

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE



Forty-eighth Year, Daily—Thirteenth Year.

MEDFORD, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1918

NO. 146

AMERICAN TROOPSHIP IS TORPEDOED; ALL ABOARD SAVED AND SHIP BEACHED

SUBMARINE BLOWN UP BY DEPTH BOMB

British Steamship Persic of White Star Line, of 12,092 Tons, Carrying 2,800 American Soldiers Hit by Torpedo—Men Slide Down Rope to Destroyers—Attacking U-Boat Destroyed—Crippled Engine Caused Vessel to Fall Behind Large Convoy

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—The transport torpedoed off the English coast September 6 with American troops on board as reported in the London dispatches today, was the British steamship Persic of the White Star line, a vessel of 12,092 gross tons, according to reliable information received in marine circles today. The ship torpedoed last Friday is the first troop carrying ship to be attacked with any degree of success. Tuscunia was sunk off the coast of Ireland in February. Of the 1912 officers and men on board, 204 perished.

The Moldavia was sunk May 23. Fifty-five Americans lost their lives.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—A troopship with 2,800 American soldiers on board has been torpedoed. All hands were saved. The troop ship was beached.

In order to save time instead of launching the boats the men clambered down ropes to destroyers which swarmed around the stricken vessel and came close alongside.

This operation was greatly facilitated by the fact that the sea was not rough.

The troop ship was a member of a large convoy approaching the English coast. The vessel was torpedoed about 200 miles from shore at 2 o'clock on Friday afternoon.

The transfer of the American soldiers from the stricken vessel to escorting British and American torpedo boat destroyers was quickly made without injury to any one.

They all escaped injury when the torpedo exploded and they were soon on the way to a British port.

There was no sign of panic and the admirable behavior of the men was exceptionally gratifying to the officers.

Many of the troops came from Chicago and Cleveland and a large percentage of them were factory hands of foreign extraction. Their behavior proved that they had assimilated the true spirit of the American soldier.

Submarine Sunk

Several soldiers told the Associated Press that they saw the German submarine lifted clear out of the water after one of the depth bombs exploded and then entirely disappear.

Something had gone wrong with the troop ship's engines which compelled her for a time to lag behind.

(Continued on Page Three.)

BRITISH TRANSPORT SUNK BY U-BOAT

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—The British passenger steamship Missanable, 12,469 gross register, in the service of the British admiralty as a troop transport, has been sunk by a submarine in European waters, passengers on another ship report. The Missanable was returning to an American port. The vessel carried a crew of about 200 and was in command of Captain William Haines on her last outward voyage.

RED SOX WIN CHAMPIONSHIP WORLD'S SERIES

Chicago Nationals Defeated by Boston Americans by Score of 2 to 1 in Tight Game—Flack's Error Lost Cubs Their Chance—Players Dissatisfied Over Share of Receipts.

FENWAY PARK, BOSTON, Sept. 11.—The Boston Red Sox are the non-essential worlds' series champions of 1918. They defeated the Chicago Cubs by a score of 2 to 1 today in a tight game which was replete with fine fielding plays. Flack's error in the third round erased the National league champions from the worlds' series picture, the last to be shown on the baseball screen until the great war is over. Mays' underhand delivery held the Cubs helpless throughout. Thomas and Whitman made bright fielding plays.

Players Dissatisfied After a conference between the players' committee and the owners of the Boston and Chicago clubs, it was understood that the players received some assurances regarding their claim for a larger share of the worlds' series receipts.

The crux of the trouble was the small attendance at the games, coupled with the lower prices at which tickets were sold this year. This upset the expectations of the league leaders as to the receipts of the first four games, the only ones in which the players share. The total receipts of these games amounted to \$128,755. This is not sufficient to pay the world series players the amount which they assert was practically guaranteed, \$2000 to each member of the winning team, and \$1400 to each of the losers—and at the same time provide for the shares of each first division club of both leagues, the national commission and the umpires.

The total players' share of the receipts is \$69,527.70. The Boston and Chicago players insist that the innovation whereby other clubs in the first divisions share in the profits be abrogated rather than that the actual participants have their receipts cut down.

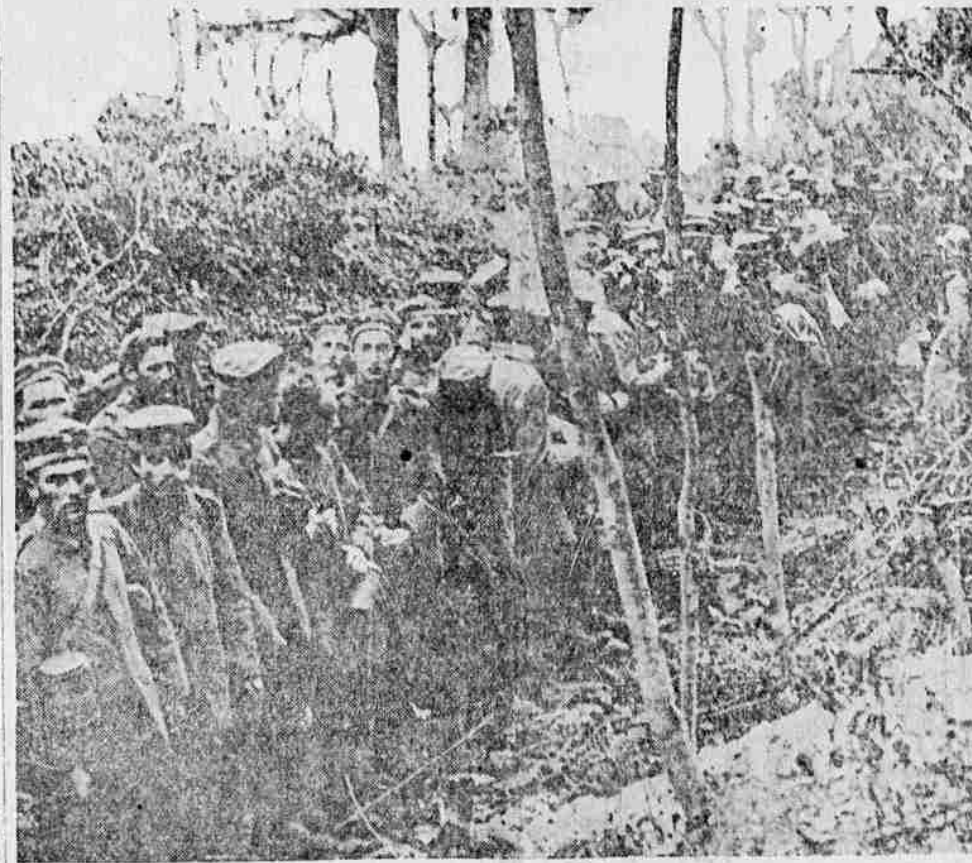
A chilling wind nipped the ardor of the fans today and less than a score were waiting for the gates to be opened. The playing field was lightning fast.

Score by Innings R. H. E. Chicago 000100000—1 3 2 Boston 000200003—2 5 0 Summary—Stolen base, Flack; Sacrifice hit, Hooper, Thomas. Left on bases, Chicago 2; Boston 3. First base on errors, Boston 2. Bases on balls, off Tyler 5; off Mays 2. Hits off Tyler 5 in 5 innings; off Hendrix, none in one inning. Hit by pitcher, by Mays (Mann). Struck out by Tyler 1; by Mays 1. Losing pitcher, Tyler. Umpires, Hildebrand, Klem, Owens and O'Day at third. Time of game, 1:46.

GORGAS INSPECTS HOSPITAL AT FRONT

PARIS, Sept. 11.—Major General William C. Gorgas, surgeon general of the United States army, following an inspection tour today of the Paris military hospitals where Americans are undergoing treatment, expressed to a representative of the Associated Press his satisfaction with the manner in which the wounded are being cared for. General Gorgas will leave tomorrow for a trip of inspection to the front line and rear medical units.

PICTURES OF PRISONERS TAKE N IN YANK DRIVE ON MARNE SN APPED ON THE BATTLEFIELD



This remarkable photograph shows a bunch of Huns in the south west where they were captured by the Yanks in their first big drive. It was taken at Longpont, eleven miles southwest of Soissons on July 18.

ALLIED CONTROL OF RAW MATERIALS AFTER THE WAR

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Allied control of raw materials after the war is perhaps receiving more serious attention from the British than any other post-war policy, according to advices received by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce.

Phillip B. Kennedy, American commercial attaché at London, in a report to Washington officials, says that after the British government has perfected with the dominion governments a plan for obtaining control of materials in the British empire, it is expected that representations will be made to the United States and other allied countries for some common action.

Important meetings of the imperial war cabinet were held in London during July, he says, at which prime ministers and others representing the dominions were present. The conference is a deliberative body which reports its decisions to the cabinet, a more executive organization. Questions of imperial policy were discussed at the meetings, which were regarded of unusual authority because of the prominence of the conferees.

A special committee of the conference was appointed to consider the best methods by which essential raw materials may be controlled, and Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer, has informed parliament that arrangements being made with the dominion representatives for the control of materials are to be the basis for beginning negotiations with other countries.

FIVE MILLION CREDIT EXTENDED LIBERIA

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—A credit of \$5,000,000 was established today by the treasury for the republic of Liberia, which has declared war against Germany. This added a ninth nation to the list of allies borrowing from the United States.

LOCAL AVIATOR LANDS BEHIND GERMAN LINES

Lieutenant Newell C. Barber of U. S. Aviation Service Forced to Descend in Enemy Camp During Air Battle With Boche—May Be Prisoner—News Sent Father, Dr. Barber.

Medford received another war shock yesterday when following close on the announcement of the death of Private Lester H. Jacobs of the Marine corps in the battle of the Marne in France on July 19, news reached the city that Lieutenant Newell C. Barber of the aviation service, son of Dr. and Mrs. Martin C. Barber, during an air battle on August 11 over German territory between American and German planes was seen to descend behind the German lines in his disabled plane since which time nothing has been heard from him.

Fate Is Unknown His fate up to the present is entirely unknown. Not even a good guess can be given. He may be alive and well and a prisoner of the Germans, he may be an injured prisoner of the enemy, or he may have met a tragic fate. His mother is almost prostrated with anxiety, but Dr. Barber takes the situation philosophically and believes that Newell is a prisoner. Dr. Barber said today that he had taken no steps towards asking the war department to make a special investigation and hurry up news as to his son's fate. He feels that just as soon as the war department learns what befell Newell the news will be rushed to him. However, he wrote a letter to the commander of Newell's squadron, asking for further particulars so far as can be learned.

The news of Lieutenant Barber's mishap came in a letter yesterday by Dr. Barber from an aviation lieutenant, presumed to be the commander of Newell's squadron, and who was in the air battle. This letter, written in October is named Gonzaga University Spokane.

HUNS REGIMENT MUTINIES WHEN ORDERED TO FRONT

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 11.—A German regiment, the Twenty-fourth, mutinied at Cologne, August 31, according to the Telegraf.

An eye witness of the incident said that the soldiers on being ordered for the western front refused to board a train. Another regiment was then ordered to force the refractory troops to enter the cars but they refused to fire on their comrades.

A detachment of the home defense guard, composed of youths, was then ordered to undertake the task and a fight followed in which 11 boys of the defense guard were killed and many others were injured.

HAYS CALLED DOWN BY THE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Secretary Tumulty has written to Will H. Hays, chairman of the national republican committee, asking him if it is true as a published report states, that on Labor day at Chicago, he said to a gathering of republican state chairmen:

"The democratic leaders at Washington would not stop at anything that they believed would insure the re-election of a democratic congress (this fall). They would even end the war with any kind of a compromise if that would insure the continuance of the democratic party in power."

It is understood Mr. Tumulty wrote at the instance of the president.

GONZAGA UNIVERSITY BECOMES WAR COLLEGE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Among 22 additional colleges authorized by the war department to organize units of the students army training corps in October is named Gonzaga University Spokane.

PETROGRAD IN FLAMES; PEOPLE SHOT IN STREET

Russian Capital Burning in 12 Different Places—Indiscriminate Massacre of Population in Reign of Terror—Vologda Captured by White Guard.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—A dispatch from the American legation at Christiania today said reliable information had reached there that Petrograd was burning in 12 different places and that there was indiscriminate massacre of people in the streets.

Secretary Lansing in announcing receipt of the message, said it did not indicate whether the massacre was organized or merely was a result of a general state of anarchy. There was nothing to show what part the Bolshevik authorities were playing in the situation.

Vologda Captured

STOCKHOLM, Monday, Sept. 9.—(By Associated Press.) Vologda is reported in dispatches from Moscow, to have been captured by the Russian White Guards. Before leaving Vologda the Russian regular army it said to have burned the town.

Cabinet Members Executed

LONDON, Sept. 11.—A list of thirty-seven persons recently executed in Moscow includes the names of several former cabinet ministers who served during the reign of the late Emperor Nicholas. A Russian wireless message containing the list as published by M. Tchicherin, the Bolshevik foreign minister, gives among others the names of Alexei Khostoff and H. Propopoff, former ministers of the interior; J. G. Steheglovitchoff, a former minister of justice; and M. Maklakoff and M. Vostergoff, the latter the notorious chief of the Black Hundred. A number of other officials and gendarmes of the czar's regime also are contained in the list.

SIBERIAN FRONT MOVES 4000 MILES WEST TO RUSSIA

VLADIVOSTOK, Sept. 4.—The Siberian front has disappeared overnight. In the words of an American authority it has "moved 4,000 miles to the west."

Communication has been completely established between Vladivostok and Irkutsk.

Czecho-Slovak forces have broken through from Lake Baikal in the direction of Tchita under Captain Gaido, while General Semenov's Cossacks, supported by Czecho-Slovakia have approached the trans-Baikalian capital from the Onon river.

THEATERS PROMISE ACTORS FOR ARMY

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—Theatrical managers, at a dinner of America's Overseas theater league here, last night pledged \$150,000 to entertain the men of the army and navy and each one promised to urge stars under his management to give two or three months of their time to performances at the front. Fifty entertainers a month will be required to carry out the league's overseas program.

HUN FORCES MAKE STAND ON OLD LINE

Allies Move Forward Slowly Meeting Strong Resistance and Counter Attacks—St. Quentin Being Encircled and La Fere Flanked—Wedge Driven Towards Douai and City Reported in Flames—British Attack in Flanders.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS, Sept. 11.—The British were again moving forward toward the Hindenburg line on the one sector where they are still some distance from it, near the center of the allied battlefield.

Some progress was made in the Vermand region where the British are closing in upon St. Quentin from the north while the French are pushing up from the south.

Farther north the British have gained a foothold in the twin towns of Peziere and Epehy, two and a half miles from the Hindenburg line opposite La Catelet. The Germans are resisting strongly here, as this section of the line forms part of the defenses of Cambrai.

Strong Counter Attacks Their resistance also is taking the form of strong counter attacks at Gouzeaucourt, just to the north. They gained a lone British post in hard fighting last night, but otherwise were completely repulsed.

The defense of Cambrai is likewise being carried to the aggressive side by the Germans along the canal Du Nord, where the British stand far inside the Hindenburg line after having broken the Queant-Drocourt switch.

In this aggressive movement the enemy last night counter attacked near Noevres. In both cases the British held their ground.

French Make Progress The French drive upon La Fere is reported to have made notable progress with the capture of Travecy, on the Hindenburg line two miles directly north of La Fere. The holding of this ground would result in the outflanking of Le Fere on the northerly side.

The Germans also have been attacking desperately on the French front where the line runs north from the Aisne toward the St. Gobain massif. They are attempting to drive the Franco-American forces there off the Mont Rouge plateau, the allied occupation of which is threatening the flank of the line far to the east. All their efforts, however, have been fruitless.

In the Les sector, Armentieres is almost within the grasp of the British who are advancing from the north and west. Armentieres is used by the Germans as a supply center and next to Douai it is the most important point in the enemy's system of military roads of communication. The British are slowly driving a wedge in the direction of Douai, which is reported to be within the grasp of the British.

(Continued on Page Three.)

GASOLINE SHORTAGE THREATENS NATION

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Fuel Administrator Garfield informed the senate today in response to the Lodge resolution of inquiry, that unless conservation steps are taken immediately there would be a deficit of approximately 100,000,000 barrels of gasoline at the end of the year. At the rate of consumption in August he estimated that there was only about one month's supply ahead.