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MEDFORD, OREGON, TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1918

NO. 80

AUSTRIANS LOSE 200,000 MEN IN ITALY

REAR GUARD AUSTRIANS SURRENDER

Italian Troops Capture Retreating Austrians and Completely Restore Lines Along Piave—River Which Had Subsided, Permitting Austrians to Cross, Rising Again and Hampering Pursuit of Fleeing Army—Retreat Continues.

ROME, June 25.—Italian troops forced the last rear guard of the retreating Austrians to surrender yesterday and completely reoccupied the west bank of the Piave, the war office announced today.

LONDON, June 25.—The Italian line along the Piave has been restored right up to the water's edge on the west bank of the river, the Evening Standard's advice today reported. The Piave, it was added, began rising again, washing away some of the bridges the Italians had thrown across the stream, thus hindering the pursuit of the Austrians.

ROME, June 25.—On the mountain front between the Piave and the Brenta, in the Monte Grappa sector, the Italians vigorously attacked the Austrians, inflicting heavy losses upon the enemy and gaining considerable ground.

In Full Retreat WASHINGTON, June 25.—An official dispatch from Rome today says the Austrians are in full retreat, and that papers taken from prisoners show that Austria had not contemplated the possibility of defeat and was promising her soldiers this offensive would be the last stroke to put Italy out of the war.

A dispatch to the Italian embassy from Rome today confirmed the announcement that prisoners taken by the Italians in the fighting at the Piave numbered 45,000. This includes some twelve or fifteen thousand captured during the past week before the Austrian offensive was turned into a rout.

200,000 Losses PARIS, June 25.—(Havas Agency) Austrian losses total 200,000 men, according to the Secolo di Milan. Some enemy divisions lost two-thirds of their effectives.

A dispatch to the Matin from Turin says that the rout of the Austrians is complete and that the Piave has carried away many Austrian dead. Italian cavalry, it is said, have advanced beyond the eastern bank of the river.

French newspapers continue to acclaim the Italian victory. Hope is expressed that General Diaz, profiting by the demoralization of the enemy, will not confine the fighting to local actions but will strike out boldly into an offensive and transform the Austrian defeat at the Piave into a decisive victory.

In Great Disorder GENEVA, Monday, June 24.—The Austrian retreat continues in the greatest disorder under the immediate fire of the allied artillery, according to news received here this morning. British gunners, especially, are doing heavy execution in this sector. In the meantime the Austrians are

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GREECE TO HAVE 200,000 IN ARMY

PARIS, June 25.—Greece shortly will have more than 200,000 men under arms, according to a statement given by the Greek legation here to the Matin. Additional troops beyond this number are to be called to the colors soon, it is added.

KUEHLMANN TELLS GERMAN WAR AIMS



DR. RICHARD VON KUEHLMANN, GERMAN FOREIGN SECRETARY.

LUMBER CUT OF UNITED STATES DECREASED IN '17

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Lumber cut in the United States amounted to 35,831,239,000 feet in 1917 the forest service today announced. That was approximately ten per cent less than in 1916. The decrease was due principally to largely curtailed private building operations, scarcity of labor, transportation difficulties, curtailment of demand in wood using industries and a more or less general dislocation of lumber distribution thru ordinary channels of trade.

ENGINEER ASLEEP AT CIRCUS WRECK

HAMMOND, Ind., June 25.—Alonzo Sargent, engineer of the train which caused the disaster to the circus train near Gary, Ind., last Saturday, was arrested charged with manslaughter, while at the inquest today. Sargent, called as a witness, declined to testify on advice of counsel.

HAMMOND, Ind., June 25.—The accusation that Alonzo Sargent, engineer of the empty troop train, which crashed into the Hagenbeck-Wallace circus sleepers near Gary, Ind., causing the death of 85 persons, was asleep at the time of the wreck, was made today by J. C. McFadden, attorney for the Michigan Central railroad.

The statement from the lawyer came as a curtain raiser for the triple investigation which started today. Federal, state and county officials are all attempting to place the responsibility.

John H. Lewis, the state engineer, arrived in the city this morning from Salem and is a guest at the Hotel Medford. He is here to investigate into the proposed Butte Creek source of supply for the Medford irrigation district.

BLAME FOR WAR PUT ON RUSSIA BY KUEHLMANN

German Foreign Secretary Shifts Responsibility Again, This Time On Czar — Says Germany Will Be Bound By No Pledges Regarding Belgium.

AMSTERDAM, June 25.—Germany's war aims are briefly set forth, peace ideas outlined, the idea that she desired to secure world domination through the war disclaimed and the responsibility for the conflict primarily placed upon Russia by Dr. Richard von Kuehlmann, the German foreign secretary, in a speech to the reichstag in Berlin yesterday.

While declaring that what was desired for the German people and their allies was a "free, strong, independent existence," within the boundaries drawn for them, "by history," the foreign secretary said Germany would have to decline to make any prior concessions by stating her position as to Belgium in a way which would bind her without similarly binding Germany's enemies.

Referring to the responsibility for the war, as he viewed it, Dr. Von Kuehlmann said: "Put blame on Russia. I do not believe any responsible men in Germany, not even the emperor or the members of the imperial government, even for a moment believed they could win the domination of Europe by starting this war. The idea of world domination in Europe is utopia, as was proved by Napoleon."

After declaring that the relations that had been made toward Russia as the power which planned and desired the war, with France abetting her and England's attitude strengthening the Russian desire for conflict, Dr. Von Kuehlmann again declared that Germany had not entertained any belief that this war could lead even to the domination of Europe and much less that of the world.

Referring to war aims, Von Kuehlmann said: "We wish for the German people and our allies a free, strong, independent existence within the boundaries drawn for us by history. We desire overseas possessions corresponding to our greatness and wealth; the freedom of the sea, carrying our trade to all parts of the world."

"These in brief," said the foreign secretary, "are our carefully selected aims, the realization of which is absolutely vital and necessary for Germany."

Regarding Belgium, the foreign secretary said: "We must decline to make, as it were, a prior concession by giving a statement on the Belgian question which would bind us without in the least binding the enemy."

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25.—The home canning drive for 1,000,000 quarts of "put up" food in 1918 is on. Three thousand home demonstration agents and leaders in boys' and girls' club work in the United States department of agriculture are ready to help the nation to this goal. They have started out to help the nation to can and to do a good job of it. In addition to 1,000,000 many thousands of 100,000 leaders are working with these extension forces of the department of the home canners. In 1917 1,000,000 quarts, it is estimated.

New York.—The government will attempt to avoid litigation in personal injury claims against the railroads, it was announced.

DOGS OF WAR CHARGE MACHINE GUNS.



The dogs being trained by the British army to act as dispatch-bearers at the front are utterly without fear. They will charge directly into a line of soldiers firing volleys from rifles and machine guns. Gas attacks, grenades and bombs do not faze them. This photograph shows British dogs in training charging a line of firing soldiers.

FORBID CATHOLIC PRIESTS HELPING DRY AGITATION

MILWAUKEE, June 25.—Archbishop S. G. Messmer has sent a pastoral letter to all clergymen of his diocese in which he forbids them assisting prohibition propaganda. The letter, in part, follows:

"It becomes more evident from day to day that there is a strong sectarian power back of the present prohibition movement. We may not deny that many Catholics, priests among them, are actuated by good motives and acting in good faith in this matter. But they fail to see the absolutely false principle underlying them and the sinister work of the enemies of the Catholic church, trying to profit by this opportunity of attacking her in the most sacred mystery entrusted to her.

"For these reasons I hereby positively forbid all pastors of parishes in this archdiocese from allowing any prohibition speeches to be given on any premises, be it the church, the school or a hall.

"On the other hand, this is a most opportune time to preach on the Catholic virtue of temperance, exhorting everyone to practice true moderation in eating and drinking and even total abstinence from intoxicating drinks.

"Prohibition is in no sense moderation; yet this is the true meaning of the cardinal virtue of temperance."

The letter was read in Catholic churches Sunday.

8-HOUR DAY FOR GOVERNMENT CLERKS

WASHINGTON, June 25.—An agreement was reached today by senate and house conferees on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill providing that all government employees in the civil establishment shall work eight hours daily instead of seven, as at present, beginning July 1 and shall receive \$120 additional pay annually.

ZONE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION FOR WAR INDUSTRIES

SEATTLE, June 25.—Representatives of civic organizations of Washington, Oregon and Idaho, at a conference here today adopted a plan of organization for zone industrial commission of the war industries board. The plan is to bring manufacturers of each zone into close relationship with the needs of the government, in order that they may change over their production to government necessities as quickly as possible when the need arises. The district is to have a representative attached to the war industries board at Washington, D. C., who will represent zone manufacturers in dealing with all purchasing departments of the government.

Sub-district centers and their districts are: Spokane—All of Idaho and Asotin, Whitman, Adams, Grant, Douglas, Lincoln, Chelan, Okanogan, Ferry, Stevens, Pen'd Oreille and Spokane counties in Washington. Boise—All of Idaho south of Idaho county, Walla Walla—P. C. Eaton, Franklin, Benton, Walla Walla, Garfield and Columbia counties in Washington, and Morrow, Wallowa, Umatilla, Union and Baker counties in Oregon. Portland—All of Oregon, except the foregoing named counties. Klamath, Shastina and Clackamas counties in Washington. Tacoma—All counties except Clarke in southwestern Washington. Seattle—King, Kitsap, Chelan, Jefferson, Lewis, San Juan, Whatcom, Skagit, Snohomish and King counties, Wash.

AMERICANS AIM FURTHER ADVANCE AT CHATIAN THIERY

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Further advances and the capture of five machine guns and other materiel in the region of Chatian Thierry were reported today by General Pershing in his communique for yesterday. A German counter attack at Lorey was repulsed with heavy losses. Several American soldiers are missing after a raid in Lorey.

The communique follows: "Operation B.—Local operations in the Chatian Thierry region, where we made further advances, capturing five machine guns and other materiel. A German counter attack at Lorey was repulsed with heavy losses under our rifle, machine gun and artillery fire.

"As a result of a raid executed by the enemy against our troops in Lorey several of our men are missing."

19 MARINES ON CASUALTY LIST MARNE BATTLE

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The marine corps casualty list today contained nineteen names, divided as follows:

Killed in action eight; died of wounds, one; wounded severely, 10. Private George T. Smith, Helena, Mont., is reported wounded in action severely. The list: Killed in Action Corporals John C. Geiger, Jasper, Fla.; Stanley A. Ringer, Allston, Mass.; Louis C. Whitman, Rochester, N. Y.; Privates Lewis W. Barry, Detroit; George C. Chapman, Troy, N. Y.; Luther N. Jones, Blanchard, Okla.; James J. Patterson, Cool Springs, Pa.; James C. Tate, Brilliant, Ohio. Died of wounds: Private Robert C. Bowyer, Cleveland, O.

LAST DAY OF GRACE FOR PROFITS TAXES

WASHINGTON, June 25.—More than \$1,500,000,000 tax certificates of indebtedness, issued during the last six months, were due today for payment, but nearly two-thirds of the amount already has been turned in to revenue collectors in payment of taxes. Officials looked for the redemption of about half a billion today and these will represent substantially the last lump payment of income and excess profits taxes.

ARTHUR LYNCH TO SERVE IN ARMY IN FRANCE

LONDON, June 25.—Arthur Lynch, nationalist member of parliament for West Clare, has been offered and accepted a commission as colonel in the British army. It is understood he is going to Ireland to assist in the recruiting campaign.

A dispatch from London June 17, said that important progress had been made in enlisting the aid of the nationalist party in the plan for conducting a voluntary recruiting campaign in Ireland.

PROHIBITION TO CAUSE TROUBLE IN SHIPYARDS

Hurley Would Put Aside Non-Essential Experimenting Until War Is Won—Banker Says Prohibition Spells Ruin—Burlison Also Feels Result.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Declaring the nation cannot afford to conduct experiments at this time, Chairman Hurley, of the shipping board, today opposed absolute prohibition before the senate agricultural committee, when hearings were resumed on the Jones amendment to the emergency agricultural appropriation bill. Percy H. Johnson, vice president of the Chemical National Bank of New York, speaking for a committee of bankers from the principal cities, told the committee an absolute prohibition amendment forbidding the withdrawal of spirits from bond would result in a financial catastrophe, throwing many banks and thousands of firms in bankruptcy.

Burlison Also Opposed Postmaster General Burlison joined in expressing fear that prohibition at this time might interfere with prosecution of the war. He said he was not prepared to say whether it was necessary to conserve food, and suggested that the committee confer with the food administration.

"We've got to put all the smash and drive we have got into this war," declared Mr. Hurley. "We've got to fight, fight and still fight with very muscle straining and put aside non-essential experimenting if we are going to bring victory from the Hun."

He said that in his opinion there would be more risk connected with prohibition at this time than in the conscription of labor, as taking of beer away from workmen would be a practical interference with labor. He added: "I don't want to take any chances."

Worse in Dry Territory Mr. Hurley, answering many questions by prohibition advocates on the committee, said the chief labor difficulties in shipbuilding had occurred in "dry territory." It was brought out that 125,265 men are employed at shipyards in prohibition states and 290,157 in "wet" territory.

Daniels for Prohibition Secretary Daniels appeared to advocate prohibition. He said his dry order in the navy had resulted in increased efficiency and proved its value. "If you say we must have saloons outside the doors of the navy yards to increase the efficiency of the workmen," he added, "you can also say it is necessary for the men in uniform to have liquor."

Organized labor is overwhelmingly opposed to absolute prohibition and to bringing up the question now is to "throw the apple of discord among the people of this country," said Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor.

NO PEACE HOPES IN BURIAN'S TALK

LONDON, June 25.—In the house of commons last night, Lord Robert Cecil, minister of blockade, replying to a question concerning the latest utterances of Baron Burian, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, said there was no indication favorable for official peace negotiations. Baron Burian's remarks he added, contained no serious contribution to any peace discussion. He was the nominee of Count Tisza, the former Hungarian premier, who was as responsible as any man in Europe for the war. Quite recently, Lord Robert continued, Baron Burian laid emphasis on the fact that Austria-Hungary was indissolubly united to Germany and their aims were identical. That, he said, showed no readiness for a peace which would be acceptable to Great Britain.