



MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE



MEDFORD, OREGON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1918

NO. 145

FRENCH AT GATEWAY OF ST. QUENTIN

BASTIONS OF HUN DEFENSE THREATENED

Foch's Forces Within 3 Miles of St. Quentin and Controlling All Approaches From North, West and South and Within 2 Miles of La Fere, Which Has Been Set Ablaze By Germans Preparative to Evacuation—Rapid Progress Made.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS, Sept. 10.—Fast progress was made by the French today in closing in upon St. Quentin and La Fere along the southern section of the Hindenburg line. They are within two miles of La Fere and within three and a half miles of St. Quentin.

Near La Fere the French are pushing toward the north of the St. Gobain bastion defending Laon. They have made a considerable impression on this powerful position by direct pressure, in the Servais sector south of La Fere.

The Servais station was captured yesterday and by taking Briquettay, farther south, General Petain's troops have advanced to within little more than a mile of the town of St. Gobain, on one of the highest points of the bastion.

Near Laffaux, around the bend in the line south of the bastion, the French made further progress north of the town.

Encircling St. Gobain

The headway thus made in encircling the St. Gobain positions constituted the most important feature of yesterday's operations, because the objective in this sector is unquestionably the German base at Laon, the keystone of the whole German defensive system.

Having forced a passage of the Crozat canal opposite the La Fere-St. Quentin front, the French have rapidly developed the forward push. Advances of well towards five miles beyond the canal have been scored at some points. Five towns were taken in this region, including Essigny-Le-Grand, directly south of St. Quentin, three and a half miles distant. To the north, beyond the Somme, Etrillers and Rouppe were taken, while the French forces in closing in on La Fere captured the Liez fort, northeast of Liez, and important wooded land within two miles of La Fere.

Along Aisne Front

On the Franco-American front, south of the Aisne, there was an improvement in the allied position in the Glennes region.

South of the Aisne the enemy has concentrated much artillery and heavy firing is reported. Infantry engagements here have been confined to patrol encounters.

The British have made headway in their turning movement south of Havrincourt, where the left flank of the German positions behind the Canal Du Nord, defending Cambrai on the west, is being assailed. A German counter attack on the new British positions near Gouzeaucourt, southeast of Havrincourt, was completely repulsed.

In Flanders the British are continuing their pressure in the direction of Armentieres, and last night they

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FOUR AIR RAIDS MADE ON BRUGES
LONDON, Sept. 10.—British naval air forces between September 1 and September 7 made four attacks on German submarine shelters and workshops on the docks at Bruges, Belgium, says an official admiralty statement issued today. Several hits were obtained. The Ostend docks and a motor boat depot at Blankenburg also were attacked with good results.

AUSTRIA WANTS TO TALK PEACE WITH ENTENTE

Baron Burián Suggests an Exchange of Views Between Central Powers and Allies—Doubts Whether Overthrow of Enemy Possible—Bolsheviks to Pay Six Billion Marks.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 10.—An exchange of views between the central powers and the entente was tentatively suggested by Baron Burián, the Austro-Hungarian prime minister, in an interview with German newspapermen according to a Vienna dispatch today.

Baron Burián is quoted in a dispatch from Vienna today as saying: "I am certain that this war must cost this tormented earth a terrible amount of bloodshed and an immeasurable destruction of precious possessions before the end can be reached by the military overthrow of the enemy. If, indeed, this is at all possible."

Oppressed, Not Hopeless

Continuing, the foreign minister said: "We are oppressed by the same cares but we are not down-hearted. You can convince yourself here that we, just as in Germany, are waging a defensive war, rejecting all responsibility for the prolongation of the war which was criminally forced upon us by the enemy."

"No party can be sure of the issue until the end of the war, but it is not to be expected that either party should renounce the possibility of a military victory."

Bolshevik Pay Tribute

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—A new treaty signed in Berlin between Bolshevik controlled Russia and Germany provides that if the Russians fight against the allies in the north, Germany will guarantee no attack against Russia by Finland.

Germany further guarantees that the coasting and fishing fleets of Russia and Finland now in Russian waters will not be molested. In return for this the Bolsheviks promise to pay to Germany six billion marks, of which one billion is to be in goods from the Ukraine; 2,500,000,000 in gold and paper and the remainder in German marks or Russian gold.

This information came to the state department today in a dispatch from Ambassador Francis at Archangel. It is assumed at the state department that this is one of the supplements to the Brest-Litovsk treaty.

It also indicates the determination of Germany to utilize the Bolsheviks to the utmost in the efforts to stem the activities of the allied forces, the Czechs-Slovaks and the Don Cossacks and other loyal Russians.

Huns Impressing Finns

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 10.—A large number of Finns have arrived at Galle during the last few days. They declare they left Finland because the Germans were forcibly mobilizing for work on the Murman coast both White and Red guards from among the refugees.

PROHIBITION MOVES STEP NEARER PASSAGE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—War time prohibition moved a step nearer today when the house agricultural committee decided to report favorably the food production bill, including the amendment added by the senate making prohibition effective July 1, 1919.

The committee inserted a provision permitting the importation of Italian wine until May 1, 1919, as requested yesterday by the Italian government thru the state department. As passed by the senate, the bill would stop importation immediately.

CHICAGO CUBS DEFEAT RED SOX IN FIFTH GAME

Players Strike for Larger Share of Receipts Fails but Delays Game for Two Hours—Agree to Proceed for Honor of Baseball—Score Now Stands Boston 3, Chicago 2.

FENWAY PARK, BOSTON, Sept. 10.—The Chicago Cubs reacted today and made a last ditch fight, defeating the Boston Red Sox by a score of 3 to 0. "Hippi" Vaughn, the Cubs' big lefthander, stopped the Sox who were helpless before his speed and curves.

The Cubs defense glittered with sparkling plays and they were loudly cheered by the big crowd.

Leslie Mann, the Cubs' leftfielder ran up a steep embankment in the ninth inning, fell as he turned to get the ball driven from Miller's bat. A second later Hollocher, after a hard sprint toward the foul line, robbed Hopper of a hit with a great catch. The world series now stands Boston Red Sox 3, Chicago Cubs 2. Score by innings:

R. H. E.
Chicago 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 0—3 7 0
Boston 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 9

Two-base hits: Man, Paskert, Strunk. Stolen base, Hollocher. Sacrifice hits: Man, Shean. Double plays: Merkle to Hollocher; Hollocher to Piek to Merkle 2; Whitman to Shean. Left on bases, Chicago 6; Boston 4. Bases on balls off Vaughn 3; Jones 5. Struck out by Vaughn 4; Jones 5. Umpires O'Day, Klem and Owens.

Two Hour Strike

FENWAY PARK, BOSTON, Sept. 10.—After a two hour strike by the Boston Red Sox and the Chicago Cubs for a readjustment of the players' share of the world's series receipts that met a flat refusal by the national commission, the players of the two contending teams agreed they would contest the remaining games if it was publicly announced they are playing "for the sake of the public; the good name of baseball and the soldiers and sailors present."

The decision to play was not made until 3 o'clock when after a stormy session between the players and the members of the commission, in the club house, Harry Hooper, the Red Sox right fielder who headed the commission of players, said:

For Baseball's Sake
"We will play the game for the sake of baseball. We have not been given a square deal."

There were over 20,000 persons present when the players came on the field for practice.

The national commission indicated very clearly they would not change the rule having no authority to do so.

Conditions Ideal

The day was fair with an unclouded sky, and weather conditions were ideal for the game.

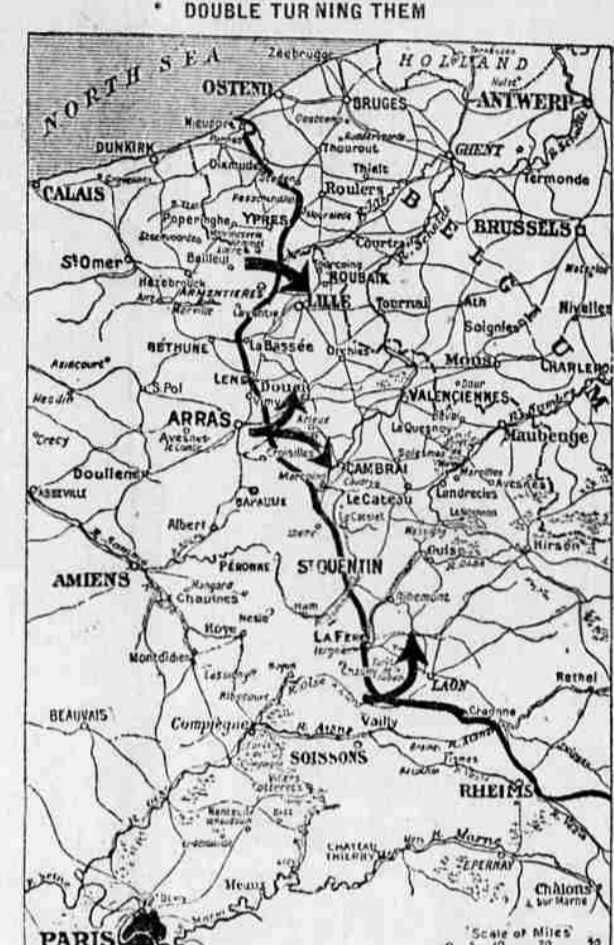
A large detachment of wounded soldiers brought to this country from overseas last Saturday arrived in the grand stand and took box seats. The entire grand stand and the bleachers rose en masse while the band played "Over There!" and gave the heroes three lusty cheers.

During the continued absence of the players from the field the band made gallant efforts to entertain the crowd which was showing remarkable patience.

ROSE PASTOR STOKES FINED FOR APPLAUSE

CLEVELAND, Sept. 10.—For having applauded in court yesterday during the opening session of the trial of Eugene V. Debs on a charge of having violated the espionage act, Rose Pastor Stokes, Mrs. Margaret Prevey and J. J. Fried today were fined \$25 and four others \$10.

The government began introduction of evidence immediately after Judge Westenhaver levied the fines.



General Foch is executing a great double turning movement against the Hindenburg line from Ypres to Rheims—the greatest flanking strategy of the war. Biting in south of Ypres and opposite Arras he is pinching off the La Bassée salient, while south of La Fere he is thrusting in the French and Americans to roll up the major portion of the Hindenburg line from the south. The map shows the Hindenburg line and the direction of these two movements, really sections of one great strategic plan.

ALLIED AIR RAIDS ON RHINE CITIES UPSET HUN MORALE

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The moral effect of the allied bombardment of military objectives in German towns along the Rhine is constantly increasing. Every source of information brings this word to the allies.

The severity of German planes at the start of the British offensive in August is largely attributed to the fact that the German masters had been compelled to heed the clamor of the press and people for greater defense against the allied bombardment, and had recalled great numbers of fighting planes from the front.

An example of how great this withdrawal was: Allied aviators returning from a bombardment of Saarbrücken encountered 40 German fighting planes before they reached their base.

With all the bombing the allied airmen are doing along the Rhine they are sticking strictly to military objectives and indulging in no "slaughters of innocents." The air ministry points this out in view of stories the Germans have been spreading recently.

One example: When British airmen arrived over Cologne recently and found their view of the city obscured by clouds, they refused to drop a pound of explosives and made off to another town where they could be certain of dropping their bombs on strictly military targets.

LIMIT ISSUANCE OF EXPERT LICENSES

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Regulations limiting the issuance of expert licenses to corporations organized under state and federal laws and to residents of the United States, accredited representatives of foreign governments and foreign corporations maintaining bona fide branches or resident representatives, were announced today by the war trade board. The new regulations become effective September 20.

SOVIET TROOPS DON'T KNOW WHO THEY'RE FIGHTING

ARCHANGEL, Thursday, Sept. 9.—(By Associated Press.) Many Bolsheviks engaged against the allies are ignorant as to the identity of the forces they are fighting, an American official, who has returned from the Bolshevik front with prisoners informed the correspondent today.

Some of the captured Bolsheviks declared their commanders claimed that the soldiers dressed in the uniforms of the allied powers were Russian white guards masquerading. Another prisoner thought he was fighting against the Germans.

At one place the Bolsheviks sent a force of boys, 14 to 15 years of age to the front.

Two soldiers from the Russo-Allied forces were found dead and with their clothing removed. Apparently they had been shot after being captured.

Fugitives arriving from Volodga brought reports that a reign of terror had been instituted by the Bolsheviks in Volodga and that many persons of the Bourgeoisie class were being executed daily. There is no confirmation of this however.

WESTERN SHIPYARDS WIN FLEET PENNANTS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Western shipyards captured five of the six pennants awarded by the Emergency Fleet corporation in the July speed up competition, the other going to New Jersey.

The awards announced today by the committee are:
Steel yards—First, Skinner and Eddy, No. 1, Seattle, Wash.; second, Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Alameda, Cal.; third, Northwest Steel company, Portland, Ore.
Wood yards—First, Grant Smith-Porter company, Aberdeen, Wash.; second, Grant Smith-Porter company, St. Johns, Portland, Ore.; third, The Foundation Co., Kearney, N. J.

FRENCH CLOSING IN ON LA FERÉ; HUNS FIRE CITY

Important Progress Toward Northern end of Hindenburg Line—Additional Ground Gained in St. Gobain Region—French Win Command of Railroad to Laon Citadel.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—Important progress toward the southern end of the Hindenburg line in the neighborhood of La Fere north of the St. Gobain massif, was made by the French forces today. The war office tonight announced the capture of the Liez fort, northwest of the town of Liez, and of wooded regions to the east and southeast of Liez, within two miles of La Fere.

Additional ground was gained in the St. Gobain region south of the Oise where the Servais station was taken as well as a wooded area about a mile and a half to the south.

Press in Far

North of the La Fere region the French pressed in far, capturing the towns of Remigny, Montescourt-Lizcroles, Clastres, Seraucourt-La-Grand, Rouppe and Etrillers, the last two towns within three and a half miles of St. Quentin.

Improvement was effected in the French positions north of Laffaux, opposite the end of the Chemin des Dames. There also was a betterment in the position in the region of Glennes, south of the Aisne where Franco-American forces are operating.

Closing Gradually in

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 10.—(By the Associated Press.)—French troops forced the crossing of the Crozat canal Monday overcoming strong opposition and occupying important positions in the triangle formed by the branches of the canal and the road from La Fere to St. Quentin. They also advanced north of the Oise, taking the Liez fort and north of the Oise capturing Etriville and Rouppe.

General Humbert's forces now command the entire region west of the river and the canal from La Fere north beyond a single track railroad that crosses the river at Mezieres. They command all of the approaches to St. Quentin from the north, west and south and are within three miles of the town. The occupation of Fort Liez gives the French command not only of the entire country around La Fere, but the valley of the Oise to a considerable distance northward, the valley of the Serre eastward and the railroad line leading to the Laon citadel which is visible from the height.

La Fere Burning

General Mangin's army south of the Oise took Servais, closing in on La Fere from the south, while they improved their position north of Laffaux. Both the third and tenth French armies are now practically on the line where the pursuit of the Germans stopped in the spring of 1917.

The burning of La Fere betrays the fear that the line is not entirely safe there.

The Hindenburg line, however, comprises a wide system of defenses having a total depth in some places of nearly 10 miles and the fall of its pillars does not mean a breach in the position. The St. Gobain forest, supposed to be the strongest part of the line, is now tightly pressed from the north by the occupation of Servais, from the west by the capture of Barisis, while the French in the front of Fresnes are crowding it from the south end.

LIMIT OUTPUT OF COTTON THREAD

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Manufacturers of cotton thread were directed by the war industries board to limit their output of white thread to fourteen sizes, of black to seven and of colored to one, with all spools of the small practical diameter for 200 yards.

MEDFORD BOY KILLED IN BATTLE OF THE MARNE

Lester Jacobs of the Marines, Killed by Shell at Chateau Thierry in Driving Back the Hun—Ray H. Moses, Whose Father Resides at Jacksonville, Killed in same Battle.

That the war is coming closer home is evidenced by the fact that today news was received of the death of a Medford boy being killed in action in July, and of the death of another young man in battle whose father lives in Jacksonville and who is credited as a Medford soldier, altho he enlisted in Idaho. He also was killed in July. These deaths are the first on the battlefields of France to befall Medford or Jackson county soldiers.

The sad news not only created a profound shock to Medford people and elsewhere thruout the county as the news spread, but caused the relatives of many soldiers to grow apprehensive in view of the fact that news of the deaths in July has just been announced.

The two boys who sacrificed their lives for their country were Lester Henry Jacobs, aged 19, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Jacobs of North Riverside avenue, and Ray H. Moses, 21 years old, son of Eugene Moses of Jacksonville, who resided at 707 West Eleventh when Ray enlisted at Grangeville, Idaho. Lester Jacobs was a member of the marine corps, 23rd machine gun company, and Ray Moses was a member of the 2nd Engineers, E. F. company.

Eager for Service

The untimely end of Lester Jacobs is particularly sad. He was a magnificent specimen of young manhood, being six feet tall and well proportioned. His ardent patriotism and eagerness for service induced him to increase his age by two years when he applied for enlistment at the marine recruiting office in Medford in June, 1917. He was then only 18 years old. However his patriotic parents would have given their consent to enlist had he asked it, and after he had enlisted threw no obstacles in his way.

He met his death on the Chateau Thierry battlefield in the great drive of the marines against the Germans in the second battle of the Marne, which so electrified the American people with pride. The last letter received from him by his parents was written on July 13, which arrived here about the middle of August. The brave marines went over the top on July 17th or 18th, and on July 19th he met the death of a hero.

The telegram appraising his mother, Mrs. Mary E. Jacobs, of his death, was received today from Washington from George Barnett, major general, commanding the U. S. Marine corps, as follows:

Official Notice Received

"Deeply regret to inform you that Private Lester Henry Jacobs, marine corps, was killed July 19th, by enemy shell fire. The body will be interred abroad until the end of the war. Please accept my heartfelt sympathy in your great loss. Your son nobly gave his life in the service of his country."

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TROOP SHIPMENTS CAUSE VIENNA RIOTS

LONDON, Sept. 10.—Continued advance of the entente allies on the battlefield in France is making a profound impression on Austria-Hungary, according to a dispatch from Zurich to the Evening Star. The recent departure of the Austrian troops from Vienna caused riotous scenes in the Austrian capital.

Thousands of angry women, the dispatch says, railed the railway stations, protesting against the departure of the men.