

# GERMANS NOW KNOW YANKEES REAL FIGHTERS

### Marines Give Huns Taste of What's Coming to Them—Recent Victories Along Marne First Real Triumph of American Arms Now Fighting in France.

PARIS, June 17.—"First to fight!"

The United States marines have made good their pledge.

With a bravery and dash that have won universal praise from British, French and American commanders, the American sea soldiers lived up to their traditions in the battle of Chateau Thierry and won the biggest American battle of the war.

It was not the first important battle fought by the American troops, that honor falling to the force directed by General Pershing himself, which captured Cantigny, but it was the heaviest, the most spectacular and the most significant from a strategic viewpoint our men have yet fought.

#### Holdings Gains

They are now holding their gains intact along a 10-mile front from Chateau Thierry to Vinly. The advance at its smallest point was a little less than a mile; at its greatest extent, where the marines drove ahead regardless of their objectives and captured the village of Torcy, it represents a three-mile advance.

The victory is the most glorious chapter in the history of the United States Marine corps. The "devil dogs" have prided themselves on their valor, and in their recruiting appeals early in the war their officers laid great stress on the fact that the marines have, always in American history, been "first to fight" and hardest to defeat. Their triumph in this battle adds immeasurably to this reputation.

The real military importance of their victory is greater than it seems at first glance. The Germans had driven a sharp salient into the Franco-American line between Chateau Thierry and the Clignon river. At Chateau Thierry they were nearest to effecting a crossing of the Marne.

The only practical means of preventing the Germans from crossing the Marne and continuing their drive on Paris was to outflank them northwest of Chateau Thierry and pinch them out of that city.

#### Check Hun Drive

The Americans had been hurried to the front in motor trucks on June 1, much as General Gallieni rushed from Paris the famous "taxi cab army" that saved Paris in 1914. On June 4 and 5, they were thrown into the battle to stem the German advance around Chateau Thierry. They held their line adamant, and their resistance did more than anything else to stop the Hun's advance.

On Thursday and Friday came the word to advance to the attack in an effort to throw the German line back north of Chateau Thierry. Plunging ahead with "Yankee Doodle" ringing in the surprised ears of the Germans, they hurled the foe one of all the fiercest in their immediate line of attack.

Numerous prisoners fell into the hands of the marines and scores of German dead were left behind as the Yankees continued the attack. When they finally came to a stop they had captured considerable more territory than their commanders had figured on taking. This week the marines drove ahead again and gained more ground.

The German hold on Chateau Thierry is now far less secure. The continuation of the American and French attacks in this region may be expected, as the purpose is to clear the Marne of Germans for a distance of several miles, thus lessening the possibility of another drive toward Paris on this front.

#### Strengthen Lines

Von Hindenburg's efforts are now directed chiefly toward holding his gains on this front. It is likely, therefore, that the Franco-American attacks have caused him to reinforce his lines, so the Yankees will meet with bitter opposition when they attack again.

The marines, who recently were termed by a German writer, "the greatest fighting men in the world," are temporarily under the command of Brig. Gen. James G. Harbord, who rose from the ranks of the regular army to be General Pershing's chief of staff.

Harbord has been in command since the relief recently of Brig. Gen. Charles A. Doyen of the Marine corps, who was found physically disqualified. General Doyen took the marines to France and trained them,

and will shortly be succeeded by Brig. Gen. John A. Lejeune, to whom General Harbord will turn over the command.

Harbord is a typical example of the American self-made soldier. Born in Illinois in 1866, he enlisted as a private in the Fourth infantry in 1889 and was quartermaster sergeant of his company when the Spanish-American war broke out. That conflict made him a second lieutenant of cavalry. When the European war broke out he was a major, and became lieutenant colonel when he went to France a year ago as Pershing's chief of staff. Since then he has been appointed a brigadier general.

#### Name Yanks "Devil Dogs"

In the Marine Corps bulletin a few days ago the story was told of how the Germans named the American marines "devil dogs."

"The German," said the bulletin, "has met and named the fighting American marine. The foe who encountered the prowess of the marines received a mingled impression of wildcats, human cyclones and movements as quick as lightning. When Frit was first introduced to him he uttered one guttural gasp.

"Tentels Hande!"

"From now on the soldiers of the sea apparently have lost their old-time name of 'leather-necks,' and are to be known as 'Devil Dogs.' We marines are not ashamed of the name.

#### HUNS STRIKE AT REIMS.

(Continued from Page One.)

tack is the semi-circle drawn by the enemy about the city of Rheims in the recent offensive on the Aisne front. The Rheims region comprised the left flank of the German attack. Ground was given by the French on both sides of the cathedral city, but the town itself and the nearby protecting forts were held against the German onslaught and have since remained in French possession.

Rheims, however, was hemmed in on three sides by the enemy and it has been considered only a question of time when the Germans would make a concerted movement to oust its defenders.

The front of the present attack, from Arigny, west of the city to La Pompelle, around the semi-circle to the east, is approximately 14 miles.

#### British Raid Lines

LONDON, July 19.—British troops last night successfully raided the German lines in the region to the south of Hebuterne, north of Albert, the war office announced today. A British post recently taken by the Germans near Vieux Berquin, on the northern side of the Lys salient, was recaptured, some prisoners and two machine guns being taken in the operation.

#### SLIGHT GAIN BY AUSTRIANS.

(Continued From Page One.)

In the mountains the Austrians have been generally on the defensive since they were checked and then thrown back over the terrain gained Saturday in the first day of the offensive. The French and British around Asiago are under a heavy enemy bombardment and the French Tuesday repulsed a strong local Austrian effort. Along the valley Suganna and against the Bastion of Monte Grappa the enemy holds further attacks in abeyance.

#### Across the Piave

Along the nearly thirty mile Piave line the situation has not improved greatly from an allied viewpoint, although the Austrians have been defeated at most points in efforts to enlarge their gains. Where and in what force the enemy has crossed the river and how far he has progressed into the Venetian plain are not outlined clearly but apparently the Italians have given most ground around Montello and on the south of Capo Sile.

From their foothold on Montello, an important plateau three by eight miles in extent which dominates the country between Bassano and Treviso, the Austrians are making violent attempts to drive the Italians off the height entirely while the Italians are fighting just as determinedly to keep the enemy close to the river bank. In the center from Maserada to Fossalta, the Austrians are being held well in check and have been unable to make any progress across the Piave despite repeated attempts.

#### Pushed Several Miles

Seemingly the Austrians have pushed back the Italians several miles between Fossalta and Capo Sile and along Fossalta canal which runs southwest toward Venice.

What gains the enemy has made, however, have been hardly commensurate with the preparations made, the shells expended and lives lost. Emperor Charles, unless his troops can make swifter progress, will have to call off his "hunger offensive" and face the populace at home. Reports have reached Switzerland that socialist manifestations occurred in Vienna Monday.

#### With Medford trade is Medford made.

## A LITTLE PILL—NOW EAT IT, BILL



## UNION LABOR TO BACK PRESIDENT IN WINNING WAR

ST. PAUL, June 19.—Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson, addressing the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor today conveyed President Wilson's appreciation of the united efforts of organized labor in preparing the country industrially for the war.

In response President Samuel Gompers of the federation, said: "We ask you to take home to your chief—our chief—the great interpreter of freedom, justice and democracy, the message of men of the labor movement:

"Nearly three million strong, we are with you, Woodrow Wilson."

#### Half a Century's Effort

Delegates listened with attention as Secretary Wilson detailed the gradual increase in wages and improved working conditions in the last 50 years, which came, he said, as a result of persistent, intelligent action by the trade unionists.

After declaring that the American government was forced to enter the war because Germany was threatening the destiny of this country, the speaker asserted that American workmen were vitally affected.

"Even though some people did contend and perhaps some still do, that passengers should not have been permitted on vessels entering the war zone, how about the worker?" he asked. "I maintain that the sailor in the dock, the steward, the engineer, stoker and coal passer were just as much entitled to protection of this government as many millionaires who took passage on vessels?"

#### Wage Earner Not a Scab

Mr. Wilson then pointed to many reforms brought about in the interests of labor as a result of united action which includes factory inspection, making inspection and limitation of hours of employment for women.

Secretary Wilson predicted that great sacrifices would have to be made before the war is brought to a successful conclusion.

"Standards of living may have to be lowered," he said, "but unionists will make the necessary sacrifices without complaint, and lay the foundation for higher standards of living in the future."

In conclusion Secretary Wilson said: "Some may scab on the United States in this great struggle, but I am positive that the wage worker will not be found among them."

#### SEDITIONARY PROFESSORS ASKED TO RESIGN

LINCOLN, Neb., June 19.—The resignation of Professors E. B. Hoyt, C. E. Persinger, and U. W. A. Luckey was demanded tonight by the board of regents of the University of Nebraska, following charges by the

state council of defense that faculty members lacked aggressive Americanism in their attitude on the war.

Six of the nine university instructors cleared of suspicion of lacking whole-hearted support of the government in the prosecution of the war were Professors Paul Grummann, L. B. Tackermann, Henry Blumberg, L. E. Aylenworth, H. W. Caldwell and H. J. Wolfe.

#### THE BATTLE HYMN OF THE MARINES

Here is the famous "Battle Hymn of the Marines, the song that inspired the United States marines when they chased the Germans back on the Marne:

From the halls of Montezuma  
To the shores of Tripoli,  
We'll fight our country's battles  
On the land as on the sea.  
First to fight for right and freedom  
And to keep our honor clean,  
We are proud to claim the title  
Of United States Marine.

Our flag's unfurled to every breeze  
From dawn to setting sun,  
We have fought in every clime or place  
Where we could take a gun;

In the snows of far-off northern lands  
And in sunny tropic scenes,  
You will find us always on the job—  
The United States Marines.

Here's health to you and to our corps  
Which we are proud to serve,  
In many a strife we have fought for life  
And never lost our nerve;

If the army and the navy  
Ever look on heaven's scenes  
They will find the streets are guarded  
By United States Marines.

## A NERVOUS BREAKDOWN

Miss Kelly Tells How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Restored Her Health.

Newark, N. J.—"For about three years I suffered from nervous breakdown and got so weak I could hardly stand, and had headaches every day. I tried everything I could think of and was under a physician's care for two years. A girl friend had used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and she told me about it. From the first day I took it began to feel better and now I am well and able to do most any kind of work. I have been recommending the Compound ever since and give you my permission to publish this letter."—Miss FLO KELLY, 456 So. 14th St., Newark, N. J.



The reason this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, was so successful in Miss Kelly's case was because it went to the root of her trouble, restored her to a normal healthy condition and as a result her nervousness disappeared.

## FAIRBANKS LEFT OVER 2 MILLIONS

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 19.—A trust fund of \$50,000 to be held for 500 years, the income from which is to be divided each fifty years and expended for social welfare work is set aside from the estate of the late Charles W. Fairbanks, as a memorial to his wife, by his will filed for probate here today. The value of the entire estate is estimated at \$2,150,000.

Ohio Wesleyan University is given \$25,000 and \$50,000 goes to the Methodist hospital and deaconess home in Indianapolis.

An income of \$15,000 a year is provided for Mr. Fairbank's daughter, Mrs. John W. Timmons.

After payment of the various bequests the will provided the remainder of the estate is to go to the three sons, Richard, Warren and Fred Fairbanks.

## RIALTO

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## SHIP BUILDERS NEED THEIR BEER ASSERTS COLBY

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Vigorous protest against immediate absolute prohibition was made before the house agricultural committee today by Bainbridge Colby, member of the shipping board, who declared if beer were taken from the workmen the output of American shipyards would be reduced 25 per cent.

When senators championing prohibition attempted to cross examine Mr. Colby he declared he was not present to discuss the virtues of prohibition but was merely expressing the views of the men who are in touch with the shipbuilding situation.

Shipbuilders, he said, see no harm in drinking beer and think it is essential.

Mr. Colby said that because of the urgent need for tonnage now in order to carry men and supplies to Europe, the shipping board is trying to make the work in the shipyards as attractive as possible and to increase the

335,000 men employed in the shipyards now to 600,000.

There is a constant turnover in the shipyards and a shifting of labor, he said, and the members of the board fear anything that might tend to cause unrest among the workmen.

"Let us put our energy in concentrating our energy on the front," Mr. Colby pleaded. "Let us not attempt to reform men's appetites. Let's fight now. It's not teetotalers, but fighters we want now."

William A. Brady of New York, representing the Manufacturers and Dealers' league of New York, also opposed the amendment.

#### FAVORS CREDIT FOR FARMERS AT BANKS

ROME, June 1.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The American farmer ought to be given credit at a bank without being compelled to mortgage his farm, declares David Lubin, delegate from the United States to the international institute of agriculture here.

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