



# MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE



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## GERMAN CASUALTIES EXCEED 100,000 IN THREE DAYS OF FUTILE ASSAULTS

### HUNS BARRED FROM PARIS SEEK RHEIMS

Germans Masses Held for 48 Hours, Turn Up Marne—Offensive Loses Its Character of General Attack and Becomes Series of Local Operations—Turning Move Against Rheims Salient in Progress—Progress Made On Two Sectors.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, July 17.—(By the Associated Press, 7 p. m.)—Extraordinary heavy artillery fire has been in progress today on both sides along the Marne front between Chateau Thierry and Dormans.

East of Rheims the American troops in their sectors are holding all their positions. In some localities periods of quiet enfilading that preceded the offensive prevail, but there appear to be signs of further activity.

#### Americans Attacked

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, July 17.—(By the Associated Press, 7 p. m.)—The American troops co-operating with the French at a point where counter attacks were carried out yesterday, were attacked again this morning by the enemy who by reason of the nature of the ground was able to make slight gains at some places, while at others the Americans again pushed their way back. The lines here have been wavering back and forth for the past 24 hours and the result of the entire operation is indefinite.

In the region of Vaux, west of Chateau Thierry, conditions today were normal. The Germans there were laying low after the two minor but nevertheless important defeats they had suffered there in two consecutive days.

#### Attacks Purely Local

ON THE FRENCH FRONT IN FRANCE, July 17.—(By the Associated Press.)—Noon.—This morning's fighting on the active front of the German drive was marked by purely local attacks, which, however, were very fierce in character.

The Germans had sent a heavy column against the Bourdonnerie farm, in the vicinity of St. Agnan, which had been recaptured by the Franco-American forces and succeeded in re-occupying it after a furious battle. This is still continuing at this hour. Further eastward along the southern bank of the Marne, the Germans attacked and temporarily occupied Mont Voison, until the French came back and ejected them.

ON THE FRENCH FRONT IN FRANCE, July 17.—(By the Associated Press.)—For 48 hours have the German masses launched in the Crown Prince's great offensive on Monday been held. The enemy units which were turned back from the direction of Paris are endeavoring to ascend the Marne and are being held in check by the French troops.

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### NEWARK MACHINISTS STRIKE FOR MORE COIN

NEWARK, N. J., July 17.—Between seven and eight thousand skilled machinists, toolmakers and their apprentices, mostly employed on government contracts, walked out in various manufacturing plants in this district today, on strike for higher wages.

### ROOSEVELT'S SON QUENTIN KILLED IN AERIAL FIGHT

Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt Shot Down By Hun In Air Battle In Vicinity of Chateau Thierry About 10 Miles Inside of German Lines—Fought Two Machines.

OSTER BAY, N. Y., July 17.—"Quentin's mother and I are very glad that he got to the front and had a chance to render some service to his country and to show the stuff there was in him before his fate befell him." This statement was issued by Colonel Roosevelt today after press dispatches had furnished confirmation of earlier reports that his son, Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt, had been killed in an aerial battle in France.

PARIS, July 17.—Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt, youngest son of the former president, has been killed in an air fight, the semi-official Havas News Agency announces. His machine fell into the enemy lines.

Philip Roosevelt, Quentin's cousin, witnessed the air battle in the vicinity of Chateau Thierry, in which Quentin was engaged and saw the machine fall but did not know until later that the airplane was that of his cousin, Le Journal says today.

#### Fought Two Huns

Lieutenant Roosevelt was last seen in combat on Sunday morning with two enemy airplanes about ten miles inside the German lines in the Chateau Thierry sector. He started out with a patrol of thirteen American machines. They encountered seven Germans and were chasing them back when two of them turned on Lieutenant Roosevelt.

Reports of the fight state that the Germans appeared to be shooting at the Lieutenant from the rear, the three machines being close together. Then one of the machines was seen tumbling thru the clouds and a patrol which went in search of Lieutenant Roosevelt returned without trace of him. He appeared to be fighting up to the last moment.

One account of the combat states that the machine caught fire before it began to fall.

#### Mortally Wounded

LONDON, July 17.—Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt, Colonel Roosevelt's youngest son, who has been attached to the American line forces on the Marne front, was killed at Chateau Thierry on July 14, says a dispatch from Paris to the Exchange Telegraph company.

Lieutenant Roosevelt, the dispatch says, was returning from a patrol fight when he was attacked by a German squadron.

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### MOONEY OFF FOR CONVICT'S DEATH CELL

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17.—Accompanied only by Sheriff Thomas Finn and a deputy, Thomas J. Mooney left this city at 10 o'clock today for the "death row" in San Quentin penitentiary, where he is under sentence to be hanged on AUG. 23 for murder in connection with a preparedness day bomb explosion here.

### GERMAN LOSSES UP TO PRESENT TOTAL 100,000

French Losses Very Small—No Guns Lost—Counter Attacks Bring German Bridges Across Marne Under Fire—Festigny Furthest Point Reached by Crown Prince's Force.

LONDON, July 17.—Casualties sustained by the German troops in the offensive up to the present are estimated to number 100,000, according to news received in London today from the battlefield in France.

The position for the allies at the present stage of the German offensive, is said to be distinctly satisfactory in advices received today. The French losses are stated to have been very small. They have lost no guns, the report declares.

#### Bridges Under Fire

French counter attacks have brought the German bridges over the river Marne under the fire of the French artillery of medium calibre. General von Einm's army which was engaged on the German left in the Champagne yesterday, delivered five attacks between Snippe and Massiges. All the attacks were repulsed with heavy losses.

Forces of the German crown prince advanced another three miles down the Marne valley yesterday. This makes a total penetration of the French line of about six miles at Festigny, the most southern point reached by the invaders.

#### Six Mile Advance

The six mile penetration of the Germans to Festigny, noted in the foregoing dispatch does not mean a German advance of that distance, south of the Marne, as Festigny is only about two and three-quarter miles south of the river at its nearest point. The penetration is calculated from the nearest point of departure at the beginning of the offensive. As a matter of fact there appears to have been a penetration to approximately the same depth—six miles—north of the Marne and this has been pointed to as probably more menacing to the situation as regards Rheims than the German advance south of the river.

The French already have begun to react strongly in the region below the river but the German pressure north of the stream, where the safety of the Rheims salient is involved, seems on the basis of the latest official advices, not to have been as fully met.

### BURLESON TO RUN TELEGRAPH LINES

WASHINGTON, July 17.—An executive order delegating control of trunk line telephone and telegraph systems to Postmaster General Burleson, is expected today or tomorrow. Arrangements for government operation of the lines virtually are completed.

### FEDERAL DECORATIONS BESTOWED ON PERSHING

LONDON, July 17.—General John J. Pershing has been awarded the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath and General Tasker H. Bliss, American representative at the supreme war council, has been given the Grand Cross of the Order of Michael and St. George. This was officially announced today.

### AMERICAN FLAG REFUSES TO RETIRE FOR GERMANS

PARIS, July 17.—"We regret being unable on this occasion to follow the counsels of our masters, the French, but the American flag has been forced to retire. This is unendurable and none of our soldiers would understand their not being asked to do whatever is necessary to re-establish a situation which is humiliating to us and unacceptable to our country's honor. We are going to counter attack."

This was a message sent by an American general in command of American forces south of the Marne on Monday afternoon after the Germans had succeeded in forcing the Americans back toward Conde-En-Brei. The French commander informed the American general that the early German success could not have any great effect on the fate of the battle, that it was understood perfectly that after hard fighting the Americans had slowly retired and that it was not expected that they immediately launch a counter attack. He added that a counter attack could be postponed without risk and that it might be better to give the American troops an hour's rest.

Immediately after the American general sent the above message, which is quoted by the correspondent of the Martin, the Americans launched their counter attack and the lost ground was soon recovered, with an additional half mile taken from the Germans for good measure.

### PERSHING REPORTS AMERICAN SMASH MOST SUCCESSFUL

WASHINGTON, July 17.—General Pershing's communique for Monday reaching the war department today, reported that 500 prisoners were taken by the Americans in their counter attack which drove the Germans back to the Marne east of Chateau Thierry.

#### The dispatch follows:

"Section A.—East of Chateau Thierry where the enemy succeeded this morning in crossing the Marne on our front and gaining some ground our troops counter attacked and drove the enemy back to the Marne, taking 500 prisoners. In the Vosges five French raids attempted by the enemy, broke down under our fire."

"Section B.—American troops east of Rheims co-operated with the French in repulsing the enemy's attack. They maintained all their positions and captured prisoners and machine guns. Yesterday in the Vosges the enemy attempted to attack our lines on a front of 1,000 yards. The attack broke down under our artillery fire."

"Section C.—The counter attack by American troops on the south of the Marne on July 15 was a complete success. The enemy who had crossed the river near Possoy and had forced back part of our line was thrown back with severe losses. One battalion was practically annihilated, those who were not killed or wounded being captured. Officers commanding French troops near this point, as well as others belonging to the higher command, have expressed great satisfaction concerning the conduct of our forces and the result which they achieved."

### BRITISH SHIPS BRING AMERICANS ACROSS

LONDON, July 17.—Of the 637,929 American troops brought to Europe in the months of April, May and June 1918, 538,958 were carried in British ships, according to a statement made in the house of commons today by Sir Leo Money, parliamentary secretary to the ministry of shipping. He added: "Arrangements are being made whereby we hope to carry larger numbers in the future."

### TEUTONS HURL NEW FORCES ON MARNE FRONT

Allied Lines Attacked North of St. Agnan and Bourdonnerie Entered—Further East Advance Halted—No Reserves Sent to Present Fighting Line By French.

PARIS, July 17.—The Germans last night threw new forces into the battle on the front south of the Marne and attacked the allied lines north of St. Agnan, the war office announced today. The enemy succeeded in penetrating into Bourdonnerie. The battle is continuing in the woods immediately to the south of this point.

On the front farther to the east the French held the enemy in the southern outskirts of the Bouquigny wood and at the village of Nestes.

A powerful attack likewise was made by the Germans in the direction of Monvoisin but were driven from this locality by a French counter attack.

On the front between the Marne and Rheims the fighting developed, centering in Courton wood. The Germans attacked in the Vigny region on this front but their assault here broke down completely.

Along the line to the east of Rheims the Germans delivered local attacks, notably in the Prunay region. These efforts of the enemy were fruitless.

In renewed assaults upon Beaumont the enemy suffered a sanguinary repulse.

The French positions throughout the region to the east of Rheims were maintained intact.

PARIS, July 17.—No French troops from other points on the western front were sent to the present fighting line and the reserves here and countered the shock of the German attack. All circumstances point to a favorable outcome of the battle.

### CUT OFF STEEL SUPPLIES FROM AUTO FACTORIES

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Further curtailment of the so-called lesser essential industries may result from the enlargement of the war program, the consequent increasing demand for steel and existing shortage in the supply.

War requirements for the last six months of this year will be approximately 20,000,000 tons, the war industries board announced today. The greatest output of a like period for the steel industry was 16,500,000 tons.

Automobile manufacturers have asked the war industries board to allow them sufficient steel to produce sixty percent of their normal production of passenger cars. The board replied that it could not promise even twenty-five per cent and that possibly none at all could be granted.

### GERMANS SEEK GOODS DELIVERED AFTER WAR

THE HAGUE, July 17.—Germany is making every effort to secure in Holland contracts for delivery two years after the war, with the proviso that the prices shall be those now obtaining, decreasing as production cheapens. Supplies of British manufactures are especially sought.

### AUSTRIA VIEWS WAR SENSELESS STATES BURIAN

Country Which Precipitated Conflict Would Wash Its Hands of It—Austria Wasting Energies In Attempting to Sow Discord Among the United Central Democracies.

AMSTERDAM, July 17.—The Austro-Hungarian government regards the war as "senseless and purposeless bloodshed" and believes it might be ended when the allies again manifest feelings of humanity. Baron Burian, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister made this statement in the concluding portion of his address to the Austrian and Hungarian premiers Tuesday, according to dispatches from Vienna.

After declaring that the allies would not succeed in their purpose of sowing discord among nationalities in the monarchy, the foreign minister said:

**Exhausting Strength**  
"Insofar as they (the entente) are not aiming at the acquisition of territory, they are exhausting their strength and ours in order to build on the ruins of civilization a new arrangement of the world, whereas the ideas underlying such an arrangement, which are capable of realization and which also are approved by us, can be realized more easily, by the peaceable co-operation of all peoples."

"In spite of all, we look ever more hopefully toward the people now at war with us to see whether at last they have been delivered from the blindness which, after fearful afflictions in four years of war, is driving the world ever into that destruction which they can avert if they only will."

The foreign minister said that his confidence was based on the war alliances, particularly the old alliances with Germany. He said that Austria and Germany would seek means of extending the alliance so that it will be adequate for all requirements.

#### Supported by People

"In these endeavors," he continued, "the governments know they are in agreement with the desires of the mass of people. Economic, military and other relations are to be drawn closer. The agreement must comprise a solution with due regard to desires of the populations."

"Henceforth the alliance will not mean a threat or unfriendliness toward anyone. Nothing will be included in it calculated to offer a stimulus to the formation of counter groups. Everything which in the future can be realized of the sublime idea of a universal league of nations shall find in our alliance a prepared group which can easily and naturally unite with every general combination of states resting on concrete principles."

### RECEIVES 200 WOUNDS FROM TRENCH MORTAR

WITH THE ITALIAN ARMY IN ITALY, July 17.—(By the Associated Press.)—Ernest Hemingway of Chicago, formerly on the staff of the Kansas City Star, and lately an ambulance driver for the American Red Cross in Italy, has been recommended for the Italian cross. While serving at a canteen he received 200 separate wounds by explosion of a trench mortar. None were dangerous. Despite his wounds, he brought into a dressing station several Italian soldiers who had been seriously wounded.

All the drafted men will be admitted free to the Moose dance which will be held Saturday night.