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GERMANS SLOWLY YIELD ALONG MARNE

HUN CENTER YIELDING BUT FLANKS HOLD

FRANCO-AMERICAN TROOPS CONTINUE TO PRESS FORWARD AS GERMANS SHIFT MAIN BODY OF TROOPS NORTHWARD—HUNS DRIVEN OUT OF WOODS, NOW ON PLATEAU BETWEEN FERÉ AND VILLE EN TARDENOIS—MOST INTENSE EFFORT IN RHEIMS-SOISSONS REGION.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE AISNE-MARNE FRONT, July 27—(2 p. m. by the Associated Press.)—The Germans were slowly yielding at midday along the southern arc of the Marne salient. The American troops in this sector continued pressing forward with artillery support, against a heavy German machine gun fire. The French have also moved their positions ahead somewhat with every indication that their progress would continue.

The Germans were still occupied today in shifting the main body of their forces northward. The Franco-American forces on the front northeast of Chateau Thierry have driven the Germans almost entirely out of the wooded area which they have been so stubbornly defending.

The allied pressure is being constantly maintained and early today the punishment of the enemy by artillery fire was resumed with added vigor. Under the cover of the guns the Franco-American troops again began crawling forward.

Near Railroad Junctions
The advance is bringing the allies still nearer to the important road junction of Feré-en-Tardenois. It is being carried out through the remainder of the dense woods in this region and over the rain-soaked fields and hills on their outskirts. Slowly retreating, the Germans are fighting stubbornly as they retire.

Persistent as was the German rear guard defense, however, the enemy's most intense efforts to hold his lines are still being put forth on his flanks in the Rheims and Soissons regions.

Summary of Operations
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, July 27.—Shifting their blows to the southern arc of the sector between Rheims and Soissons, the French have struck the Germans' line at Port-Au-Binson, on the south side of the Marne and about a mile south of Châtillon. It is officially reported from Paris that the French lines were advanced at that point.

Further east on the Champagne sector the troops of General Gouraud south of Montagne Sans Nom have pressed forward over a front half a mile deep to almost two miles long.

The advance east of Rheims was seemingly for the purpose of restoring the allied line. The attack at Port-Au-Binson, however, had another object. German troops were reported early in the week at Marfaux and Pourcy, northeast of Châtillon and south of the western spur of Rheims mountain. A considerable success near Châtillon would put

KAISER REFUSES TO RECEIVE LUXBURG

LONDON, July 27.—Emperor William has refused to receive Count Luxburg so that the former German minister to Argentina might justify himself, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Amsterdam. The count handed in his report on his mission to the foreign office Thursday. After the emperor had refused to see him, he conferred with Admiral Hintze, the foreign secretary.

PETROGRAD NOW CITY OF DESPAIR AND STARVATION

Great Majority of Populace Knows What It Is to Go Without Food—Incoming Trains Stormed by Hungry Mobs—City Full of Worthless Money Which Only Raises Prices.

PETROGRAD, June 15.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Petrograd is a city of despair and near starvation. A great majority of the two million persons now crowded into the once proud capital of Peter the Great, know what it means to be without food—and know that winter is coming with worse in store.

The people talk, dream and—when they can, eat food. Long lines form early in the morning before the shops to buy food. Thousands storm incoming trains in a wild scramble for food brought in by peasants and traveling soldiers. In front of every shop window where foodstuffs are displayed people stand and gaze longingly.

Worthless Money Plentiful.

Petrograd is a city with its pockets full of worthless money. Money presses are working over time and wages are increasing but neither can keep up with the rising prices. The Nevsky Prospekt, "The" street of Petrograd, is picturesque evidence of the city's interest in food. In this season of white nights every hour of the twenty daylight sees it lined from one end to the other with street vendors, selling cakes and chocolate and candied and queer little pastries called "bleecny" and sugar in lumps from carefully guarded little boxes.

Persons who formerly owned automobiles and lived in palace like homes are selling candy and biscuits in the streets to earn their living. Their customers are opulent sailors and workmen who buy biscuits at fabulous prices because even they, part of the time, cannot get bread.

Rich Turn Peddlers.

One need not be surprised if the lady dressed in silks and satins—once a member of the bourgeoisie who sells a biscuit on the corner—addresses him in any one of the two or three foreign languages she knows. Then one may buy newspapers from grey beards in frock coats and silk hats and former army officer's shiny boots. All are trying to earn a living in the "commune" of Petrograd where property is confiscated and incomes have vanished.

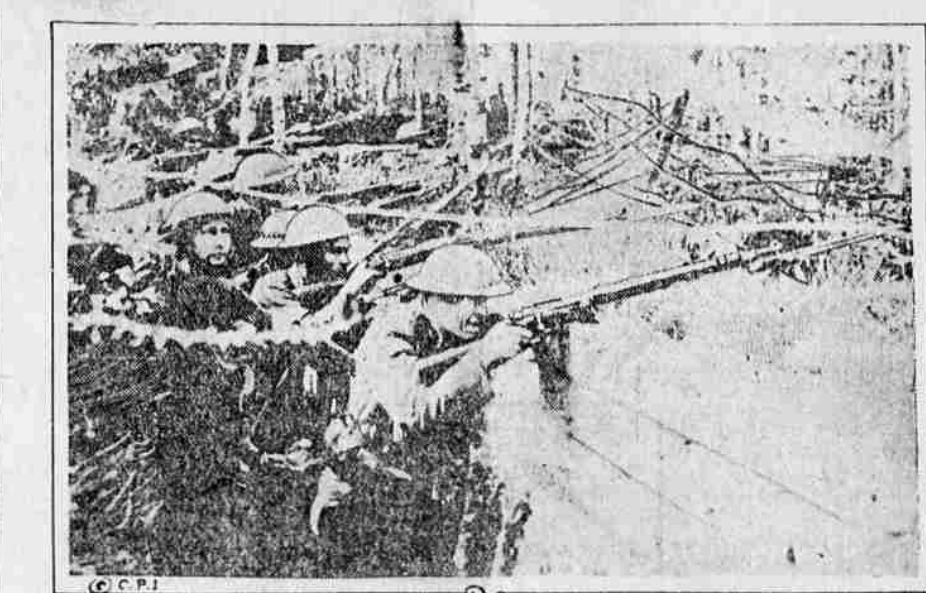
In the city's largest hotels, some formerly among the show places of Europe, there is no electric light, no elevators, no hot water and, generally no food. One provides always his own bread and must keep it under lock and key. A dinner in one of the better class restaurants today costs 40 rubles.

But the city struggles on. Now desperately and now nonchalantly it tries to adapt itself to the topsy-turvy of its present life.

SIBERIA PART OF GERMAN FRONT

HARBIN, Manchuria, July 25.—(By the Associated Press.) Documents found on Magyar prisoners show that the German emperor has ordered the Austro-German prisoners to consider the Siberian front as important as other fronts and that there they will serve the fatherland as Austro-Germans are doing elsewhere.

AMERICAN TROOPS DEFENDING FRONT LINE TRENCHES ALONG THE MARNE.



GERMANS STILL HOLD NORTH BANK OF MARNE RIVER

LONDON, July 27.—Discussing the German position within the Marne salient, Renter's correspondent with the American troops in France, says it is well to remember that the Germans still hold the north bank of the Marne for some eight miles from Vincelles to Reuil.

This has not yet been disputed with them. This alone, he adds, is proof that the enemy is not in a very desperate hurry to withdraw from the salient.

"The early success of the French counter attack," the correspondent continued, "has bred a disposition to expect further rapid advances and perhaps huge captures, but the fighting in the salient offers to the aggressor only the advantage obtainable from the enemy's congested condition and even that cuts both ways as it leaves masses of men to oppose us."

"Our progress the past week gave the enemy ample time to begin reorganization outside the salient. We are not likely to go much further without discovering a disposition to withstand us. His position may not be an enviable one but there are points in it not unfavorable to an attack."

57 HUN DIVISIONS IN MARNE BATTLE

WASHINGTON, July 27.—A total of 57 German divisions have been identified in the Aisne-Marne fighting, said an official dispatch today from France. This represents approximately one quarter of the total number of German troops on the western front and shows the tremendous concentration the enemy was forced to muster to meet the French counter attack.

The dispatch said that the French captured 35 officers, 1,800 men, four cannon, forty trench mortars and 300 machine guns in the recent local operation north of Montdidier.

SHOWERS PREDICTED FOR COMING WEEK

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Weather predictions for the week beginning Monday issued by the weather bureau today are: Northern Rocky Mountain and plateau regions: Local thunder-showers and somewhat warmer first half of week, generally fair second half, with nearly normal temperatures. Pacific states: Fair except showers early in the week over northern districts. No decided temperature changes.

YANKEES TAKE LE CHARMEL IN THIERRY DRIVE

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The capture of Le Charmel by American forces in their advance between the Ourcq and the Marne is reported in General Pershing's communique for yesterday, received today at the war department. The statement follows: "Section A.—Yesterday between Inreux and the Marne our troops captured Le Charmel. In the region of Verdille one of our aviators shot down a hostile machine."

"Section B.—Further reports have been received of the fighting which took place from July 21 to 23 in the region northeast of Chateau Thierry. American troops played an important part in the struggle, which ended in our lines being advanced to a point about five miles from the town."

"The enemy fought rear guard actions with great stubbornness, defending the ground foot by foot, and using large numbers of machine guns. His resistance retarded but could not stop our advance and on the 22nd we captured Epieds and Tragny. "The next day the struggle became more bitter. The Germans counter attacked with violence. Epieds changed hands four times and remained German; Tragny changed hands three times and remained ours."

"One of our divisions up to the evening of July 23, had captured three cannon, one trench mortar, 15 machine guns and large quantities of ammunition and other material. "On the 24th our troops returned to the attack with vigor and drove the enemy out of Epieds and back into the forest De Feré, four miles beyond."

DR. STEVEN WISE WORKS AS LABORER

STAMFORD, Conn., July 27.—Dr. Stephen Wise of the free synagogue in New York City is working as a day laborer at a local marine construction plant. Dr. Wise said tonight that he took up the work because he believed it the duty of every man who could not enter military service to contribute directly his labor to essential production for war needs.

CLAIM 20 U-BOATS OFF U. S. COAST

GENEVA, July 27.—A dispatch received at Basel, Switzerland, today from Hamburg says: "More than twenty large submarines are now operating off the American coast. The number of submarines in the Atlantic has been increased by thirty per cent in the last seven months."

AUSTRIAN POLICY IS FIRM UNION WITH GERMANY

AMSTERDAM, July 27.—The lower house of the Austrian parliament has passed the provisional budget for the ensuing six months by a vote of 215 to 196 as well as authorizing a war credit of 6,000,000,000 kronen. Baron von Hussarek, the new Austro-Hungarian premier, in unfolding his policy in the lower house of parliament, has said, according to advices from Vienna:

"In firm union with Germany with which we are united in unshakable friendship, loyalty and with which we are about to become more closely united, it is now imperative to enforce a successful end to this terrible struggle. The Austrian government will contribute all in its power to the attainment of this ardently desired end."

"For the attainment of this aim the outward manifestation of power alone does not suffice. There also must be a development of internal strength. An absolutely necessary condition, therefore, is constitutional co-operation with parliament, to which the government will scrupulously adhere."

PLOT TO BLOW-UP FACTORY FOILED

NEWARK, N. J., July 27.—An attempt this morning to blow up the plant of the Gould and Eberhardt Machinery company, at Irvington, near here, was frustrated by factory guards.

It was announced that evidence of conspiracy had been unearthed. Bruno Reichelt, a patent attorney, was placed in custody and held under the espionage act. Frederick R. Bischoff, a skilled chemist of Irvington, N. J., and William Reineman, were held on charges of violating the espionage and sabotage acts.

Bischoff, according to the federal authorities, was interested in the compounding of high explosives and was arranged with Reichelt to criminalize the country with German propaganda.

CHURCHES ASKED TO MENTION SERBIA

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Churches of America were called on today by Secretary Lansing to observe tomorrow, the fourth anniversary of Serbia's refusal to meet the demands made by Austria as Serbia day and give "expression to their sympathy with this wronged people and their oppressed kindred in other lands and to invoke the blessing of Almighty God upon them and the cause to which they are pledged."

MOONEY GIVEN REPRIEVE UNTIL DECEMBER 13

Governor Stephens Gives Lease of Life to Convicted Bomber In Order to Assure Fullest Consideration of Case While He Goes Over Voluminous Records.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 27.—Governor William D. Stephens announced today he had decided to grant a reprieve to Thomas J. Mooney which will operate as a stay of execution until December 13th, 1918.

The governor announced that he took this action at this time that all persons in this state and throughout the country might be assured the fullest consideration would be given the case by the executive and judicial branches of the government of California.

Stephens' Announcement
Governor Stephens' formal announcement follows:

"I have decided to grant a reprieve to Thomas J. Mooney, which will operate as a stay of execution until December 13, 1918.

"It is true that the Mooney case still is in the supreme court of California, but I take this action at this time in order that all persons in this state and elsewhere throughout the United States may be assured that the fullest consideration will be given to this case by the executive and the judicial branch of the government of California.

"The Mooney case has been in the courts of this state for more than two years. The records and briefs are voluminous. I will require all of the time between now and the 13th of December to give to this matter that careful consideration which justice both to Thomas J. Mooney and the people demands shall be given."

WILLIAM D. STEPHENS, Governor.

To Hang August 23

Mooney was to have been hanged August 23. He was sentenced to death February 24, 1917, for the murder of Mrs. Myrtle Irene Van Loo of Merced, Cal., who was killed by a bomb explosion here in a preparedness day parade, July 22, 1916. Nine other persons lost their lives and 46 were injured.

President Wilson, after receiving a report on the case from the war labor policies board, communicated twice with Governor Stephens. The second communication, it was announced from Washington, urged another trial for Mooney against whom seven indictments for murder are pending. The precise nature of the first was not announced. Governor Stephens has announced that he would take cognizance of the case when the courts had finished with the labyrinth of motions and appeals connected with it. A second appeal to the state supreme court was denied July 22, 1918, two years to a day from the date of the explosion. The formal judgment has not been handed down.

Mooney's case early assumed international aspects. A demonstration was made before the American embassy at Petrograd April 23, 1917, and labor bodies in England added their protest.

Frank C. Osman, a cattleman of Durkee, Ore., who was a prominent witness against Mooney, was tried for attempted subornation of perjury and was acquitted.

British Casualties
FOR WEEK 12,893

LONDON, July 27.—British casualties reported in the week ending today, 12,893, compared with the aggregate of 16,981 reported in the previous week. These are divided as follows:
Killed or died of wounds: Officers 128; men, 1764.
Wounded or missing: Officers 304; men, 19,397.

1,250,000 AMERICANS IN FRANCE

Trained Combat Yankee Troops Arriving in Italy—Two Additional Army Corps Organized in France—Net Result of Battle is Forcing Germans Back 11 Miles and Shortening Allied Line Ten Miles, States March—Corps Commanders.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—With 50,000 troops sent last week, the number of American soldiers transported during July is expected to reach a record of 300,000, Secretary Baker and General March, chief of staff, today told members of the senate military committee.

With the shipment of men last week, the total number of American troops embarking for France was 1,250,000.

Americans in Italy
Trained combat American troops from France have begun to arrive in Italy. General March announced today at his regular conference with newspaper men.

Neither the number nor the place where they are to be used has been communicated to the war department, the general said.

Two additional American army corps have been organized in France, General March announced. They are the fourth and fifth, commanded by Major Generals George W. Reed and Omar Bundy.

Summing up the battle situation on the Aisne-Marne front, General March said that it had resulted in forcing the Germans back eleven miles further from Paris and shortening the allied line by ten miles.

The positions on the flanks of the salient near Soissons and Rheims are relatively unchanged, General March said.

Events of Week
The German withdrawal from Chateau Thierry toward the center of the salient continues and the important German center of Feré-en-Tardenois is now within three and a half miles of the allied lines and under constant shell fire.

The most striking advance since last Wednesday which General March noted was by the British forces just west of Rheims. This advance, of a mile and a half on a four-mile front, he said, marked a special source of danger to the enemy, placing his forces to the south in an awkward position.

As a result General March said, the French already are beginning to advance northward from the Marne against the enemy forces in the pocket on that side of the salient.

The German attack at Epieds only delayed the American progress and these troops are again moving forward.

The French advance from Dormans northward on the Marne, the chief of staff pointed out, is across precipitous and wooded terrain, making progress necessarily slow.

New Army Corps
In announcing the formation of (Continued on Page Three.)

FINLAND'S CROWN OFFERED TO FREDERICK DUKE OF MECKLENBURG

PARIS, July 27.—The crown of Finland has been offered to Duke Adolph Friedrich of Mecklenburg-Schwartz and he has accepted, says a Zurich dispatch to Le Journal.