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MEDFORD, OREGON, MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1918

NO. 67

## GERMANS STRIKE HEAVY BLOW AT NOYON

### SLIGHT GAIN MADE ONLY IN CENTER

French Renel Attacks On Both Sides, But Germans Make Three Mile Advance On Three Mile Front, Less Than Fourth of Front Attacked—Stopped With Heavy Losses On Both Sides and Counter Attacked In Center—Germans Offer Target.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, June 10.—By the Associated Press, noon.—Fighting in this war probably never has been more severe than that going on today in the great battle of French and German armies between Montdidier and Noyon.

PARIS, June 10.—The new German attack on the front between Montdidier and Noyon continued last night with undiminished violence, the war office reports. On the French left wing furious German attacks made time after time were broken by the French fire.

In the center the enemy, bringing up reinforcements, made further progress, reaching the southern part of Cuvilly wood and Recons-Sur-Matz.

French and American troops continuing their attacks in the region of Brassieres on the Marne front, gained more ground and took prisoners.

On the French right wing along the front of the new attack bitter fighting continues. The French took more than 500 prisoners in various engagements. Prisoners reported unanimously that the losses of the Germans thus far in the battle which began yesterday morning have been extremely heavy.

**Splendid Resistance**  
LONDON, June 10.—The French troops appear to be putting up a splendid resistance to the Germans on the Noyon sector, especially on the two flanks of the attacking front where the heaviest fighting continues. The Germans have made some progress in the center, where they claim the capture of the heights of Gury, while the French admit the loss of the villages of Recons-Sur-Matz and Mareuil.

It was generally expected that the German attack would come between Noyon and Montdidier, thus seemingly resuming the direct thrust for Paris.

Simultaneously with the new bombardment of the Noyon sector, the British front was subjected to a heavy fire, including gas shells, which seemed to herald another attack. According to the latest accounts, no infantry attempt developed against the British lines.

**Slow Progress for Huns**  
By the Associated Press, June 10. (Continued on Page Two.)

### 25 YEARS IN PRISON FOR REFUSING UNIFORM

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., June 10.—Sentences of life imprisonment were imposed by a court martial today upon 45 conscientious objectors who had refused to wear army uniforms. The sentence was reduced to 25 years each by Brigadier General J. P. O'Neil, who reviewed the records. They will be sent immediately to prison.

### TEUTON SUFFER FEARFUL LOSS IN NEW DRIVE

"Perfectly Satisfactory Day" Says Premier Clemenceau — On the Whole Enemy Suffers a Check—Gained Only Slight Advantage In Center—Five Divisions Annihilated.

PARIS, June 10.—"It was a perfectly satisfactory day," said Premier Clemenceau last night. In these words the French leader accurately summed up the prevailing impression.

Latest advices from the battlefield show that on the whole the enemy clearly suffered a check in the day's operations. The enemy gained a slight advantage in the center on a front of three and three-quarters miles about one-fourth of the entire line of attack. On the wings he was stopped with such losses that five divisions have been put out of commission, or about one-third of the divisions identified up to the present as having taken part in the attack. This was done without the French reserves being called on.

**Offered Fine Targets**  
The Germans had to bring up their troops at the last moment in order to avoid giving alarm to the allies. As the columns arrived they were compelled to deploy from the column of march into the line of attack. This operation, which takes some hours, exposes the men to an unpleasant artillery fire unless the element of surprise is preserved.

The German attacking troops coming out to envelop the heights of Boages and Riqueborg, dominating the Matz valley, offered a splendid target to the French gunners. The enemy had to throw in division after division before he was able to drive his way forward to Recons-Sur-Matz and Mareuil along the Roye road, which was swept by French fire.

Sessions-Sur-Matz is a central position from which the enemy can direct attacks southward to Estrées-St. Denis or southeast to Compiègne. He is being strongly counter-attacked, however, and will only be able to develop his advantage at heavy cost, if at all.

**No Surprise Effect**  
Henry Bidou, military critic, says: "Let us be wary at the beginning of an important offensive of forming judgments, but without prejudicing the future it is difficult not to be satisfied with the first day."

The feeling which fairly represents the general sentiment is expressed by O'oeuvre in the caption: "This time we have not been 'surprised' but perhaps the boches will be."

### MARINE CASUALTY LIST SUMMARIZED

WASHINGTON, June 10.—A summary given out today at Marine corps headquarters shows a total of 79 deaths in marine corps in France from the time the forces landed until the day the dispatch was sent. The number of wounded was 596. One man was reported missing and one a prisoner. It was not believed the recapitulation covered any one of the very recent fighting in which the marines were engaged.

### 1918 CLASS DRAFT MAY NOW ENLIST

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Men of the 1918 class draft registrants may enlist in the navy and marine corps, according to a new ruling today by Provost Marshal General Crowder. Order numbers and serial numbers have not been assigned the registrants but this contingency was waived.

### DENSE WAVES OF HUNS MOWED DOWN BY FRENCH

Gas Bombardment Covers Region Attacked for Distance of Six Miles Back Before Attack, but French Reply Melts Away Advancing Hosts In Rain of Steel.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Sunday, June 9.—(By the Associated Press.) Notwithstanding the great forces the Germans threw into the line today when they opened their offensive between Montdidier and the Oise, they did not achieve any considerable advance.

The enemy apparently hoped by weight of numbers to break the line on this sector, which he failed to do during the first half of April, when so many severe engagements resulted in the Germans being stopped short.

Time after time increasingly dense waves of infantry attempted to pierce the allied defenses. Southwest of Noyon, however, they could not produce any effect on the determined troops holding the front lines. The defenders were as firm as rocks and held the enemy tightly in check.

**Lost Ground Regained**  
The Germans were able to make some immediate progress because the allies retired from the advanced posts which constitute the first line westward from Noyon. When the real line of resistance was reached, however, the enemy's advance was checked and small counter-attacks delivered immediately by the allies were successful in regaining ground.

Before the infantry attack the Germans deluged the allies' lines to a depth of at least six miles with poison gas and high explosive shells. The allied guns replied immediately with a fire of terrific intensity, in order to hinder the movements of the enemy troops getting ready to advance.

When the infantry attack finally came it did not affect such a wide front as the artillery preparation.

In the center of the attacking front where the allied line was weakest owing to terrain conditions, the Germans were able to reach Recons-Sur-Matz and Mareuil.

**German Effort Falls**  
Throughout the day, however, every foot of territory was contested bitterly and the line maintained perfect cohesion despite all the efforts of the Germans to pierce it. The slight progress the Germans made cost them dearly.

The allied left flank held just as solidly as the right and the German advance was limited to the occupation of a few trenches without affecting the strength of the positions.

Evidently the Germans hurled all the forces available in the front line into the combat with the hope of obtaining an immediate success before the allies could take proper defensive measures, but they found before them a much more vigorous defense than they expected.

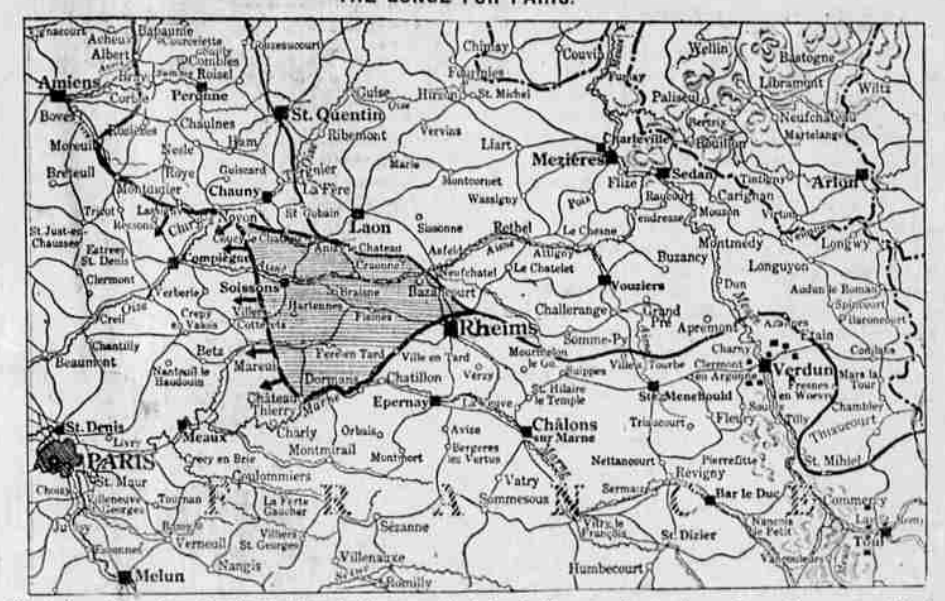
### UNFILLED STEEL ORDERS SHOW LOSS

NEW YORK, June 10.—Unfilled orders of the United States Steel corporation on May 31 were \$337,623 less, according to the corporation's monthly statement issued today. This is a decrease of 494,259 tons compared with the orders on April 30.

### ICE SHIP LOCATES STRANDED FISHERMAN

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The ice steamer Roosevelt of the bureau of fisheries has located the crew and passengers of the Tacoma, fisheries ship, which was crushed in the lee of Behring Sea, and has gone to their assistance. Four other ships were towed to safety by the Roosevelt.

THE LUNGE FOR PARIS.



Shaded portion shows territory taken by Germans in drive to Marne. Just above, from Noyon to Montdidier, is the scene of the present smash, having for its object the taking of Compiègne and the outflanking of the allied lines at Amiens and Soissons. Arrows show where the Crown Prince tried to direct his efforts westward from the Marne, only to meet failure.

### LED AMERICAN PRISONERS BACK

LONDON, June 10.—How the captors of three American soldiers on the sector northwest of Chateau Thierry unwittingly led them back into the allied lines owing to the tangled conditions of the fighting front there, is told by the correspondent of the Times with the American army in France.

Corporal Sidney W. Rogers and Privates Raymond Howard and Frank P. Ridgway, were captured at Hill 204. Two Germans started with them to the rear but became confused and walked straight into the French lines and themselves were taken prisoner.

The Americans reported that German officers had questioned them closely as to when and where they had landed in Europe, where they were trained and the identity of their units. The Americans refused to answer any of the questions. The Germans served the American prisoners with a nauseating compound of flour and water as food.

### BAKER WITNESS ON ARMY MEASURE

WASHINGTON, June 10.—With Secretary Baker as the first witness, the senate military affairs committee today opened hearings on the army appropriation bill carrying \$12,000,000,000 and containing a provision inserted by the house to give the president unlimited authority to increase the army. Members of the committee said they expect to report the bill next week and prompt action by the senate is expected.

### PRESS CURBED FROM EMBARRASSING COURTS

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Federal court decrees prohibiting newspapers from publishing articles held to embarrass the administration of justice, the present act committed within the presence of the courts, were sustained today by the supreme court in upholding judgment against the Toledo Newspaper company, publisher, and S. D. Cochran, editor in chief of the Toledo Daily News-Bee for contempt of court.

### HEARING FOR REVENUE BILL IS RESUMED

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Hearings on the new general revenue bill designed to raise \$8,000,000,000 by taxation this coming year were resumed today by the house ways and means committee. Drafting of the bill probably will start next week.

### CREW OF VESSEL SUNK SATURDAY BY U-BOAT SAFE

NEW YORK, June 10.—Captain MacKenzie and 16 members of the crew of the American steamship Pinar Del Rio, who have been missing since the vessel was sunk by a German submarine off the coast of Maryland on June 8, reached here today on a Norwegian steamship which rescued them from a small lifeboat about 70 miles off the coast of New Jersey.

### MEXICANS KILL U. S. ARMY OFFICER

BROWNSVILLE, Tex., June 10.—Lieutenant David J. Schalle, Sixteenth United States cavalry, was killed last night in an encounter with Mexican troops on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande. Four men in Lieutenant Schalle's party are held prisoner in Matamoros, but are expected to be delivered to United States authorities today.

BROWNSVILLE, Tex., June 10.—The officer and his men had crossed the river to search for the body of a soldier who was drowned at the San Benito pump Sunday. In the darkness a Mexican patrol was encountered. Not knowing the reason for the presence of the American soldiers, the Mexicans fired, killing Lieutenant Schalle at once.

The Mexican commanding officer has given Colonel E. H. J. Sloenn, district commander, assurances that the affair was due to a misunderstanding. The body of Lieutenant Schalle will be delivered today.

### TO SEND AMERICANS TO AID JAPANESE

WASHINGTON, June 10.—A proposal that an American military force be sent to Russia "in conjunction with the allies, including Japan and China," to aid the Russian people in expelling the German military power, is made in a resolution introduced today by Senator King of Utah.

### FISHERIES BARK SUNK BY ICE JAM

SEATTLE, June 10.—The Alaska fisheries bark, Tacoma, sent to the bottom May 19 by breaking ice off Bristol Bay, Alaska, according to reports sent here. Her passengers and crew escaped.

Bristol Bay ice also carried ashore the bark W. H. Flint, Star of Chili, and Centennial. The St. Nicholas was caught in an ice park drifting north and the Abner Coburn was badly jammed. It is probable the four ships towed to safety by the Roosevelt were members of the unfortunate Bristol Bay fleet.

The following wireless message from the commander of the Roosevelt received today.

"Brought barkentine Centennial to safety. She had no rudder and stern post was gone. Have located camp of Tacoma survivors. Am going for them now."

The fleet carried several hundred persons, mostly workmen going to work in the salmon canneries.

### TWO AVIATORS KILLED ON BUFFALO FIELD

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 10.—Philip D. Rader of San Francisco and Robert Connor of Los Angeles were killed by a fall of an airplane at the Curtiss aviation field here today.

Rader was one of the latest flyers in this country. He served with the British flying corps in 1914 and 1915, returning to the United States to become an instructor. Connor was a student.

### SILVER MINERS GIVEN RIGHT TO FOLLOW VEIN

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The right of a holder of a silver claim to follow indefinitely in opposite directions, a vein where the crest or apex of the antline is within that claim, was sustained by the supreme court today. The question involved in this suit is important in western mining operations.

### NO COMPROMISE WITH PRUSSIAN SAYS LANSING

Prussianism and Idea of Enduring Peace Cannot Be Brought Into Harmony Declares Secretary of State—Spirit of Hypocrisy and Bad Faith Revealed By Bernstorff.

SCHNECTADY, N. Y., June 10.—Prussianism and the idea of enduring peace among nations, can never be brought into harmony; compromise cannot even be considered," Robert Lansing, secretary of state, declared here today in an address as honorary chancellor of Union college for 1918. Instance after instance from his own experience at the head of America's foreign office were cited to prove his point because, he asserted, "Americans, even those intellectually equipped, have but vague ideas of the attitude which made Prussianism possible."

"It is a fact not generally known," said Secretary Lansing, "that within six weeks after the imperial government had, in the case of the Sussex, given this government its solemn promise that it would cease ruthless slaughter upon the high seas, Count Bernstorff, appreciating the worthlessness of the promise, asked the Berlin foreign office to advise him in simple time before the campaign of submarine murder was renewed, in order that he might notify the German merchant ships in American ports to destroy their machinery, because he anticipated that the renewal of that method of warfare would, in all probability, bring the United States into the war."

How well the ambassador knew the character of his government and how perfectly frank he was!

### Hypocrisy and Bad Faith

He asked for the information without apology or indirection. The very bluntness of his message shows he was sure his superiors would not take offense at the assumption that their word was valueless and had only been given to gain time and that, when an increase of German's submarine fleet warranted, the pledge would be broken without hesitation or compunction. What a commentary on Bernstorff's estimate of the sense of honor and responsibility of his government!

"With this spirit of hypocrisy and bad faith, manifesting an entire lack of conscience, we ought not to be astonished that the Berlin foreign office never permitted a promise or a treaty engagement to stand in the way of a course of action which the German government deemed expedient. I need not cite as proof of this fact the flagrant violations of the treaty neutralizing Belgium and the recent treaty of Brest Litovsk. This discreditable characteristic of German foreign policy was accepted by German diplomats as a matter of course and as a natural, if not a praiseworthy method of dealing with other governments."

### Causes of the War

The causes of the war, Mr. Lansing said, were simply the German desire for world dominion.

"That was and is the central idea of 'Prussianism,'" he said. "It excited the cupidity of the governing and wealthy classes of the empire; it dazzled with its anticipated glories and by its promise of a boasted racial superiority the German millions who

(Continued on Page Six.)

### SEMENOFF DEFEATS BOLSHEVIKI FORCES

HARBIN, Manchuria, Friday, June 7.—(By the Associated Press.) General Semenov, leader of the anti-Bolshevik forces in Siberia, has driven back the Russian troops which had crossed the Onon river, in Transbaikalia. Advices received here from the fighting zone, however, say that Semenov is facing heavy odds.