

WEATHER—Maximum Yesterday, 73; Minimum Today, 46 1/2; Precipitation, .02. FORECAST—Tonight and To-morrow: Probably Fair.



MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE



Forty-eighth Year. Daily—Thirteenth Year.

MEDFORD, OREGON, SATURDAY, AUG. 17, 1918

NO. 125

ALLIED FORCES WITHIN A MILE OF ROYE

ROYE'S FALL EXPECTED IN FEW HOURS

French Take Plateau at Outreaches Giving Command of Oise River—Local Actions Result in Tightening Grip of Allies Upon Roye, Bastion of German Line From Peronne to Noyon—Germans Intensify Artillery Defense.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 17.—(By Associated Press.) French troops this morning carried out a local attack in the region of Autrechies, about ten miles northwest of Soissons, and captured the plateau north of Autrechies village. This gives them command of the region extending northward, south of the Oise river. Local actions elsewhere resulted in the further tightening of the grip of the allies upon the approaches to Roye, to the west, the north and the south. The Germans are intensifying their artillery fire in that region with no other effect than to slow up the allied advance.

ROYE MENACED
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, Aug. 17.—Roye, the bastion of the German line from Peronne to Noyon is menaced seriously by advancing French, British and Canadian troops and its fall within the next few hours appears probable.

With the town in allied hands, the southern end of the German line would have to retire and the northern end thru Chaulnes to Peronne, also would be affected. The allies are now but a scant one and one-quarter miles west of the town, while they are pressing eastward in the north and in the south.

Advance Along Front
Along a front of nearly nine miles north and south of the Avre, which flows thru Roye, the allies have pushed back the enemy. The most notable advance was made on a front of three miles in the center by French and Canadian troops who now are fighting on a line thru Goyecourt, St. Mar-Les-Trio and Laucourt. St. Mar is west of Roye and there are no villages in the intervening mile and a quarter.

French troops on the south have forced their way almost thru the Loges wood which borders the Roye-Lassigny road on the west. The wood is five miles directly south of Roye and it would appear that a further advance might enable the French to outflank both Roye and Lassigny and force the Germans to readjust their lines eastward toward Noyon and probably beyond. North of Goyecourt British forces after having repulsed an enemy attack on Damery in pushing eastward with French units toward Franzart and Fresnoy-Les-Roye.

Artillery Activity
Artillery activity continues on the (Continued on Page Six.)

13 HUN ACES KILLED BY ALLIES

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Thirteen of Germany's leading aviators have been listed as missing in action since July 1, according to an official dispatch from France received here today. The aviators who have been thus listed and the number of allied machines which they were credited with bringing down are: Leo Wendhardt, 53; Menshokoff, 29; Bongartz and Buckler, 33 each; Bullick, 27; Wuesthoff, 26; Von Turcheck, 27; Kirchsteiner, 27; Puetter, 25; Wintsh, Frederichs and Pipphardt, 21 each and Reinhardt, 29.

AUSTRIAN DUKE TO BE CROWNED KING OF POLAND

Emperor Charles Strikes Bargain With German Kaiser in Which He Agrees to Furnish Fresh Troops for Western Front in Return for Poland and a Peace Campaign.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 17.—Germany has approved the suggestion made by Austria than an Austrian archduke be made king of Poland, the Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin says it understands. Archduke Karl Stephens, it says, probably will be named.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Germany has made concessions to Austria on the Polish question in consequence of the strong stand taken by Emperor Charles and the Austro-Hungarian government, according to information received by the correspondent of the Daily Mail, at The Hague.

Germans Get Troops
It is possible there was no personal union of the crowns of Poland and Austria, but the king of Poland is certain to be an Austrian archduke, says the correspondent, who adds that the conference at German main headquarters had the following basis:

The Germans demanded that Austria send to the western front from 10 to 15 divisions of picked troops, confine themselves to the defensive on the Italian front.

Emperor Charles and his advisors made the counter demands that Germany make further declarations regarding Belgium, guaranteeing evacuation, restoration and an indemnity, make a powerful movement in the direction of peace and that the Polish question be solved in a manner favorable to Austrian wishes.

Peace Offensive
The advisers of the Austrian emperor, it is declared, emphasized the opposition of Austrian military and public opinion to the transfer of troops to the western front. This opposition could only be quieted if the government was assured of Polish support, which could be obtained by securing from Germany concessions on account of Poland and if the public could be shown that the central powers would make another strong effort to obtain peace.

GARIBALDI'S NIECE DRIVES AMBULANCE

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN THE FIELD, Aug. 17.—On the highway leading to Epernay, wagons and ambulances of all the allied armies were passing one another in an endless stream.

An ambulance was driven by a young woman in khaki, covered with dust. The Italian soldiers resting along the road invariably saluted her with voice and gesture, and she in turn smiled sweetly back at them.

She was Italia Garibaldi, niece of the hero of two worlds. She is attached to a fine hospital for Italian Alpine troops situated in the neighborhood where she was seen. This hospital at present is filled with soldiers of all the allied armies, Americans included.

LOCAL RAINS FOR COMING WEEK

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Weather predictions for the week beginning Monday, issued by the weather bureau today, are:

Northern Rocky Mountain and plateau regions: Scattered showers first of week with temperature about normal. Pacific states: Generally fair weather except local rains in western Washington and Oregon first of the week.

ENTENTE ENVOYS AT MOSCOW IN GREAT DANGER

American Consul Remains to Assist British and French and Protect Foreigners—Bolsheviks Summarily Shot 236 Out of 1,000 Suspected of Revolutionary Tendencies.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—(Havas Agency.)—Reports are in circulation in Finland that the Germans have seized the Russian naval port of Kronstadt, according to a Stockholm dispatch to La Matin.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 17.—Out of 1,000 persons arrested at Moscow and Petrograd because of counter-revolutionary tendencies, 236 have been summarily shot, according to Moscow advices to the Kreuz Zeitung of Berlin.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—American Consul General Poole, at Moscow, who recently burned his code book and turned the consulate over to the Swedish consul, notified the state department that he intended to remain in Moscow to assist the British and French consular officers there, who are in great personal danger.

Release of Foreigners
The consul general reported that with the aid of the Swedish representative, he had succeeded in securing the release of several hundred entente citizens, chiefly British and French, who were arrested by the Bolsheviks and held as hostages for soviet members imprisoned in the north.

About 90 of these civilians were still in custody. Mr. Poole said he had been able to ameliorate their situation.

Mr. Poole also reported that the Japanese consul has left Moscow under pledge of safe conduct. The Japanese representative will make a complete report of conditions in Moscow to the allied nations.

Red Cross Working
Members of the International Red Cross, including several Americans, are doing excellent work in Moscow, the consul general reported, and are receiving adequate protection at present. They are greatly assisted by members of the Y. M. C. A., who are also afforded protection.

From Finnish news bureau reports transmitted through Sweden, the state department heard today that the soviet government is making hasty preparation to move state banks and other state institutions from Moscow. For this reason, it was said, all private passengers and freight traffic from Moscow has been stopped.

FORD TO BUILD TRACTOR PLANTS FOR MEXICANS

DETROIT, Aug. 17.—Plans for the erection of several tractor plants were announced today by Henry Ford, the automobile manufacturer. Ford has notified the Mexican government that he is prepared to spend \$1,000,000 on the first of several such plants, and is awaiting only the selection of an official site.

"We will sell virtually at cost and if profits accumulate we will put them right back into the business," said Mr. Ford. "Not a cent is to be taken out of Mexico." Should the business grow to such proportions that it would be impossible to absorb the profits, the Mexican government will be given control of the plants, it was said. The tractor will give the people an opportunity to realize some of the wealth of their country," Mr. Ford added.

JAPANESE TROOPS RUSHED TO SIBERIA FROM MANCHURIA

TOKIO, Tuesday, Aug. 15.—(By the Associated Press.) The government today issued a statement announcing that under the agreement with China in view of the danger threatening the border of Manchuria, Japan was despatching troops thence from Manchuria.

FIGHTING IN AIR MOST FORMIDABLE OF ENTIRE WAR

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 16.—Measured by the number of machines engaged, the intensity of the fighting and the losses inflicted on the enemy, the losses in the air during the past week was the most formidable of the war.

Some of the most severe conflicts occurred on August 8 in the sector between Albert and the Amiens-Roye road. The air fighting resulted in the destruction of 38 enemy machines while 17 others were driven down out of control. Fifty British machines did not return.

During the six succeeding days 185 enemy airplanes were destroyed and 89 driven down out of control, making a total of 339 German machines for the week, compared to 129 British airplanes missing.

British bombing squadrons continually attacked military objectives dropping more than 320 tons of bombs and causing great damage. Low flying scout machines raked the enemy's congested roads with machine gun fire, inflicting many casualties.

A notable feature of the aerial operations was the virtually continuous night and day bombing of the enemy bridges over the Somme. This greatly hampered the supply and reinforcement of the German troops. The week's work also included a number of destructive raids into Germany.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—Sergeant William McKerness of Wallingford, Conn., attached to the Lafayette escadrille, was killed in a fight with eight enemy airplanes on Thursday, according to the Paris edition of the Tribune. The bodies of McKerness and his French pilot were picked up within the French lines.

FRENCH CRUISER SUNK BY U-BOAT

PARIS, Aug. 17.—The French cruiser Dupetit Thouars has been sunk by a German submarine, it is officially announced today. Thirteen of the crew are missing. American destroyers rescued the remainder.

The Dupetit Thouars was co-operating with United States naval forces in patrolling the Atlantic navigation. The Dupetit Thouars was an armored cruiser built in 1899. The normal complement of the cruiser was 540 men.

WOMEN CAR PILOTS WIN LONDON STRIKE

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Women street car conductors today refused to take out their cars until they had been granted a five shillings a week bonus which had been given the men but not the women. The women secured the active support of the men conductors and drivers, who struck in sympathy. As a result of the tie up, many munition workers and business men were unable to reach their places of employment.

POINCAIRE SEES NAVAL BASES OF AMERICANS

French President Inspects French Forts Transferred as Supply Depots for Yankees—Submarines Sunk During Visit—Participates in Chase of U-Boat.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—President Poincaré and Georges Leygues, minister of marine, returned to Paris today after a visit of two days at a French port where they inspected the Franco-American naval bases and were enabled to obtain a first-hand view of the co-operation of the two navies in combatting German submarines. Immediately after their arrival there a report was received that an enemy submarine had just been sunk by a French patrol, while it was confounded at the same time that another submarine had been destroyed by an American patrol a few days before.

President Poincaré made a minute inspection of various American installations at the port, being especially interested in the hydro-airplane station.

Meets a Convoy
While the two officials were at the port a convoy was signalled coming in and the president embarked on a war vessel and went out to observe the arrangements made for the protection of ships. A dirigible balloon, hydro-airplanes and rapid destroyers co-operated perfectly in preventing any submarine attack which might have been made. The convoy came into the harbor with each vessel keeping in perfect line until the anchorage was reached.

After this President Poincaré went on board a destroyer and participated in the chase of an allied submarine below the surface. The chase lasted for an hour and if the submarine had been German the pursuit would have ended disastrously for it.

American Depot Visited
The visit of the officials was extended to the American depots which have completely transformed the port. A report was handed the president showing that a convoy which recently arrived from America discharged 30,000 tons of materials in ten hours, thanks to the efficiency of the American arms.

Admiral Wilson received President Poincaré on board a repair ship where a medalion bearing the inscription "commemorating the union of France and America," was presented to the president. Later President Poincaré examined the new type of American destroyer and reviewed newly arrived American troops.

MEXICO AVERTS CRISIS WITH ALLIES

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The threatened crisis in the relations of Mexico with the entente allies and the United States apparently has been averted by a modification of the new Mexican oil tax decree by President Carranza.

It was learned today that on August 12 Carranza in effect cancelled provisions of the decree of July last under which undeveloped oil lands might be seized by the Mexican government upon failure of their owners to make declarations and consent to what they regarded as excessive taxation.

BEAUFORT, N. C., Aug. 17.—The British tank steamer Mirlo was torpedoed by a German submarine off Cape Hatteras last night and according to reports reaching here today nine members of her crew were drowned. The other member of the Mirlo's crew were saved by coast guards and have been brought safely to shore.

WAR PROFITEERS MOST NUMEROUS IN FOOD LINES

Income Tax Returns Show Packers, Millers and Canners Lead All With Cotton and Woolen Manufacturing and Dealing, Coal Mining, Copper and Other Metal Producers Next.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—War profiteers in 1917 were most numerous in business devoted to food production and distribution, cotton and woolen manufacturing and dealing, coal mining, iron, copper, aluminum and other metal production and distribution and distribution of income tax returns.

In addition thousands of small concerns in a great variety of classifications made profits ranging from 100 to 3,000 per cent above their normal pre-war profits which even then were considered high.

Profits Spotted
In citing certain industries as containing the largest percentage of profiteers, the treasury has made it clear that not all individual business in these groups have gathered in swollen earnings. This is true particularly of equal operators, some of whom made enormous profits while others made barely enough to pay regular dividends. Manufacturers of clothing and other articles reported big profits.

Lumber production, stimulated by the sudden enormous demand from cantonments and other government operations, netted forest and saw mill owners as well as distributors profits several times above those of normal years.

Packers Lead All
Meat packers, flour millers and canners stood at the top of the list of food profit takers, according to income returns. Farmers also made money heavily last year, but not enough of their returns have been analyzed to justify a general statement of their profits, officials say.

Profiteering was by no means confined to big business. Small scale producers, in thousands of cases, reported profits equal to the aggregate of from five to ten years' earnings before the United States entered the war.

CZECHS CAPTURE IRKTUSK FROM SOVIET FORCES

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Capture of Irkutsk, the important Lake Baikal port of the trans-Siberian railroad, by the Czech-Slovaks aided by the Siberian people's army on July 7, is announced in a belated dispatch from American consul Harris at Irkutsk, dated July 22, and received today at the state department.

The council reports through the American charge d'affaires at Peking. He had not been heard from for many weeks.

The railway to Samara is open, according to Consul Harris, from Irkutsk, but trains are not running through to Moscow. The Czech commander, he said, had reported that as late as July 10, they had lost 250 men killed and 1,200 wounded.

These advices also report the establishment of the new Siberian government with headquarters at Omsk, where the people and the government have repudiated the Brest-Litovsk treaty and declared their determination to fight the Germans.

All Americans in the western Siberian section are reported safe.

1,450,000 AMERICANS IN FRANCE

1,550,000 in America Awaiting Transportation, Says March—Russian Situation Bad—Withdrawals by Germans Expected—Only Artillery Duels on Vesle—Location of Troops in Battleline—Harris Appointed Adjutant General.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—More than 1,450,000 American soldiers have been embarked from the United States, General March, chief of staff, said today. This includes men sent to Italy and Siberia as well as to France. General March was talking to newspaper correspondents in semi-weekly review. He said official reports through the Sanhed embassy give no evidence that American prisoners in Germany are singled out for mistreatment as has been reported. Very detailed reports, including the daily menus are received and show that the question of the treatment of prisoners has largely become standardized.

Senators also were informed that the Russian situation is very bad because of the general complexity of affairs there. They were given to understand that there was not much chance of establishing a real offensive on the eastern front because of the great number of men that would be required.

Expect Withdrawals
Discussing the battle situation on the French front, the chief of staff drew attention to the fact that the Germans have now voluntarily surrendered portions of their lines at four different places. He placed no construction of his own on this, but it was taken as an indication of an expected further withdrawal by the enemy. In a general way the lines generally are stabilized on a front closely following 1916-1917 positions in Ploisy and along the Aisne-Vesle line to the south.

On the Vesle front where the American troops are in line only artillery fire and raids have been reported, General March said. He read a French divisional order paying high tribute to the valor and efficiency of the second artillery brigade of the second American division, which aided the 12th French infantry in two days of fierce fighting at Chateau Thierry.

Location of Divisions
As to the location of other divisions, General March said that the 80th division (Pennsylvania and Virginia troops) was training with the British in Flanders; that the 88th (North Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa and Illinois troops) was in process of embarkation and that the 82nd (Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee troops) was in line north of Toul where it arrived early in July. Reports do not show that the 82nd division, he said, has been engaged.

General March said the losses of the 110th regiment (Pennsylvania) (Continued on Page Six.)

ENLARGE IRRIGATION SYSTEM AT YAKIMA

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Important improvements are to be made by the reclamation service in Yakima, Wash., irrigation district. Secretary Lane announced today that a contract has been made by the government whereby \$150,000 or as much of that sum as necessary, is to be expended in the enlargement and betterment of the Flotgen main canal and distribution system of the Yakima project. This system provides water for the irrigation of approximately 32,000 acres of land.