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MEDFORD, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1918

NO. 158

## OVER 40,000 TURKS TAKEN IN PALESTINE

### ALLIES PUSH FORWARD ON ST. QUENTIN

Further Gains Made Against Increasing Resistance—Heavy Fighting in Progress at Gricourt and Selency—Counter Attacks Repulsed—Allies in Macedonia Complete Splitting Apart of German-Bulgarian Forces in Drive Toward Veles.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The process of closing in on St. Quentin was continued by the British who made progress in the Gricourt neighborhood and also in the Selency region west of St. Quentin. One thousand prisoners were captured in yesterday's operation, particularly around St. Quentin.

Heavy losses were inflicted on the Germans in their attacks above Gricourt.

British posts in the regions east of Arras, near Sanehy Cauchy, also were attacked and here likewise, the enemy was driven off.

#### Further Gains Scored

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, Sept. 25.—In the encircling of St. Quentin and in driving the Germans and Bulgarians northward in Macedonia, the allied armies are making further progress against increased enemy resistance.

Northwest of St. Quentin the British have followed up the allied success of yesterday, in which the British and French made further gains toward the town from the west and are pushing forward in the direction of the northwest suburbs. Heavy fighting is taking place in the region of Gricourt, less than three miles north-northwest, and Selency, two and one-half miles northwest, the British are advancing despite counter attacks by the Germans, who were repulsed with severe losses.

On the French sector to the south, only the artillery has been active. Between the Ailette and the Aisne the French have repulsed German attacks in the important territory about Moisy farm at the western end of the Chemin Des Domes.

#### On Macedonia Front

Apparently the allies in Macedonia have completed the splitting apart of the German-Bulgarian forces east and west of the Vardar. The Serbians are pressing northward along the river toward Veles which the enemy apparently will not be able to hold, as other allied forces are marching northward in that direction from Prilep.

Standing on the heights along the Bulgarian frontier east of the Vardar south of Demirkap pass, the Bulgarians are offering stiff resistance to allied attempts to advance. North of the pass, the enemy is retiring on Veles and it would appear that its column has been cut off from its comrades further south, thus splitting the enemy force in two.

The Bulgarian fighting on the frontier west of the Vardar probably are those who fled before the French, Greek and British around Lake Doiran.

#### Uskub the Objective

It is believed in Paris, the allies (Continued on Page Six.)

### SWEDISH GUNBOAT SUNK BY HUN MINE

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 25.—The Swedish gunboat Geinild has been sunk by striking a German mine in the Skagerrak with the loss of the chief officer and eighteen men, reports the correspondent of the Politiken at the Skaw, the northern most point of Denmark.

Persistent rumors, he adds, are current that another Swedish gunboat struck a mine a few days ago and that a greater part of the crew were killed.

### HUN SHAKEN UP SHAKEN DOWN STILL HOLDS OUT

Marshal Foch Discusses Situation—Allies Will Not Get to Rhine Immediately but Have Passed Over the Crest and Going Down Hill—If Impetus Gathered, so Much the Better.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Marshal Foch, commander in chief of the allied armies on the western front, who dislikes interviews and rarely grants one, received a few newspaper men at his headquarters Tuesday. Among those was the correspondent of the Telegraph, who thus records the marshal's brief utterances:

"The British army is better than ever. It fights better than ever. All of its losses have been made good and it is a more splendid army than it has been before.

"The Americans are splendid and are wonderfully gallant in the field. Ten thousand fresh Americans arrive in France every day.

"The French army is the same good old army that it was in 1914. No more is to be said."

In discussing the general situation, the marshal said:

"The enemy is shaken and shaken down, but is still holding out. You must not think that we shall get to the Rhine immediately. We have passed over the crest and now are going downhill. If we gather impetus as we do, like a rolling ball, so much the better."

With a few cordial words the marshal then dismissed his interviewers and resumed his work on his maps.

### ALLIED SUCCESS ON MANY FRONTS WORRIES GERMANY

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The entente allied success in France, Macedonia and Palestine, have led the Cologne Gazette to anxious consideration regarding future military developments.

"We must do Foch the justice to say he is apparently beginning to obtain on a big scale that strategical unity he has already obtained on French soil," says this leading German newspaper and it conceded that the prosecution from all sides of an allied offensive would be a master stroke. Having mentioned the superiority of the allies in men and material, it continues:

"We have already pointed out the enviable secrecy observed in the manufacture of armored tanks and the training of their crews, which now number not thousands but tens of thousands. To these must be added the increase in the number of gas, mine throwers, flame projectors, machine guns, gas and gas ammunition, and airplanes of all kinds. German industry is unable to accomplish this in similar quantities."

### JUSTICE MOORE OF SUPREME COURT DEAD

SALEM, Ore., Sept. 25.—Justice F. A. Moore of the Oregon supreme court, died at his home here today. He was 74 years of age, and a native of Maine. His early life was spent largely in Iowa, where he was a school teacher and county superintendent before he took up the study of law. Justice Moore was elected to the supreme court of Oregon in 1892 and had served continuously since that time. He had been in poor health for several months.

Leland Wilhite of Cottage Grove, who had been working in Klamath county for the past four months, left for home today after a visit with Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bellinger.

### PEACE EFFORTS RESUMED BY VON HERTLING

German Chancellor Complains That Wilson Does Not Meet His Suggestions and Blames Russia and England for Causing War—Speech Unfavorably Received by Reichstag.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The speech of Count von Hertling, the German imperial chancellor, delivered yesterday in the Reichstag main committee, made an unfavorable impression upon the Reichstag members, the Exchange telegraph correspondent at Amsterdam reports. In Reichstag circles, the address is considered to have been unequal to the gravity of the situation in that parliamentary body, whose parties were to meet this morning to decide upon their attitude toward the chancellor.

"But the object has been attained. A hatred has been raised among enemy populations against the central powers and particularly against Germany—a hatred which scowls all mediation and chokes off all just judgment.

#### Americans Intoxicated

"You have all read Premier Clemenceau's last speech, a speech which seemed in its fanatical hatred and the coarseness of mind displayed, to surpass anything hitherto achieved. But in America I found a many-voiced echo, as is proved by the pronouncements that are reaching our ears from across the ocean.

"The wildest war fury is at present raging in the United States. The people are intoxicated with the idea that America must bring the blessings of modern liberal kultur (?) to the enslaved peoples of central Europe, while at the same time they are rejoicing at the many millions of dollars which the war armaments are causing to flow into the pockets of the businessmen.

#### Belgium and Greece

"Theory and practice are two different things. The old proverb of the note in another's eye and the beam in one's own finds constant illustration in the machinations of the entente. They are ever tired of condemning our march into Belgium, but they pass over the oppression of Greece, the interference with that country's internal affairs and the enforced abdication of its king as if they were matters of course. They assert that they are fighting to protect oppressed nations, but the century old sorrows and the justifiable grievances of Ireland nowhere find a hearing, not even in America, where the people are acquainted with them through the numerous Irish immigrants. The British government which is especially fond of talking of right and justice recently found it comfortable with those principles to recognize the conglomerate rabble of Czecho-Slavs, as a belligerent power.

#### Germans Still Hopeful

"How will the German people have to meet that? Will it, forsooth, beg for mercy in fear and trembling? No, gentlemen, remembering its great past and its still greater mission in the future, it will stand erect and not cringe or grovel.

"The situation is serious but it (Continued on Page Six.)

### 55,900 TONS OF SHIPS DELIVERED

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Thirteen ships of all types of 55,900 tons deadweight were completed and delivered to the emergency fleet corporation during the week ending September 20. There were six steel ships of 31,400 tons capacity and seven wood and composite ships aggregating 24,500 deadweight tons.

Launchings during the week numbered seventeen of a deadweight tonnage of 72,300. Among these were eleven steel ships of 50,000 deadweight tons and six wood and composite ships of 22,300 tons.

The lakes districts made the best record, delivering five and launching six steel vessels. The Pacific coast delivered one and launched two while the Atlantic coast launched three.

### BRITISH SUCCESS IN PALESTINE GROWS HOURLY GREATER

LONDON, Sept. 25.—More than 40,000 prisoners and 265 guns have been taken by the British in their successful offensive in Palestine. It is officially announced this afternoon.

The British forces operating east of the Jordan apparently are in a favorable position to cut off the Turks retreating north along the Hedjaz railway.

The British are now approaching Amman on that railway.

Arab forces are pressing the retreating enemy northward from Ma'an. (Ma'an is on the Hedjaz railway, southeast of the Dead sea. Amman is 120 miles to the north.)

### JOHN IRELAND ARCHBISHOP OF ST. PAUL, DEAD

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 25.—Archbishop John Ireland of the St. Paul diocese of the Roman Catholic church died at 3:55 a. m. today. He was 80 years of age.

John Ireland, archbishop of St. Paul, held such a keen and active interest in general affairs in the United States during the past half century that he was noted as a publicist, as well as for his religious zeal. He was one of the most distinguished of the Roman Catholic churchmen of America. There were few fields of intellectual, political or spiritual endeavor in which he failed to take a positive stand—making himself at times the center of a controversy.

Born in 1839 in Ireland, a carpenter's son, he was carried with his parents in the tide of Irish immigration to America while he was a child, altar service at Burlington, Vt., and a jolting trip west on a prairie schooner were among his boyhood memories, bringing him finally to St. Paul, Minn., in 1852, when Indians in gray blankets stalked the streets of that frontier town. Bishop Crehan sent him in charge of a guardian in France, where he was educated by the Marist Fathers. When he heard of the outbreak of the Civil war in America, the student turned homeward, fired with as much patriotism as religion.

After being ordained at St. Paul he eagerly accepted an appointment as chaplain in the Fifth Regiment of the Minnesota Volunteers.

He became bishop in 1875 and archbishop in 1886. He received support from many of his admirers for appointment as the fourth American cardinal. Celebrating his golden jubilee a few years ago, the priests of his diocese presented him with a purse of \$100,000.

As a speaker Archbishop Ireland was direct and magnetic, with a sense of humor.

### FRANCE TO ESTABLISH PUBLIC RESTAURANTS

PARIS, Sept. 25.—Victor Boret, minister of provisions, will introduce a bill in parliament authorizing an advance by the government to 250,000,000 francs for the purpose of organizing co-operative restaurants. It will also provide for the creation of a central kitchen where rations will be prepared for all troops in Paris. These are measures which M. Boret hopes will eradicate the increased cost of living.

If the scheme proves to be practical, a similar central kitchen will be created for poor civilians.

### YANKS CAPTURE OLD TOWER USED BY LUDENDORFF

Twelfth Century Structure Near Chateau Thierry Personal Headquarters From Which German Chief Planned Capture of Paris—Giant Bertha in Forest Nearby.

(By Edward M. Thierry.)

CHATEAU THIERRY, France, Sept. 25.—American troops have blasted General Ludendorff's elaborate plan to use Chateau Thierry as a base for a siege of Paris.

I have seen the tower, seven centuries old, which the German commander made his personal headquarters. It was the hub of the vast network of lines of communication, railroads, telephones, telegraphs, ammunition dumps and supply depots.

It was the spot where the premier Boche brain was plotting the extinction of scores more of French villages, planning the triumphant march into Paris.

This spot—an ancient tower surrounding Chateau le Neule, ten kilometers east of Fore-en-Tardenois and about 35 kilometers northeast of Chateau Thierry—"commanded" Paris.

It was scarcely 90 kilometers (about 70 miles) from the French capital. Nearby, hidden in a woods, was one of the giant Berthas that shelled Paris.

Several miles ahead along the banks of the Marne were the Hun hordes. In the tower sat Ludendorff, his ear figuratively to the ground and literally to the wires, scheming the winning of the war in 1918.

And now that tower, cleaned of Germans, is a barracks for American soldiers.

The chateau where Ludendorff plotted was captured by American troops. Ludendorff left behind remnants of his handiwork and valuable information of his blighted plans.

An American battalion of engineer pioneers was salvaging in the chateau le Neule and vicinity when I visited it. Major George Blair of Philadelphia, commanded the battalion.

#### What Yankees Found

This is what the Americans found in the partly wrecked chateau and the nearby Forest le Neule:

Two million dollars' worth of ammunition.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of food and supplies.

Twenty thousand bottles of mineral water.

Countless empty wine bottles and cigar boxes.

A fully equipped hospital.

Scores of newly made wooden crosses for graves.

A well-kept vegetable garden, staunchly erected outbuildings, with double windows and walls, as if for winter occupancy.

A huge telephone switchboard with network of wires.

Everywhere was evidence that Ludendorff had come to stay.

American artillery partly damaged the walls of the chateau buildings. But the ancient tower—built in the (Continued on Page Six.)

### SOCIALISTS AGAIN CATSPAWS FOR GERMAN PEACE

Program Adopted by Social Democrats of Reichstag Actually Embodies Kaiser's Terms—No Annexations or Indemnities—Vague on Belgium and Serbia.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—There is good reason to believe that the program adopted by the social democratic faction of the Reichstag at its meeting on Monday actually embodies Germany's peace terms, according to Rotterdam advices to the Telegraph.

The resolutions included unreserved endorsement of the Reichstag peace resolution of July 1917, and declared in favor of German joining a league of nations based on a peaceable settlement of all disputes and general disarmament.

There were non-committal declarations on the restoration of Belgium and understanding regarding indemnities and on the restoration of Serbia and Montenegro and a declaration that the peace treaties of Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest must not hinder the conclusion of peace. It was urged that civil administration over all occupied territories be given up on the conclusion of peace to democratic parliaments which are to be established forthwith.

Autonomy for Alsace and Lorraine was also provided for in the resolutions which also declared for universal, equal, secret and direct suffrage for all the German federal states.

It is said that the Prussian Landtag will be dissolved if equal suffrage does not result without delay from deliberations of the committee of the upper house.

### OREGON'S QUOTA FOR LIBERTY BONDS \$33,708,100

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25.—The fourth Liberty loan quota for the twelfth federal reserve district is \$302,000,000 with an allotment of \$107,876,500, for San Francisco, Liberty loan headquarters announced here today. The district quota is not quite double its figure of \$219,000,000 for the third loan, but San Francisco is called on to give twice as much as she gave before.

Northern California was given a quota of \$185,489,050 and southern California \$72,067,350. The quota for Idaho is \$14,549,100; Oregon \$33,708,100; Washington \$58,215,300; Alaska \$1,369,100.

The quotas were made out on the basis of gross bank resources averaged between the December 31, 1917, and the June 29, 1918, bank calls.

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 25.—Great white footprints, painted on every sidewalk and cross street in the downtown section of this city by hundreds of members of the home guard, who worked most of the night, led today to Liberty temple, where subscriptions are being taken for the Liberty loan. Red signs painted on the sidewalks every twenty feet said "Hit the Liberty trail."

Portland's quota is \$19,000,000. Efforts to raise this by the beginning of the nation-wide loan campaign had resulted today in approximately ten million dollars worth of the bonds being pledged.

#### ALLIED PROPAGANDA BUSY IN ORIENT

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The ministry of information is carrying on vigorous propaganda in every oriental country. Millions of copies of posters, postcards, leaflets and books have been circulated throughout the Orient to counteract German influences.

### INVASION OF BULGARIA SCHEDULED

With Expected Fall of Veles, Uskub Will be Next Objective From Which it Will be Easy to Move on Sofia—Preparation for Offensive Began in August and Guns Taken to Front Over Mountain Goat Paths—Most Difficult Region Invaded.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—East of the Vardar river in Macedonia, the Germans and Bulgarians are falling back on the Veles, 25 miles southeast of Uskub, according to a Serbian official statement.

Along the Prilep-Gradsko road, the Serbians have captured 13 guns and a great number of ammunition wagons and other material.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—Stubborn resistance is being encountered by the allied army under General Franchet D'Esperey, on the Bulgarian frontier beyond Demirkap pass, and Strumitsa station, where furious fighting is proceeding on the left bank of the river Vardar. The Bulgarians are holding strong positions on the heights protecting their own frontier. This is the only place where they are offering much resistance.

#### Uskub Objective

With the expected fall of Veles it is believed that the next objective of the allied army will be Uskub in order to re-establish the Saloniki-Uskub railway communication. From Uskub it will be easier to move into Bulgaria than by attempting to enter through the Strumitsa district where the natural defenses are exceptionally strong.

Allied patrols have reached the Bulgarian frontier and at several places have penetrated into Bulgarian territory, but no infantry is yet on Bulgarian soil. The artillery steadily is bombarding the mountain passes through which the Bulgarians are removing their heavy material under the protection of strong rear guards.

#### Prepared in August

Preparations for the great operations in Macedonia began in August. Telegraphs the correspondent of the Parisian, on the Saloniki front. The sector for the attack lacked communications except for goat paths. A road laid out from Dojane to Pojar and Greve-ta, and Serbian engineers set to work vigorously long before the French troops to whom had been assigned the task of piercing the Bulgarian line, were in position. The allied staff established quarters on the ground and checked the enormous task of preparation.

It was only during the night preceding the attack that the assaulting troops were brought up. Promptly at 5 o'clock on the morning of September 24, the artillery opened with such vigor as to surprise the Bulgarians, who were not aware that heavy guns were facing them. The brush wood was soon set afire and long columns of yellowish smoke began to ascend from the hillsides where the great valley resounded to the roar of the guns.

#### Go Over the Top

On September 15, at 5 o'clock in (Continued on Page Six.)

### ALLIED OFFICERS IN MOSCOW IN DANGER

LONDON, Sept. 25.—A number of French and British officers have taken refuge in the American consulate at Moscow which is under the protection of Norway which is under the dispatch from Copenhagen to the Exchange Telegraph company, the Bolshevik government has placed a guard around the building and demanded the surrender of the officers and consulate officials.