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COURT HOUSE REPORT

Reported by Jackson County Abstract Co., Sixth and Central Aves.

Circuit Court

L. L. Small, vs. Catherine M. Wakeman et al. Order. Petition. Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Co. vs. F. C. Logan et al. Bill. Pacific Life and Investment Co. vs. A. Carey Fiero et al. Order. J. P. Roche vs. Sanford & Golden et al. Judgment. Order of sale. Mary E. Fox vs. H. R. Bliven et al. Order Undertaking. Ida J. Stewart et al vs. F. G. Matheson et al. Proof of mailing. M. Jensen vs. Eliz. Kendrick. Default decree. W. M. Kinnison vs. C. W. Abercrombie, et al. Affidavit. Myrtle C. Boslough vs. A. W. Boslough. Summons. Laura McClelland vs. Samuel McClelland. Amended complaint. Eva Hall vs. Harley H. Hall. Affidavit. S. A. Mayhugh vs. So. Ore. Tracting Co. Cost bill stipulation. D. Lee Allen vs. A. D. Allen. Affidavit. W. D. Bell vs. Horace B. Bliven et al. Motion. Lula Latta vs. Medford Commercial Club. Answer. W. J. Hartzell vs. Medford Sash & Door Co. et al. Reply. Jackson County vs. L. J. Liriche et al. Decree as to H. S. Bailey. Lee Harrington vs. Unknown heirs of Sarah Oldakers et al. Order of default; motion; affidavit. W. E. Butler vs. Edward E. Dutton. Motion to strike.

Probate Court

Estate Harry S. Smith. Order to pay claims; petition to pay claims. Estate Simon Pressley Mathew. Final order and petition; order. Estate of D. G. Karnes. Proof of publication; report of sale. Estate of Ellen J. Sullivan. Petition; order. Estate of Alice Martin, Bond. Estate of J. L. Grubb, petition for letters; order appointing administrator; order appointing appraisers. Estate of Lorina S. Carpenter. Petition to probate; order; will and proof of will; oath of executor. Estate of Marie E. Umwerth. Petition; order.

Marriage Licenses

Carl J. Hansen and Isabella Phillips. Warren W. Rohrer and Georgia M. Trobeck.

Real Estate Transfers

John Gabriel to Frank S. Powers et al. Quit claim deed. Land in section 19, township 35, south, range 2 west.

AMERICANS PENETRATE 600 YARDS OF GERMAN LINES

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, June 11.—(By the Associated Press.)—The United States Marines attacked the Germans after daybreak this morning and penetrated the German line for about two-thirds of a mile on a 600-yard front in the Belleau wood, north-west of Chateau Thierry.

UNPATRIOTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

IN HIS message to the American Federation of Labor and the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy in convention at St. Paul, President Wilson states that no controversy between capital and labor should be permitted to interfere with the prosecution of the war until every instrumentality has been employed to settle it. He said: "We are facing the hardships of the crucial months of the struggle. The nation can face them confidently, assured now that the intrigues of the enemy can never divide our unity by means of those industrial quarrels and class dissensions which he has tried so diligently to foment. In these days of trial, of self-sacrifice, the American workman is bearing his share of the national burden nobly. In the new world of peace and freedom which America is fighting to establish, his place will be as honored as his services is gratefully esteemed."

It is true that we have had occasional unpatriotic strikes—but they were soon settled by federal mediation. We also have had occasional unpatriotic lockouts, but federal pressure also quickly ended them. As a whole, labor and capital have patriotically co-operated to win the war. There is one notable exception, however, and that is the case of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies, which are pursuing the medieval Prussian policy of refusing employees the right of organization and locking out operators who belong to unions. "The companies, both of which are making more money than ever before in their history, are so unpatriotic that they defy the war labor board, presided over by ex-President Taft, and have deliberately crippled their important public service at a time when all the energies and resources of the nation must be mobilized to win the war."

Here we have deliberately foisted upon the country, one of those "industrial quarrels and class dissensions" which the enemy has tried so diligently to foment—and we have it, not as the result of hot-headed labor agitators, but as a coolly planned policy by wealthy men for selfish purposes.

The telegraph companies refusal to arbitrate on the subject of unionism is a distinct slap at the war board, which has three methods of enforcing its decrees; 1, Public opinion; 2, Withholding raw materials; 3, Commandeering by the government.

Public opinion is being tried. The companies' refusal to reinstate employees because they had joined a union has been made public, holding them up to the world as refusing to arbitrate in a case involving necessary war activities. If they remain obdurate to public opinion, other pressure will be applied. They will probably be publicly held up to the scorn of patriots by the president. Being a common carrier, it is harder to cut-off essential supplies, as could be done with steel makers or flour mills or other industries.

The remaining alternative is for the government to take over the telegraph and telephone companies—and there is well founded suspicion that this is desired by the companies, whose flagrant defiance of the government is thought to be inspired for this very purpose—a preconcerted effort to force commandeering.

Since the railroads were taken over, the investing classes have become converts to government control of public utilities. The generous manner in which Uncle Sam has financed the railroads, and the increased freight rates ordered, all bespeak a sure and safer return for the security holder—far safer, though not perhaps as large as under private ownership.

If this is the case, the telegraph companies are not only guilty of injustice to their employees at a time, as the president says, when "justice is the essence of national defense, and contests for any sort of advantage that at other times would be justified, may now jeopardize the very life of the nation," but guilty of unpatriotic sabotage for personal profit. They are war profiteers in the worst sense.

FRENCH HURL GERMANS BACK IN COUNTER ATTACK

(Continued From Page One.)

him a plateau behind which he can mass troops partly screened from observation by the French.

Moving With Steadiness

By the Associated Press, June 11.—Moving with steadiness, in spite of the frightful losses, the Germans, in their plunge southward on the line from Noyon to Montdidier, continue to gain here and there in the center of the line, where their greatest effort has been exerted. The enemy's greatest advance is at Vignemont, six miles from the line as it stood last Saturday.

The French have launched counter attacks on the left of their line which may be an indication that they have reached the front where they have reached their final effort. This line seems to be along the Aronde river—a small stream flowing west and northwest from the Oise and roughly paralleling the line of the advance.

Stopped on Arronde

The Germans, according to the official statement issued by the French war office, reached the "vicinity" of this stream. This marked the limit of their advance, however, and the French immediately drove the enemy back to the line passing thru Belleau, south of St. Maurice, south of Marquette-lez-Lille and Valenciennes. The village of Avesnes, west of Belleau, was retaken by the French Monday night. This part of the battle front, however, apparently is not the most men-

At Critical Stage

The battle may now be considered as having definitely entered its critical stage, as in the Somme, Flanders and Aisne combat the third and fourth days of the offensive were the most menacing. The present German operation constitutes a serious blow at the allied line from the Oise to the Marne, as well as threatening the level country behind the present battle lines. At Morlancourt, east of Amiens, the British advanced to a depth of half a mile over a front of a mile and a half, taking more than 200 prisoners.

In announcing the results of Sunday's fighting, Berlin claims the capture of 5,000 prisoners and some guns. The French resistance is said to be stubborn. Monday night's brief statement says ground has been gained south west of Noyon.

Compared with the offensive of May 27 between Rheims and Soissons, the present German effort is making progress more slowly.

Progress Continue Advance

The American marines on the sector northwest of Chateau Thierry, which protects that town and Villers Cotteret continue their attacks. Monday the marines advance into Belleau wood a distance of two-thirds of a mile on a front of six-

GERMAN SUBMARINES HAVE OTHER SHIPS

NORFOLK, Va., June 11.—Survivors of the American steamer Pinar del Rio, who arrived here today from Montevideo, N. C., asserted that the enemy submarine which sank their vessel off the Virginia coast Saturday, was accompanied by a "mother" ship, a vessel of about 600 tons, painted gray, with one funnel andships. hundred yards. The northern edge of the German line, which remains to the Germans. Austria-Hungarian troops on the mountain-front in northern Italy have carried out surprise attacks at several points, only to be repulsed.

WILSON PLANS BAN ON STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

President Says War Can Be Lost at Home as Easily as Abroad and No Controversy Between Capital and Labor Should Be Permitted to Interfere with the Struggle.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—President Wilson today telegraphed to the American Federation of Labor and the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, in convention at St. Paul, Minn., urging renewed efforts of labor in support of the war program.

"The war can be lost in America as well as on the fields of France, and if considered and unjustified interruptions of the essential labor of the country may make it impossible to win it," said the president's telegram to Robert Maisel of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy.

No controversy between capital and labor should be permitted to interfere with the prosecution of the war, the president said, until every instrumentality set up by the government has been employed to settle it.

To Mr. Gompers the president telegraphed:

Message to Gompers: "Please convey to the 38th annual convention of the American Federation of Labor my congratulations upon the patriotic support which the members of your organization have given to the program of the nation in the past year, not only in the trenches and on the battlefield, where so many of our younger men are now in uniform, but equally in the factories and the shipyards and workshops of the country, where the army is supported and supplied by the loyal industry of your skilled craftsmen."

"We are facing the hardships of the crucial months of the struggle. The nation can face them confidently, assured now that the intrigues of the enemy can never divide our unity by means of those industrial quarrels and class dissensions which he has tried so diligently to foment. In these days of trial and self sacrifice the American workman is bearing his share of the national burden nobly. In the new world of peace and freedom which America is fighting to establish, his place will be as honored and his services as gratefully esteemed."

SENATE DEBATES PRO AND CON ON PUBLIC PRIVILEGE

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Secret diplomacy versus open diplomacy was argued at length in the senate today during consideration of the rule proposed by Senator Underwood of Alabama, to limit senate debate during the war, with an amendment by Senator Borah of Idaho, for public consideration of treaties.

Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, the chairman of the foreign relations committee; Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, the ranking republican of that committee, and Senator Knox of Pennsylvania, a former secretary of state, joined in opposing the Borah amendment, which was upheld by the author and Senator Kellogg of Minnesota.

The opponents declared that the principal evil of secret diplomacy is secrecy concerning treaties actually consummated, which does not obtain in this country.

Senator Knox said negotiation of treaties in public is impracticable. That statements made in open discussion of treaties might prejudice the nation's interests.

Senator Borah insisted that the peace treaty to end the world war must be made with all the peoples of all the nations concerned having full information and giving their approval to the terms, while Senator Kellogg declared that the country could not afford to go on record now in favor of secret diplomacy.

COAL SUPPLIES TO BE CUT 25 PER CENT THIS YEAR

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Curtailed amount of coal supplies to manufacturers of passenger automobiles for the year beginning Aug. 1 to 25 percent of the quantity consumed in 1917-18 was announced tonight by the fuel administration. This is one of the steps in a drastic program for reduction of fuel allowed non-war industries to meet the expected coal shortage next winter.

Results Are Unknown

Just how other industries will be affected has not been disclosed, and it is said to be probable that there will be no publication of a list of so-called non-essentials. Instead, an announcement may be made as each order is given applying to a particular industry.

There is understood to be before President Wilson now a report upon which it is proposed to base concerted action by the fuel administration, the food administration, the war industries board and the railroad administration, in the matter of curtailment of orders.

Broken Wind-Heaves

DRAC DANIEL'S RENOVATOR POWDERS FOR HORSES AND CATTLE. Help your horse to health and strength.

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A True Conditioner. A Spring Medicine for that Tired Feeling. Make the old horse look and act like a new one. Ask your dealer for them and one of Dr. Daniels' Books on the horse—this book tells you how to locate lameness, how to treat sprain, curb and all lameness, how to cure colic and treat distemper or other colics.

Heath's Drug Store. Can serve you with Dr. Daniels' Horse and Cattle Medicine. Come in and see us and get a book.

CUPID FOLLOWS ALEXANDER TO CAMP



It doesn't take a couple long to get married if both are willing. A few days after a long distance call came to Omaha, Neb., for Miss Almee Arrant from Camp Funston, Kans.

Three days later Miss Arrant was Mrs. Grover Alexander.

The erstwhile leading pitcher of the National league confided over the phone that he was to be transferred from the infantry to the artillery and would have a day or so off from army

ALLIED LABOR TO FIGHT WAR THROUGH

SEATTLE, June 11.—Working classes of England and France are determined to fight on to a finish asserted William Short, Seattle, president of the Washington State Federation of Labor on his return from Europe where he went as a member of the American labor commission. While in London the American commissioners conferred with French and British labor representatives.

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PRaise GIVEN AMERICANS FOR PART IN BATTLE

Marines and Other United States Forces Declared to Show Fine Fighting Ability In Advance From Chateau Thierry — Mile More Taken From Huns.

PARIS, June 11.—Praise is given the marines and other American troops who took part in the fighting last week northwest of Chateau Thierry, in an official statement issued last night giving a summary of the operations there. It is declared that with "strong will and irrefragable activity the American troops continue absolutely to dominate the adversaries they oppose."

On the sixth of June in the evening the American troops, pushing forward toward Bussaires and Torey and continuing to clean up Belleau wood from local opposition, advanced their line for more than a mile.

"Finally toward 6 o'clock in the evening, some of our troops penetrated into Buresches.

Show Great Skill

"The American infantry showed itself very skillful in maneuvering. The courage of the officers and men bordered on temerity. One lieutenant, hindered in his advance by a machine gun, threw himself almost alone into the woods where it was established and, having killed its crew, returned with the gun over his shoulder.

"The courage of the combat troops was equalled only by the magnificent coolness of certain of their ambulance men, who amidst a hail of bullets gave first aid to the wounded before carrying them to field dressing stations.

"Operating in liaison with the Americans, our troops the next day widened considerably the gains of the day before, while the division on the right progressed northward.

"The Germans suffered irreparable losses. One of the companies opposed to us which counted 100 bayonets at the beginning, yesterday only mustered 37, five of whom belonged to another company and who to the regimental reserves."

Pershing's Report

WASHINGTON, June 11.—General Pershing's communique for yesterday reads: "Section A—Northwest of Chateau Thierry our troops, co-operating with the French, again improved their positions and inflicted upon the enemy losses in killed, prisoner and material."

"There was moderate artillery activity in the Woevre and on the Marne front. Our patrols crossed the Marne and successfully reconnoitered the hostile positions."

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