

WEATHER—Minimum Yesterday, 85½; Minimum Today, 44. FORECAST—Tonight and Tomorrow, Fair, Warmer Saturday.

JACKSON COUNTY W. S. S. BAROMETER Quota for 1918, \$258,666.00 Sales to June 12, \$7,180.00 BUY WAR SAVINGS STAMPS

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MEDFORD, OREGON, FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1918

NO. 71.

GERMAN OFFENSIVE DEFINITELY HALTED

APPALLING LOSS STOPS HUN DRIVE

Halted In Rush Toward Compiègne and In Onslaught From Soissons, Germans Cease Plunging Tactics—New Drive Against Amiens or Ypres Expected—American Marines Again Repulse Violent Attacks In Marne Region, Taking Prisoners.

By The Associated Press, June 14.—German attacks on east side of the French salient between Montdidier and Soissons seems to have been definitely checked. Halted in their rush toward Compiègne and unable rapidly to outflank the French by their onslaught southwest of Soissons, the enemy apparently has ceased his plunging tactics which began last Sunday and for a time threatened vital French positions. The French official statement says that only local fighting has occurred along the front of attack during the last few hours. German losses according to accounts have been appalling.

Five Days Futile Butchery
The latest German attempt to break thru the French lines lasted but five days before it reached the phase of equilibrium which has marked the end of the critical period in the Picardy, Flanders and Alsace drives.

The Germans have been held north of the Arois and Matz rivers to the west of the Oise. They have failed to make serious attacks against the new French positions east of that river. Southwest of Soissons they advanced approximately a mile over a front of four miles, but their progress was so slow that after the inception of the fighting little anxiety was felt concerning future events in that region.

While attempting to outflank the formidable natural barrier of the Compiègne forests, the Germans have shown no desire to try frontal attacks.

New Drive Expected
An inference that might be drawn from the apparent haste of the Germans in beginning their great attack east of Montdidier almost as their last sweeping advance on the Alsace front had been checked at the Marne is that another German offensive may be speedily launched. French think this blow will fall on the British front, either in front of Amiens or in the Flanders sector, in an attempt to cut thru to the channel ports.

The British official statement speaks of the repulse of a strong local attack in the region of Merris, on the extreme western angle of the Flanders front.

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CHILI APPROVES WILSON'S PLAN

SANTIAGO, Chile, June 14.—The Nacion, the official organ of the government, published an article which says that the government of the United States desires to form a political bloc with the nations of South America, with the object of moving in concert with them in future affairs. It adds that the Bryan formula for submitting to arbitration all questions arising between nations had swept aside the suspicions which had been felt in South America countries toward policies of the United States. The article closes with felicitations over the cordiality of the United States which it says "will make America a political force and a great commercial power." The same idea is echoed by all the other journals.

MARINES AGAIN REPULSE HUNS MARNE FRONT

Farty of Fifty Germans Surrender Under Flag of Truce—All Attacks Fail, Causing Enemy Unexpected Trouble—Foch's Handling of Situation Highly Commended.

LONDON, June 14.—A party of fifty Germans among the troops who attacked the Americans northwest of Cheateau Thierry on Thursday surrendered under a flag of truce, reports the correspondent of the Daily Mail with the American forces in France. All German attacks failed and they left behind them dead and wounded. Describing the day's events, the correspondent says: "The Germans apparently are annoyed at losing Belleau wood. All night and early this morning guns of almost every caliber pounded the Americans at Bourches and Belleau wood.

All Attacks Fail
Local attacks, more or less feeble in strength, followed and the Germans entered the streets of Bourches. Nevertheless, the attacks failed and the enemy left behind a number of dead, several wounded and many prisoners, fifty of whom surrendered under a flag of truce, machine guns and trench mortars. "About 400 enemy cavalry were discovered south of Eterpilly (north of Bourches) yesterday, but few returned after the Americans and fired into them. "It is believed the Germans have ordered fresh divisions to the American sector near Bourches (west of Belleau wood.)

The excellent relations between the French and American commands is shown by the fact that a regiment of Zouaves and a division of French artillery are now working under an American division commander."

Progress Is Slow

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The German crown prince continues his desperate attempts to overcome the difficult forest regions barring his way into the Oise valley, and altho by heavy fighting he gets a little nearer to Compiègne his progress is slow.

Thursday's reports are considered satisfactory on the whole by observers here. The enemy has progressed about a mile on a very narrow front northeast of Villers Cotterets, but the French troops are showing such determination and valor in counterattacks that altho reports from Paris intimate it may be necessary to give further ground in the face of superior numbers, there exists a spirit of quiet confidence and trust in General Foch's prudent handling of the situation.

Both the French and German communiques indicate the terrible nature of the struggle that is proceeding, the Germans having to admit the loss of some guns.

It is clear, too, that the American forces in the region of Bourches are showing grit in holding off the German attacks, which gives the enemy great and unexpected trouble.

WIRELESS CALLS TELL OF U-BOAT ATTACKING SHIP

S. O. S. Messages From British Steamer Keemun Say Vessel Is Being Attacked By German Submarine and Is Sinking, but Vessel Arrives Safely.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The navy department was advised today that the British steamer Keemun had arrived safe at an Atlantic port.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, June 14.—A British steamship arriving here today reported that she received wireless messages from the British steamer Keemun last night that she was being attacked by a German submarine. Two hours later word was received from the vessel that she was sinking.

The Keemun, a vessel of 5,871 tons said she was off the Virginia Capes. She was last reported as leaving Manila.

The fate of the vessel was not learned. The last ship definitely known to have fallen victim to German submarines in American waters was sunk on June 19.

Former U. S. Gunner
NEW YORK, June 14.—The commander of the U-151, one of the German submarines which have been operating off the American Atlantic coast, has been identified as Captain Neustadt, and he served five years as a gunner's mate in the United States navy, according to affidavits of officers and sailors on the schooner Hattie B. Dunn, Edna and Happauga, victims of the submarine.

The seamen who made the affidavits were picked up by a south bound American steamer after having been held prisoner aboard the submarine for eight days and set adrift.

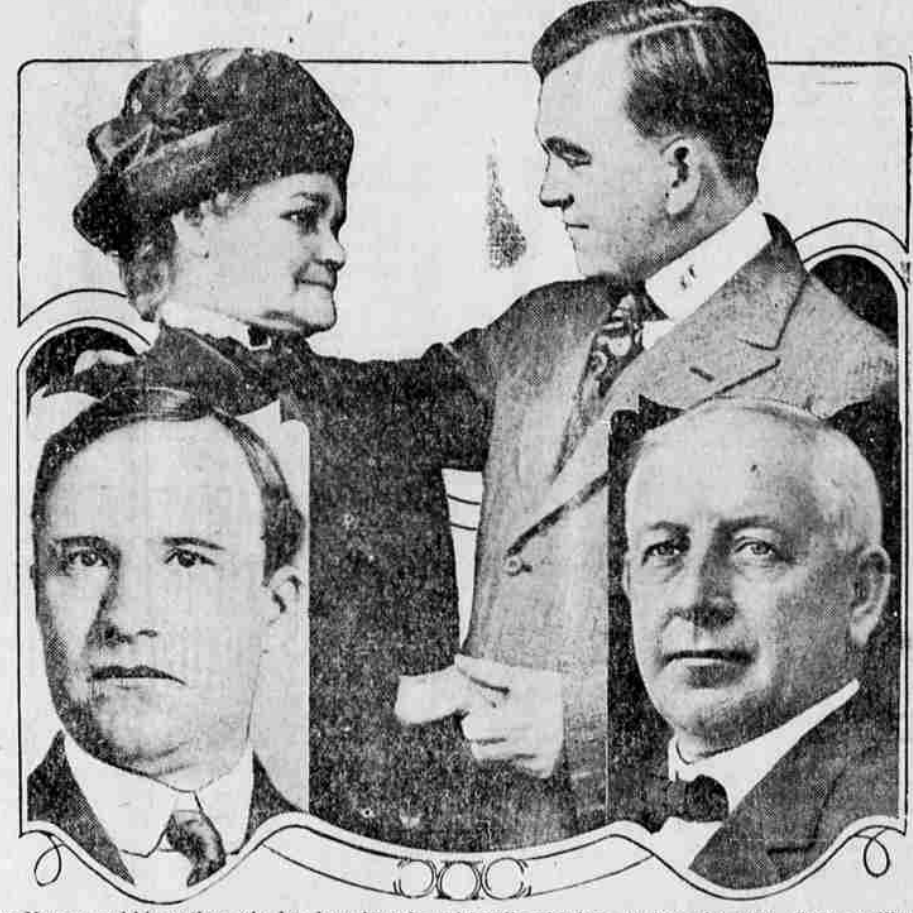
The affidavits give details also of the submarine's construction and armament.

NATION OBSERVES FLAG ANNIVERSARY

WASHINGTON, June 14.—With 700,000 men in France giving added significance to the Stars and Stripes, flag day was observed in the United States today with a greater display of patriotism than ever before.

Fresh laurels won by American troops in the last ten days did not seem unnoticed in the celebrations. Workers in the ordnance plants of the country were termed "the soldiers of resource and reliance in a flag day tribune to workers from General C. Williams, acting chief of ordnance.

MOONEY AN ISSUE IN CALIFORNIA GUBERNATORIAL CONTEST



Tom Mooney and his mother, who has been bravely and loyally with her son from the start. Governor Wm. D. Stephens (right) and District Attorney Charles M. Fickert (left).

HENRY FORD TO RUN FOR SENATE FROM MICHIGAN

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Henry Ford announced here today that, at the request of President Wilson, he had decided to become a candidate for United States senator from Michigan, if the nomination should be offered him.

Neither Mr. Ford nor those in his confidence would add to a brief statement made by Mr. Ford after he had called at the White House. This statement did not specify what nomination would be accepted, but the understanding among political leaders is that our people during the present and coming readjustment, I am ready and willing to do everything I possibly can to assist our president in this great work. Every man must expect to make great future sacrifices and be prepared to serve wherever the greatest need exists."

Following is the statement: "At President Wilson's request, I have decided to accept the nomination for senator from Michigan, if it is tendered me. Realizing that there are exceptional opportunities for service to our people during the present and coming readjustment, I am ready and willing to do everything I possibly can to assist our president in this great work. Every man must expect to make great future sacrifices and be prepared to serve wherever the greatest need exists."

During the day, Mr. Ford had conferred with Senator William Alden Smith of Michigan, who recently announced that he would not be a candidate to succeed himself. Senator Smith also is a republican.

MOONEY ISSUE IN CALIFORNIA GOVERNORSHIP

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14.—The political control and economic trends of a great state today depend largely upon a man facing the fallows. Tom Mooney, once an obscure moulder, sentenced to hang for complicity in the Preparedness Parade bomb murders, has been hoisted thereby to a plane where the issues of the coming California election rest upon his fate. The fight for the republican gubernatorial nomination in California hinges on it preponderantly.

Governor William D. Stephens, candidate to succeed himself, now has the deciding of Mooney's fate, following refusal of the supreme court to grant him a new trial and with the death penalty reaffirmed.

District Attorney Charles Fickert, who prosecuted Mooney, has entered the lists against Stephens, with Mooney as the avowed issue.

BRITISH CASUALTIES FOR WEEK 34,171

LONDON, June 14.—British casualties in the week ending today totalled 34,171 officers and men, of this number 4,447 being killed.

The casualties were divided as follows: Officers killed or died of wounds, 231; men, 4,216. Officers wounded or missing, 899; men, 28,825.

PROHIBITION BILL IS TACKLED ON TO AGRICULTURAL BILL

WASHINGTON, June 14.—With only five members present, the senate agricultural committee today tentatively inserted in the agricultural appropriation bill the amendment of Senator Jones of Washington to provide for national prohibition during the war.

The committee struck out the Randall amendment which would prevent the expenditure of about \$6,000,000 under the provisions of the bill unless the president prevents the use of grain and foodstuffs in the manufacture of beer and wine.

Opponents of prohibition announced that the efforts would be made to have the committee reconsider its action, in view of the fact that only five senators were present.

Senator Norris of Nebraska, Kenyon of Iowa and Page of Vermont, voted for the amendment, and Senators Smith of South Carolina, acting chairman of the committee, and Smith of Georgia, opposed the resolution.

ITALIANS REPULSE AUSTRIAN ATTACKS

ROME, June 14.—Austro-Hungarian forces yesterday launched an attack against the Italian lines on Cady summit and the Monticello ridge, the Italian war office announced today. The attack was broken by the Italians.

WIRE CONCERNS MUST OBEY WAR BOARD'S ORDER

President Writes Telegraph Presidents Telling Them to Accept Board's Findings In Their Controversy with Employees Who Must Be Permitted to Join Unions.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Evidence that President Wilson intends to see that the recommendations of the National War Labor board are followed out to the letter was seen today in the text of his communication to the heads of the two great telegraph companies asking that they accept the board's findings in their controversy with their employees.

The fact that the president had personally taken up the case became known last night with the announcement that Clarence H. Mackay, president of the Postal Telegraph company, that his company would waive its right to discharge men who have joined a union, and that Newcomb Carlton, president of the Western Union would make his answer next Monday.

The war labor board's decision in the case was that the men should be permitted to join unions.

The president's letter to the telegraph heads, made public today, reads:

President's Letter

"My attention has been called to the fact that the national war labor board, after a careful consideration of the questions at issue between the telegraph companies and their employees, have arrived at a decision, the essential points of which are embraced in the following:

"1—The employees have a right to join a union if they so desire, and men discharged for joining the union should be reinstated.

"2—The company should not be required to deal with the union or to recognize it.

"3—Committees of employees should be recognized in presenting grievances.

"4—Where employees and employers fail to agree, the question in dispute should be determined by the national war labor board.

"5—The telegraphers union should not initiate strikes or permit its members to initiate them, but should submit all grievances to the national war board."

"I am informed that the representatives of the union are willing to accept this decision, but that the representatives of the telegraph companies have not accepted it.

Both Must Accept

"May I not say that in my judgment it is imperatively necessary in the national interest that decisions of the national war labor board should be accepted by both parties to labor disputes? To fail to accept them is to jeopardize the interests of the nation very seriously because it constitutes a rejection of the instrumentality set up by the government itself for the determination of labor disputes, set up with a sincere desire to arrive at justice in every case and with the express purpose of safeguarding the nation against labor difficulties during the continuation of the present war.

(Continued on Page Six.)

TYPE OF NEW GERMAN SUPER-SUBMARINE CRUISER BUILT FOR TRANS-ATLANTIC RAIDS, SAID TO BE OPERATING OFF THE AMERICAN COAST—U-BOATS HAVE SUNK 19 VESSELS IN THREE WEEKS

