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ALLIES CONTINUE VICTORIOUS ADVANCE

17,000 HUNS CAPTURED IN HAIG'S PUSH

Victorious French and British Resume Advance, Taking Many Towns and Advancing a Distance of 11 Miles—Cavalry and Tanks Outstrip Infantry—Satisfactory Progress Made All Along Line—Enemy Being Pocketed.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—(By the Associated Press.) More than 17,000 prisoners had been captured by the allies in the Somme drive up to noon today, according to advices this afternoon. More than 200 guns also have been taken.

The Canadians, the advices state, have taken a small town two and a half miles southwest of Rosieres.

The Australians are fighting farther north, along the Somme.

Small parties of Germans are reported to be still in Rosieres, three and one-half miles west of Chaules, but the British are all around the town.

French Take 4000

The figures of 17,000 prisoners taken embraces the number that had been counted. Of these, the French reported that they had taken more than 4,000 while the British total at noon was more than 13,000.

The French have been doing good work today on the south of the new drive and probably have taken many additional prisoners there.

Canadian horse troopers, co-operating with French cavalry, cut off a large force of the enemy in today's operations of the Somme front.

Prisoners rounded up by the British cavalry continue to come back rapidly.

Follow Victory

Early this morning the combined Franco-British forces began following up the victory of yesterday. Reports shortly before 11 a. m. said that satisfactory progress was being made. Resistance seems to have been generally overcome except at the left, where the allied troops were unable to maintain their footing on the Chipilly spur, principally because of the nature of the ground.

The French at the south began their push forward at the same time as did the British this morning, and it is reported, but not officially, that they have captured Le Quentin (Le Quesnel).

Enemy Pocketed

The enemy in the Montdidier pocket is now in a more precarious position. The wide-flung operations of the British cavalry menaces all the men and materials the enemy has there.

The allied air forces continue vigorous operations and besides blowing up many of the Somme bridges, seriously hampering the German effort to remove material.

The prisoners taken by the British forces in yesterday's fighting totalled 260 officers, 11,721 of other ranks.

Cavalry Advances

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 9.—(Reuters.)—Cavalry patrols, accompanied by Whippet tanks are reported by airmen far out ahead of the infantry advance. The infantry at many places was apparently checked only by

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LIBERTY BONDS SELL ABOVE PAR

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—Liberty 3 1/2 per cent bonds sold at 100.02 on the stock exchange today, the rise above par probably being influenced by the favorable war news. This is the highest rate paid this year for this issue.

ALLIED TANKS NEAR CHAULES CHASING HUNS

British Cavalry, Armored Cars and Tanks Outstrip Infantry in Pursuit of Germans—Who Are Blowing Up Ammunition Dumps for Retreat—Airmen Destroy Bridges.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Seventeen thousand prisoners and guns too numerous to count have been taken in the British drive on the front south of the Somme, says today's war office report. The cavalry is still pursuing the enemy.

From Lihons the line runs southward to Meharicourt, southeast of Rosieres. This represents a total maximum advance of 11 miles.

The allied progress is continuing. The French have taken Fresnoy-en-Chaussee, while the British have reached a point east of Lequeneel and Calx.

Evacuating Flanders The Germans are evacuating their positions in the Lys valley, on the Flanders front.

On the Lys front the British now hold Locon, Le Cornet Malo, Quentin, Le Petit Pacant, and Lesart.

Above the Lys region, on the front north of Kemmel, the British carried out a local operation last night in which their line was advanced somewhat on a front of more than 1000 yards.

The Germans put up a vigorous resistance north of the Somme, the statement shows and there was heavy fighting between Chipilly and Morlanecourt.

Chaules Reached

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Advices from the battlefield south of the Somme today report British cavalry, armored cars and tanks, in advance of the infantry, to have reached within a mile of the Chaules railway junction.

The cavalry, tanks and armored cars, it is indicated, have gone ahead to the line running from Framerville to Lihons.

The total of prisoners captured is reported to have reached 17,000.

Removes Paris Threat

It will be impossible for the Germans to hold their Montdidier positions, it is believed here. It is also believed that the advance on the Picardy front makes Amiens secure against an enemy attack and has removed the threat against Paris.

The British have captured Morlanecourt on the northern end of the Somme battlefield and the infantry line now runs from that point southward to a point southeast of Moreuil. This represents an infantry advance to the maximum depth of seven miles in the center along the Amiens-Chaules-La Fere railway.

Along the whole front the average advance of the infantry is from five to six miles.

Blowing Up Bridges

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 9.—The Germans are blowing up their ammunition dumps in the battle area. This is considered an indication that they are preparing to retreat.

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SAILORS KILLED BY BOILER EXPLOSION

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Two men were killed and three injured in a boiler explosion on the U. S. S. Napatin in foreign waters, announced today by the navy department.

The dead are: Thos. W. Benham, fireman, Freeport, L. I.; Roger Hackett, fireman, 28 Academy street, New Haven, Conn.

The injured: Ernest F. Adams, fireman, Westbrook, Mass.; Gottfried Ahrendt, Bayou La Batre, Ala.; Percy Cranford, water tender, Annapolis, Md.

TODAY'S ATTACK VICTORIOUS ON A GREAT FRONT

French Encounter Severe Resistance, but it Proves in Vain—Strongholds Delay Progress but Are Taken by Storm—Pollus Push Rapidly on, Taking Many Prisoners.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—The battle on the front south of the Somme was resumed early this morning and the Franco-British forces made favorable progress from the start, reaching various selected objectives. Powerful cavalry forces are in action.

The reports received up to 11:30 o'clock show the attack developed victorious on a great scale.

Capture 3000 Prisoners

ON THE FRENCH FRONT IN FRANCE, Aug. 9.—(Havas Agency.) French troops on a front of six miles northwest of Montdidier have advanced to a depth of four miles and captured nearly 3,000 prisoners. Important material also was captured. The advance was carried out with extremely light losses.

Latest reports from the battlefield are that the fighting continues fiercely along the entire Anglo-French attacking front.

The French front runs from the Avre north to a point just south of the Amiens-Roye road where it joins the British.

Harvesting Grain

The attention of the Germans was fixed on the Vesle attack when the new offensive opened. There was no reply to the French artillery preparation.

German soldiers were captured while harvesting grain, so complete was the surprise. Moreuil and Morzel were carried by assault. After taking Braches, the French captured La Neuville and the hills dominating the plain beyond.

Official Statement

PARIS, Aug. 9.—The French war ministry at 10:30 o'clock today issued the following statement:

"The brilliant operation which we, in concert with British troops, executed yesterday, has been a surprise for the enemy. As occurred in the offensive of July 18, the soldiers of General Debeney have captured many soldiers engaged in the peaceful pursuit of harvesting the fields behind the German lines."

"Our artillery preparation was short, lasting less than an hour. The enemy artillery had made no counter preparation at the beginning of the action, merely replying feebly."

"The original front of the attack was only four kilometers, situated south of the Amiens-Roye road, where our infantry went over the top at 5:05 o'clock but gradually the offensive developed all along the right bank of the Avre in the region of Hargicourt."

Advance Delayed

"The Germans succeeded at some points in temporarily staying our advance, particularly between Morzel and Moreuil. We took Morzel by storm. The battle was also stubborn in Moreuil, but already our troops had advanced north of Moreuil to a

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ITALIAN RETREAT IN ALBANIA STOPPED

LONDON, Thursday Aug. 8.—Advices received in London are to the effect that the Italian retreat in Albania has been stopped and that the allies are now occupying strong positions and still holding Berat. Back in the Caucasus, is still occupied by Armenians. The Turks attacked the town August 2, but were repulsed. The Turkish operations in the Caucasus are said to be in disregard of German wishes.



Heavy black line near bottom of map shows extent of Franco-British advance in Picardy. Heavy line below Ypres shows German retirement in Flanders.

ENLISTMENTS IN ARMY AND NAVY ORDERED STOPPED

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—In a statement to newsmen, the secretary said the order issued yesterday suspending all army and navy enlistments until definite action taken on the man power bill does not apply to any person who already had taken steps to enlist or to enter a military training camp.

Mr. Baker was the final witness to appear in connection with the bill.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 9.—In the hope of getting ahead of the official receipt of orders from Washington stopping army and navy recruiting, hundreds of men applied for enlistment in these branches of the service here today.

Over a hundred men, 25 of them from Stockton, Cal., were registered for service at navy depots before the orders suspending the recruiting were received. As the orders stopped all recruiting after yesterday, the men were dismissed.

No recruits were taken by the army although over a hundred applied. The marines continued to enlist men pending the official notice.

SALMON SEASON IN ALASKA ENDS

PORTLAND, Aug. 9.—Salmon fishing in Alaska waters is over for the season and the pack of the Bristol Bay canneries is approximately the same as last year, 1,500,000 cases, according to advices received today by F. M. Warren, president of the association.

Ice conditions in Bering sea delayed the arrival of the cannery fleet last spring and operations started later than usual. In view of this fact, Mr. Warren said, the size of the season's pack was regarded as highly satisfactory.

RACE TO BOTTLE GERMAN TROOPS AT MONTDIDIER

PARIS, Aug. 9.—Marshal Foch has struck the Germans on a new front and French opinion, lay and professional, is lost in admiration of the manner in which the blow has been carried out.

The present maneuver is similar to the counter offensive north of the Marne in that it is directed toward squeezing two sides of a salient. Ahead of the front which the allies already have reached lies the Peronne-Roye highway and they are gaining rapidly toward it.

This road has the same importance to the present battle as the Soissons-Chateau Thierry road in the battle for Fere-en-Tardenois. If the allies reach it all the German troops south of a line thru Montdidier, Laastigny and Noyon would be laid in as serious a predicament as those on the Marne July 16. That would be the first and immediate consequence.

MARNE FRONT 33 MILES SHORTER

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE VESLE, Thursday, Aug. 8.—(By the Associated Press.)—In their offensive since July 18 the allies have regained approximately 1,500 square kilometers. More than 200 villages and towns, including Soissons, Chateau Thierry and Fismes, are again in the hands of the allies. The front has been shortened by 33 kilometers (about 33 miles.)

According to information contained in an official review of the operations of the French and Americans, the Germans during the retreat used four more divisions than they had contemplated. The enemy plans called for 13 divisions to shatter the French and to cross the Marne between Dormans and Chateau Thierry.

WAR DECLARED BY LENINE ON ENTENTE ALLIES

American Consul Poole at Moscow Cables Declaration of Russia—Bolsheviks Flee From Archangel—General Otani of Japan to Command Allied Expedition Into Siberia

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—American Consul Poole at Moscow has informed the state department that Lenin, the Bolshevik premier, recently declared before a gathering of soviets in Moscow that a state of war existed between the Russian government and the entente allies.

In response to questions from the allied consuls, Tchitcherin, commissary of foreign affairs, said the premier's declaration need not be considered a declaration of war, but that it rather was a declaration of a state of defense on the part of Russia similar to the situation that existed at one time with Germany.

Revolutionists Flee

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The consul's report gave the state department its first official information that the Bolsheviks were formally characterizing as an act of war the operations of allied forces on the Murmansk coast. The attitude of Lenin may strengthen the understanding between the allies and the new Russian government of the north.

Tchitcherin's explanation was made at the request of the allied consuls. Mr. Poole also reported that the Bolsheviks were obstructing the departure from Russia of British and French military representatives.

Allied aviators dropped propaganda in Archangel, whereupon the Bolsheviks evacuated the town before the allied troops marched in.

The reception to the allied troops by the native population today's message said, was so cordial that revolutionists fled the city and have caused no further trouble. A new "revolution" proclaimed by the Caucasian soldiers after their flight is not taken seriously.

Joffe's Statement

LONDON, Aug. 9.—"It is not true that we have actually declared war on Great Britain, but our troops are fighting against the British invaders and a declaration of war can hardly be avoided," is the statement ascribed to M. Joffe, the Bolshevik ambassador at Berlin by the American correspondent of the Daily Express.

Otani to Command

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—General Kikuzo Otani, one of Japan's most distinguished soldiers, has been chosen to command the Japanese section and will be the ranking officer of the American and allied expedition in Siberia.

As senior general, Otani, in effect will be commander in chief of the combined forces, of the various governments participating. Major William H. Graves, in command of the American contingent, will sit in the council of allied commanders, performing the duties of a staff.

General Otani, who is 63 years old, has been a soldier all of his life. He was a staff officer during the Russo-Japanese war and commanded an infantry brigade in the Russo-Japanese war. When Japan entered the world war he was assigned to the forces which captured the German colony of

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BRITISH IN ITALY MAKE EIGHT RAIDS

LONDON, Aug. 9.—British divisions on the Italian front carried out eight raids against Austrian positions between Asiago and Canave on Thursday night, capturing 315 prisoners, according to an official statement on British operations in Italy issued by the war office today.

BOSCHE LINE ON SOMME CUT TO BITS

Advance Places German Forces at Montdidier in Precarious Salient and Will Force Withdrawal—Two Pockets created—Wedge Driven Into Enemy Territory Across Principal Railroad Line—Huns Retire in Flanders From West of Lys.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The present advance has already had an important effect upon the strategic situation. German forces at Montdidier are now in a very uncomfortable salient with only one line of railway to supply them, and that line under cross fire from allied guns.

It seems likely that a withdrawal from Montdidier may be necessary if the Germans cannot force the French and British back from the ground taken by them during the past two days.

A wedge has been driven into enemy territory to a depth of eleven miles along the Amiens-Chaules-La Fere railway and early today the British were only a mile away from the Chaules-Roye railway, which forms the chief artery of supplies for the Germans in the Montdidier sector.

Geats German Records The result of this attack appears to have eclipsed those obtained by the Germans on the first day of any of their terrific offensives of the past spring and summer. So far as reports show, the allies are progressing south of the Somme almost without serious opposition. On the north bank of the stream, the Germans have held strongly, but have lost Morlanecourt, their stronghold. The French, farther south, have had their advance retarded at numerous points but the towns officially reported to have been reached are evidence that the momentum of the allied drive has not nearly spent itself.

Hardly had the German reversals along the Somme been reported than dispatches began to tell of a German retirement in the Flanders sector, Locon, Le Cornet Malo, Quentin, Le Petit Pacant and Lesart, villages on the extreme western tip of the Lys salient, are now held by the British. The ground held by the Germans in Flanders is very low and is dominated by the allied artillery and a retirement there has been expected.

A further advance of the allies in Picardy would outflank the whole German line as far as the Oise and probably cause an immediate retreat to positions which can be linked up with the Aisne line.

The advance Thursday was probably the greatest in territorial extent by the allies in one day since 1915.

Amiens Relieved Amiens has been almost entirely relieved of the German menace. The important railway running

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SEPTEMBER 5 FOR REGISTRATION DAY

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Prompt enactment of the draft extension bill so that September 5 may be fixed as registration day, as suggested by Provost Marshal General Crowder, was urged by Mr. Baker before the senate military committee today. Without the extension, he told the committee, it would be necessary to invade the deferred classes.