematically for the bringing on of a general war.

The whole trend of the present work is to show that the world conflict was imposed by the German emperor's personal military policy and his private engagement with Austria on the eve of the struggle.

34 NAMES UPON CASUALTY LIST FROM PERSHING

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The army casualty list today contained 34 names, divided as follows: Killed in action 7; died of wounds 3; died of accident 3; died of disease 4; wounded severely 12; wounded, degree unknown 1; wounded slightly 3. Missing in action 1.

The list includes Private Archie Swann, Herbert, Saskatchewan, Canada, died of wounds; Private Corllo Lori, 640 Maple street, Butte, Mont., wounded severely; Raleigh Knorr, Polson, Mont., wounded slightly.

The list: Killed in action: Corporals William H. Delaney, Troy, N. Y.; William P. Hatcher, Oxnard, Cal.; Privates Roy H. Eaton, Omaha, Neb.; Richard Ellis, Janesville, Wis.; Chas. F. Kirby, Wappapello, Mo.; Carl A. Parr, Nicholson, Pa.; August Schuster, Erie, Pa.

Died of wounds: Lieut. A. P. H. Sage, Memphis, Tenn.; Corporal Sanford C. Eichorn, Elmore, Minn.; Private Archie Swann, Herbert, Sask.

Died of disease: Corporal Carl H. Bartlett, Dundee, Ill.; Privates Jas. T. Baker, Novinger, Mo.; Walter Green, Homerville, Ga.; David Stromberg, Chicago.

Died of accident: Wagoner Walter E. Wilhelm, Woodlawn, N. Y.; Privates Thomas A. Price, Nevada, Mo.; Jewell Reid, La Grange, Ga.

NAVY SEEKING BASE USED BY U-BOAT RAIDER

Aside From Efforts to Locate and Destroy Raider, Navy Bends Efforts to Determine Whether Submarine Has Floating Base—No Detailed Report From Destroyer.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The navy department still awaited today a detailed report of the encounter between an American destroyer and one of the German submarines off the Atlantic coast. The destroyer was still at sea, as far as known and the commander of the naval district to which she is attached has transmitted no additional information.

The fact that the enemy craft are able to "listen in" on radio conversations hampers communication of details of the position either of the pursuing craft or of the raiders, and commanders of naval vessels and of the naval districts are using the utmost caution in the messages they transmit. The fact that the papers of all vessels sunk by the raiders have been taken shows that the U-boats are seeking information in every possible quarter.

Seeking the Base

Aside from the effort to locate and destroy the raiders themselves, the navy is using every means to determine whether the submarines have a floating base of supplies. The progress of the raiders south from the war trade and transport routes might mean that they are moving to a previously fixed rendezvous with a supply ship.

A suggestion has been made that a steamship out of some Mexican port flying an American flag may be serving as a base, but the navy has no definite information on this. Every vessel in coastal or nearby waters is being overhauled and investigated by anti-submarine patrols.

A Floating Base?

Speculation as to the use of a floating base brought up again the peculiar circumstances surrounding the sinking of at least two vessels. In each case seamen said that while one submarine held them up and forced them to take to their boats, a second lay some distance off with only its periscope showing.

It may be that the second submarine was such a vessel as the commercial submarine Deutschland, loaded with extra fuel and stores.

No New Victims

AN ATLANTIC PORT, June 6.—The arrival here today of several steamships from southern Atlantic waters, among them two passenger liners, brot no further news of submarine operations. Officers of the ships said, however, that every precaution was taken against surprise.

Barrels lashed to the masts served as crew's nests for observers, and as further precaution passengers were advised not to disembark at night, and all lifeboats, fully provisioned and watered, were kept hanging on the davits on a level with the boat deck, ready for instant use.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, June 6.—

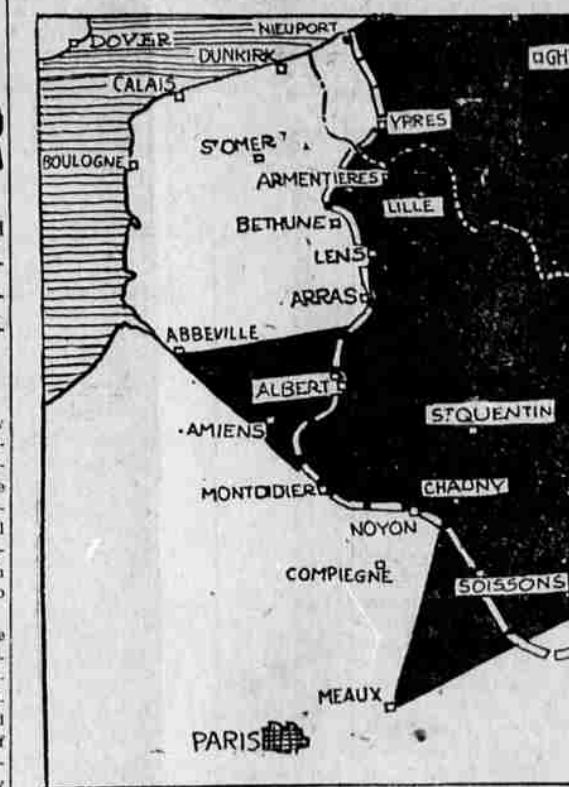
Captain R. R. Coulman and the crew of the schooner, Edward R. Baird, Jacksonville to New York, sunk by a German submarine, 18 miles off Cape Charles Tuesday morning, were landed here today.

The men were brought here by a destroyer which picked them up shortly after the vessel was sent to the bottom.

STATE LIME BOARD CAN GO IN DEBT

SALEM, June 6.—Assistant Attorney Van Winkle has informed Chairman Cordley of the state lime board, that since the state lime industry has a prospective income it legally can go into debt on contracts providing that payments fall due when the board has funds. The hope is expressed that the emergency board may be induced to authorize the creation of a deficiency in the lime board funds to provide money for the completion of the plant at Gold Hill and starting its operation. About \$3000 is needed to complete the plant.

MACKENSEN'S PINGERS



This map illustrates more graphically than the usual battle-line maps what the Germans are trying to do in their present offensive.

The white line running thru the blot on the map of France is the battle front. From this Hindenburg is trying to throw two big wedges into the French and British lines; one aiming at the channel, along the Somme, the other at Paris, along the Marne.

This is Mackensen's famous "pincer strategy." Comparing these two wedges to a great pair of pincers, he hopes to shut their jaws down, catching the French and British armies between them and destroying them.

To this purpose the capture of Paris and the channel ports is only of secondary importance.

GENERAL MICHIE DIES ON TRAIN AT ROUEN, FRANCE

PARIS, June 6.—General Robert E. L. Michie of the American army died in a railroad train near Rouen yesterday. His death was sudden and unexpected as he had not been ill.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—News of the death of Brigadier-General Robert E. L. Michie in a railway train near Rouen, France yesterday, came as a shock today in war department and army circles. He was a brilliant soldier.

For a long time General Michie was chief aide to General Hugh L. Scott, former chief of staff of the army, and had accompanied the latter on numerous missions of importance. Chief among these was General Scott's trip to the Plate Indian country in Utah where he quelled an uprising among the Piutes. When General Scott visited Mexico, authorities at El Paso, General Michie's assistance was of great value. He also accompanied General Scott with the American mission to Russia last year. He was a native of Virginia and was 54 years old.

SUBMARINES UNABLE TO STARVE BRITONS

LONDON, June 6.—John R. Clynes, parliamentary secretary of the ministry of food, told the house of commons today that no efforts of the German submarines, however, severe, could menace the civilian population of Great Britain. He said that 457,000 tons of bacon and ham recently had been imported from America.

UNFIT MEAT SOLD ARMY BY PACKERS

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Further evidence of the sale or offering for sale of unfit meat for the army has been discovered by the federal trade commission, W. T. Chantland, chief examiner, declared today when representatives of Wilson & Co., Chicago packers, appeared to deny charges that they have sold unfit meat.

FRENCH EXPECT NEW SMASH BY GERMAN FORCES

LONDON, June 6.—Via Ottawa.—The battle situation is generally unchanged today. The Germans are held up for the time being on the whole front from Noyon to Rheims and they have lost heavily in the last few days, particularly on Monday and Tuesday, when their gains were smallest.

French experts now anticipate that the Germans will attempt to break through somewhere else, possibly between Noyon and Montdidier, with the object of converging their advance toward Paris, although it is not impossible that the enemy will attack in a totally different sector. This would be in accordance with the habitual German strategy of pressing an attack in one sector until the momentum is exhausted and then turning sharply off to strike elsewhere. The proximity of Paris, in this case, may indicate a departure from these tactics.

The attitude of Paris in facing the present ordeal is inspiring the most glowing eulogies in the British press, which pays fervent tribute to Premier Clemenceau's recent speech as expressing the invincible spirit of France and affording impressive evidence of the mutual confidence of the allies and reliance in the growing might of America. The newspapers declare that M. Clemenceau also spoke for the British nation when he declared that France would never yield.

PERSHING TELLS OF PATROL'S VALOR

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The story of how an American patrol of forty men, outnumbered three to one, held its ground in Lorraine on the night of June 2 for three-quarters of an hour and only retired when it ammunition became exhausted is told in a continuation of General Pershing's communique of yesterday received here today. The patrol inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

Lieutenants Campbell and Meisner downed an enemy biplane June 5, the communique said. Between April 14 and May 31, it said, Lieutenant Douglas Campbell shot down six planes.

BLAMES SENATE ATTACKS FOR U-BOAT RAID

Senator Lewis Declares That Senators Had Invited Submarine Visit By Inaccurate Statements Declaring Nation Honeycombed with Fraud, War Preparations Failure.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Attacks on the navy department for permitting submarines to sink American ships off the Atlantic coast precipitated a sharp debate today in the senate.

Charges that senators had invited the attacks by making inaccurate statements as to conditions in the United States were made by Senator Lewis of Illinois, in reply to a newspaper editorial, read by Senator Brandegee of Connecticut, which attacked the navy department for not warning mariners of the presence of undersea craft and asked as to the whereabouts of destroyers and submarine chasers the navy has been getting ready to repel attacks.

Blames Loose Talk

The U-boat raids were not attempted, Senator Lewis declared, unless Germany was advised by inaccurate information that the American government was "honeycombed with fraud" and reeking with pollution and corruption; that the United States had no army or navy, and "that we had fallen down in every undertaking."

"These charges," he said "induced Germany to believe that we could not defend our own country." "I think Germany was invited to our shores," Senator Lewis continued, "by the false charges made against the administration by those who sought to benefit politically by aspersions upon their own country. That Germany will find us ready is not to be gainsaid. That we are wholly and completely prepared will not by any patriot be disputed. But Germany was invited by the unjust assaults by those who would benefit politically."

Injection of Politics

Senator Nelson of Minnesota, republican, sharply interjected: "Does the senator think he can stop the German submarines by making an assault on the republican party?"

Senator Lewis replied that he had not mentioned the republican party and that such a charge against that organization would be untruthful. He added, however, that many charges of unpreparedness had come from individuals in public and official life as well as in private life.

"The fact remains that the spirit is too general," Senator Lewis concluded, "by which we accept accusations upon any official who is powerless to reply, and the public believes from the silence in their truth."

Lodge Defends Navy

With apparent feeling, Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, republican, said:

"Nothing has so stimulated and invited Germany as the loose brags and boasts about the number of troops we are transporting to France. Germany was not invited here by attacks upon the navy, because there have been none. The navy and the navy department have taken every precaution. No doubt in some newspaper offices there are men who might have done better."

"The navy and the navy department," the Massachusetts senator continued, "have necessarily anticipated a submarine attack from the beginning of the war. They have had it constantly in mind. They have tried to take every precaution to meet it. I think they have."

400 TRAINED SAILORS SENT EACH WEEK

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6.—Four hundred men trained for service with the merchant marine, will be sent from the training ship "Iris" to man the new vessels of America every six weeks after June 24, according to an announcement here today by Captain Isaac N. Hibberd of the United States shipping board sea service. Another vessel will be put into similar service at Seattle, it was announced.

THOUSAND HUNS BITE THE DUST CHARGING YANKS

American Machine Gun Battalion Accounts for Thousand Germans While Holding Bridge, and Lost Only One Killed and a Few Wounded—Three Days of Heavy Fighting.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE—June 6.—(By the Associated Press.)—An American machine gun battalion accounted for approximately 1,000 Germans while holding a bridge at Chateau-Thierry. The Americans lost only one man killed and a few wounded. At the same time French troops wiped out a force of 300 Germans who had obtained a footing on the southern bank of the Marne.

While the Germans dominated the town from Hill 204, the Americans and French set up machine guns in the windows and doorways and on houses. Great fierceness marked the fighting which raged for several days.

One officer told the correspondent today it was all the commanders could do to keep the Americans from crossing the river in the teeth of the enemy fire and assaulting the hill position.

Great Daring Shown

Many American officers and privates showed great daring and fortitude in withstanding the German attacks along the Marne at Chateau-Thierry.

Captain John R. Mendenhall of New Rochelle, N. Y., went without sleep for three days and remained steadily at the head of his company during that time. Corporal James Mangold of McDonald, Pa., was sent out to investigate German snipers under a heavy fire from the American line. He found the snipers, pointed them out to his comrades and the Germans fired no more.

The first American to receive the French war cross for bravery in the present battle was Lieutenant Walter R. Flannery of Pittsburg, who swam across the Marne and rescued a wounded French soldier. Lieutenant John T. Bissell of Pittsburg has been cited for the French war cross for leading his machine gun command to the north side of the Marne in an attempt to stop the German attack.

Fine Fighting Spirit

Captain George Kakerine, the French liaison officer with the American unit, stood by the Americans in the thick of the fight, encouraging and cheering them. The Americans, he said, showed most wonderful spirit and were jolly, even laughing and joking while a perfect hell raged around them.

GERMAN EFFORT TO CROSS MARNE COSTLY FAILURE

FRENCH HEADQUARTERS ON THE MARNE, June 6.—The attempt of the Germans to cross the Marne river at Jaulgonne (which American troops helped to repulse) was more serious than appeared from first reports.

The enemy, it is learned, threw 22 ladder foot bridges across the river. Four were destroyed by gunfire. A Prussian battalion crossed on the remaining, two men abreast, and advanced immediately on the railway, installing a machine gun detachment at the station and the remainder spreading along the line behind the sheltering embankment.

The defense decided to throw the enemy back across the river and this was carried out by dismounted dragoons supported by machine gunners. The latter engaged in a duel with the Germans, enabling the French to work behind the enemy, who fled, headed by their officers, some of whom plunged into the river. The remainder of the battalion were killed or captured.

The enemy losses in the machine gun battle with the Americans for Chateau Thierry bridge were also heavy. More than a thousand German dead lay on the bank of the river and the streets leading to it.