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BULGARIA ASKS ALLIES FOR ARMISTICE YANKS AND POILUS TAKE 16,000 HUNS

BULGARIANS FORCED TO SEEK PEACE

Request Made by Premier Malinoff With Assent of King Ferdinand to Arrange Conditions of Armistice and Eventually Terms of Peace—Premier Declares Action Taken by Premier Unauthorized—Meanwhile Hostilities Continue.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The British government today received from an official authorized source an application from Bulgaria for an armistice. The application is regarded as a serious movement and contrary to the report from German sources of there armistice move there is no suggestion that it is the action of Premier Malinoff on his own initiative. The request which is addressed to the allies is for an armistice for the discussion of peace.

Asks for Armistice PARIS, Sept. 27.—General Franchet D'Esperey, commanding the allied armies in Macedonia, has telegraphed to the French government that a high Bulgarian officer has presented himself in behalf of General Torodov, commanding the Bulgarian army regarding an armistice.

The minister of finance, Lianpcheff, and General Loukoff, commanding the Bulgarian second army are on their way to the French headquarters with the assent of King Ferdinand to arrange the conditions of the armistice and eventually the terms of peace.

General D'Esperey says as the Bulgarian request might be a military ruse to allow the regrouping of forces and the arrival of reinforcements, he made a reply declining to grant an armistice but promising to receive duly qualified delegates.

Germany Blames the Premier LONDON, Sept. 27.—Germany intends to send a solemn protest to Bulgaria against Premier Malinoff's request for an armistice, according to a Berlin newspaper in Amsterdam, and forwarded by the Exchange Telegraph.

The Berlin dispatches say that the premier's act is a "single handed move without the consent of King Ferdinand."

German newspapers demand that Malinoff be dismissed immediately and court-martialed for high treason.

It is believed that the premier's refusal was the result of Germany's refusal to send sufficient reinforcements to Bulgaria. The situation in Bulgaria is causing extreme excitement in Germany.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Premier Malinoff of Bulgaria, has made an offer of an armistice to the allies, according to a Berlin message transmitted by the Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Copenhagen. The message states the premier's offer was made without the support of other members of the cabinet or of King Ferdinand.

The Berlin message says Malinoff's offer has created great dissatisfaction in Bulgaria and that strong military measures have been taken to support the Bulgarian front.

According to statements from Sofia by way of Jassy, it is added, a counter movement against the action of the premier has already been set on foot. (This would seem to indicate that a revolution is in progress in Bulgaria.)

AMERICANS WIN ALL OBJECTIVES IN NEW DRIVE

Speed of Yanks Takes Huns by Surprise—In First Day's Smash Go Further Than Expected Through All Enemy Lines—Boggy Conditions Hamper Tank Efficiency.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE VERDUN FRONT, Thursday, Sept. 26.—(10 a. m. By the Associated Press.)—The American troops took the Germans somewhat by surprise by the speed of their attack today and without giving the enemy time to recuperate they pushed him steadily northward. This evening the Americans between the Argonne and the Meuse had reached Malancourt, Mont Faucon, Cuisy, Dannevoix and other towns along that line.

The example of intrepidity set by the Pennsylvania, Kansas and Missouri troops was followed by the men in the other American units.

The opposition met with at Mont Faucon and Dannevoix and other points indicated that the German resistance was becoming stronger, and it was apparent the enemy had had time to place in position some of the artillery withdrawn earlier in the day. Late in the afternoon, the German aerial activity increased, indicating a determination to check what had developed so rapidly into a sweeping advance.

Work of the Tanks The work of the tanks, manned by French and Americans, brought praise from staff officers, the machines, however, were unable to display their abilities to the fullest extent because of the boggy condition of the terrain.

The ground had been softened by rains and as the country naturally is swampy, the terrain was found to be too soft in many places. Many tanks became stalled but they were not damaged as the infantry had driven the enemy well northward.

A most spectacular feature was the work of the aerial units. The aerial observers were able to accomplish little until the afternoon, but before the echoes of the opening barrage had died away, the pursuit airplanes were over the German lines.

The clouds made it appear improbable that there would be any great display by the aviators and the fog seemed to hide the enemy but flying at a height of less than 8,000 yards, the airman swept down on the German troops in the line and roads. German tanks were attacked and dead horses and debris blocked the path of those who sought afterwards-sought avenues of retreat.

Few Gas Shells Used As the skies cleared, the observers aided materially in correcting the aim of the artillery which had never ceased its vigorous harassing fire. Gas shells were used plentifully by the Americans in only a few

(Continued on Page Four.)

TALENT SUBSCRIBES \$7,500 OF QUOTA

Voluntary subscriptions to the fourth Liberty loan at Talent totaled \$7,500 this noon, reported J. H. Fuller, chairman of the drive. All these subscriptions were voluntary. The Talent quota is \$12,000.

On Saturday and Sunday a thorough canvass of the district will be made in the hope of going over the top. The committee in charge consists of J. H. Fuller, E. B. Adamson, F. C. Dillard, H. S. Gleim, Louis Brown, W. M. Wells and Joshua Peterson.

ALLIES CAPTURE BULGARIAN CITY OF STRUMITSA

Strongest Link in System of Bulgarian Defenses Taken—No Serious Obstacle to Allied March Into Country Left—10,000 Prisoners Captured and 200 Guns.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The British forces on the Macedonian front have captured the Bulgarian city of Strumitsa.

Serbian troops were reported this afternoon to have captured Kocchana, about 14 miles from the Bulgarian border opposite Kustendil.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Military men here say the capture of the Bulgarian city of Strumitsa by allied forces on the Macedonian front, breaks the strongest link in the Bulgarian defense and leaves no serious obstacle to the allied march into the country.

10,000 Captured PARIS, Thursday, Sept. 26.—The allied troops in Macedonia have captured more than 10,000 prisoners, says a statement from the French war office tonight. More than 200 guns also have been taken.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—In the successful continuance of their drive northward the Serbians have entered Ishtib and captured other important points, says the Serbian official statement of Thursday.

A great number of additional Bulgarians and Germans have been captured by the Serbians, who also have taken enormous quantities of war materials.

The Serbians now are west of the Ishtib-Veles road and have captured the heights of Bogoslovets, south of the road. North of Demirkapu in the direction of the Bulgarian border the Serbs have captured the ridge of Bell Kamen.

Kocchana Entered Serbian cavalry has entered Kocchana, twenty miles northeast of Ishtib and fourteen miles from the Bulgarian border southwest of the important rail head of Kustendil.

The Serbian official statement announces that Serbian cavalry have reached a point fifty-five miles as a crow flies, north of a line from where the offensive was started.

LAND OWNERS VOTE TOMORROW ON WATER BONDS

Much interest is being manifested throughout the city and valley in tomorrow's irrigation bond election, at which only land holders under the project can vote. The polls will be open from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. and the election booths will be at the following locations: Precinct 1, W. H. Brown's place off the end of Roosevelt; Precinct 2, Dillon R. Hill's residence on King's Highway; and Precinct 3, Oak Grove school house on the Jacksonville road.

Indications today were that after almost five years of educational work the farmers generally have become convinced that they must have water and that hence the bond issue will carry tomorrow by a big majority. At the last election in the irrigation district when a 60 per cent vote was required to carry, the irrigators cast 195 votes in 78 cast against. In tomorrow's election only a majority vote is required to carry the \$1,500,000 bond issue.

HAIG HITS NEW BLOW AT CAMBRAI

British Launch Attack on Wide Front Forcing Wedge Between Douai and Cambrai Aiming for Capture of Latter Stronghold—Satisfactory Progress Reported—Canal Nord Defenses Crossed on Three Mile Front.

LONDON, Sept. 27, 7:15 p. m. (By Associated Press.)—British troops advanced today to a point within three miles of Cambrai. They took between 5000 and 6000 prisoners. Some German guns, including a complete battery, were captured by Field Marshal Haig's men.

The British attack today on the Cambrai front was made between Sauchy-Le-Stree and Gouzeaucourt, a distance of 14 miles.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—(7 p. m. By the Associated Press.)—The new British thrust against the German position in front of Cambrai, progressing satisfactorily according to the news received here at this hour. The attack is viewed here as a strong British effort to take Cambrai.

Drive on Cambrai LONDON, Sept. 27.—British troops attacked on a wide front south of the Seneffe river this morning, Field Marshal Haig reported.

First reports indicate satisfactory progress. The Seneffe river is a small stream flowing to the northeast and paralleling on the south the Scarpe river, which flows past Arras and passes through the important city of Douai, one of the principal German bases on the Artois front in France. It is probable the British attack is made to drive a wedge between Douai and Cambrai, about 15 miles to the south.

Canal Defenses Taken BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Sept. 27.—(Reuters.)—Field Marshal Haig's forces at dawn this morning delivered an attack over a wide front. A heavy rain falling during these early hours made the work of assembly more difficult but some time before all the troops were in position, the rain had ceased and had been replaced by a thick haze which assisted in bewildering the enemy as to the extent and direction of our movements.

About nine German divisions, (122,000) men are expected to be opposing Haig's men. So far the battle seems to be going well for the British. By 9:30 o'clock this morning the British appeared to have crossed the Canal Du Nord defenses on a front of more than three miles and to have advanced to a maximum depth of approximately a mile and a quarter. As early as 8:25 o'clock one or more of British tanks were reported by airplane messages to have been seen near Flesquières. Shortly before that the reports were that some of the British were approaching Bourlon Spur.

The Germans, it is believed here, have only one division in the Argonne. This force now has no other means of retreat but over the rough roads leading northward through the woods. By taking Varennes and Montfaucon with a series of positions that General Von Gallwitz considered so impregnable that he could not have taken proper precautions, says Marcel Hutin in the Echo De Paris, "The Americans have given a magnificent new edition of their victory in the St. Mihiel salient."

HUN CREWS SEEK TO DESTROY SHIPS IN CHILI

SANTIAGO, Sept. 27.—Crews of German ships interned in Chilean ports recently attempted to damage or sink the vessels. On September 5, the Chilean government took over the ships, to prevent further damage.

DRAFT LOTTERY DRAWING TO BE HELD MONDAY

General Crowder Sets Date for Determining Order in Classes to Which They May Be Assigned, Men From 18 to 45 Registered for Selective Draft.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Monday, September 30, was set by Provost Marshal General Crowder as the date for the national draft lottery to determine the order, in the classes to which they may be assigned of the 13,000,000 men from 18 to 45, who registered for selective service, September 12.

The drawing will take place publicly in the senate office building and the numbers will be given to the press and the country by district draft boards as quickly as the list can be printed and put into the hands of the boards by mail.

It will be necessary this time to draw one at a time approximately 17,000 capsules, containing a serial number each, and will require approximately 26 hours to complete the task.

Situation Altered The creation of the classification systems has so altered the situation since the first drawing that the order of numbers now only indicates a man's order in his class and several considerations defer his class.

As an example, the first number drawn might be 248. Number 248 might be held by a man 43 years old, married and having children. The fact that his number was the first drawn stands for nothing at all. He would automatically go in the fourth class for dependency and unless the government reverses its policy of not invading the deferred classifications he never would be called for service.

Similarly, number 5,276 might be the very last capsule drawn and the holder might be a man 19 years old, unmarried and foot free. He would be practically certain to be called to duty soon.

Then added to the effect upon the order of service which had been worked by the classifications is the deferment because of a man's occupation. The government has made it very clear that it does not want a man in the army who actually is needed at home.

HUNS BOTTLED UP BY AMERICANS IN ARGONNE FOREST

PARIS, Sept. 27.—American troops in their attack northwest of Verdun appear to have attained all and more than they attempted.

The Americans were confronted by the German fifth army. This force had been diluted which explains the relatively small number of prisoners taken.

The American advance over most difficult ground amidst woods is looked upon here as a fine feat of arms. Montfaucon whose heavy silhouette dominates the horizon, was passed by the Americans and now is well within the newly conquered ground.

The Argonne forest itself is "dead ground" between the two attacking fronts, but the capture by the Americans of Mont Ratinville (on the eastern outskirts of the forest) bottles up the Germans holding the positions in front of Four De Paris. Germans there now have the French in front of them and the Americans at their backs.

FLAME SPARKLES WREATHS HILLS BEFORE ATTACK

Bombardment of German Lines in Champagne Center Magnificent Spectacle—Americans Go Over Top Ahead of Schedule—Staff Work of Army Excellent.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE CHAMPAGNE FRONT, Sept. 26, Thursday. (Reuter's.) Last night's bombardment of the German lines, preparatory to the attack begun this morning was a magnificent spectacle. It was a cloudless night and thousands of guns all firing furiously wreathed the hills in a ceaseless sparkle of flame like myriads of fire flies. For six hours the roar of cannon like the roll of the giant drum, was unbroken.

The enemy is reported to have been suspicious of an attack somewhere in the Champagne sector or toward Briey and for the past ten days was watching this front closely. During the 48 hours preceding the attack, he had increased his reserves in this section from four to twenty divisions.

Prussian guards holding Faugouis, strongly resisted the advance of the Americans early today.

Artillery Withdrawn By a general review of the fight after many hours, it is evident that the enemy is stubbornly retreating to prepared lines, to which all of his heavy artillery has been withdrawn. This was the reason that his artillery reaction was inadequate during the early phases of the battle.

The staff work of the American army was excellent. Continuous touch was maintained between divisions, and reports were received without delay. The transport of supplies is working without a hitch.

The American attack began at 5:30 o'clock this morning on a twenty mile front between the Argonne and the Meuse. The artillery preparation commenced on the flanks at 11:20 o'clock Wednesday night and on the whole front at 2:30 o'clock this morning. The German artillery which was not in a position to bring a powerful cross fire on the front of the attack, was subjected to a gas bombardment during the entire time. The night was fine but a dense mist formed toward morning, greatly increasing the difficulties of the young troops unaccustomed to night work.

Assault Successful Notwithstanding this the American assault was successful everywhere. The enemy's front line was occupied in advance of schedule and the progress continues although the enemy's resistance is stiffening at certain places where an attack apparently was expected before hand.

The Germans were forced to give up positions of great strength which for years had proved almost impregnable. Consequently a feeling of much satisfaction is permissible but it is too early to announce definitely the results to finally be attained.

The counter battery work of the Germans to restrain our advance, and his machine gun fire caused trouble. His aid work was very imperfect early in the day, but improved later and was directed particularly against the American balloons. The The American tanks did well when they assisted in the advance.

have only one division in the Argonne. This force now has no other means of retreat but over the rough roads leading northward through the woods. By taking Varennes and Montfaucon with a series of positions that General Von Gallwitz considered so impregnable that he could not have taken proper precautions, says Marcel Hutin in the Echo De Paris, "The Americans have given a magnificent new edition of their victory in the St. Mihiel salient."

French-American Offensive in Champagne Moves Rapidly Forward—16,000 Prisoners Taken and Enemy Defensed Lines Smashed and Flanked—Yanks Advance 20 Mile Front, Taking 12 Towns While French on Similar Front Advance.

SEVEN MILE ADVANCE BY AMERICANS

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The number of Germans taken prisoner by the French and Americans in the British drive in the Champagne and to the east exceeds 16,000, according to a Paris dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company.

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, Sept. 27.—(4 p. m. By the Associated Press.)—General Pershing's forces this morning continued their drive against the German positions between the Argonne forest and the River Meuse. The Americans increased their prisoners. They also captured guns and other war material, but these have not yet been enumerated.

Progressing Favorably PARIS, Sept. 27.—Reports from the battle front in the Champagne between the Snippe and Meuse rivers indicate that the French and American forces is progressing under the most favorable conditions.

General Gouraud's fourth army in the Champagne resumed its attack this morning from the positions captured from the Germans yesterday. The assault is progressing satisfactorily. The French have attained all their objectives.

The prisoners captured by the French today have not yet been counted.

French Advance BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. Sept. 27.—West of the Argonne, to the Snippe the French have advanced more than three and one half miles and taken and passed beyond formidable German defense points, including the famous Narva farm, the Bette Du Tahure, and the Bette Du Messil. General Petain's men took more than 7,900 prisoners, who with the 5,000 taken by the Americans brings the allied total for the first day of the attack to 12,900. In the Argonne forest itself, the allies apparently are making little effort to move northward. The allied command seemingly believes that the forest will be cleared automatically as the Americans and French progress on either side.

German Outflanked Already the Germans facing the French in the forest have been outflanked on the east. Over a front of twenty miles, the American army advanced to an average depth of seven miles, capturing 12 towns and 5,000 prisoners.

The French west of the Argonne forest gained from three to four miles at certain points and are maintaining constant contact with the enemy.

The ground wrested from the enemy during the first day in the form of two outstretched wings of an eagle, the body of the bird being the Argonne front. This "eagle" seems to be flying northward.

Dannevoix, on the west bank of the Meuse, approximately five miles north of Dead Man's Hill, northwest of Verdun, is the deepest point of the penetration officially identified. Ahead of the French and Americans are a number of important positions along the front.