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MEDFORD, OREGON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1918

NO. 162

BULGARIA QUILTS WAR ON ALLIED TERMS FIVE DRIVES CRACKING GERMAN LINES

PEACE OFFER FROM TURKEY IS IMMINENT

Armistice Concluded Between Allies and Bulgaria on Allies Own Terms—Bulgaria to Demobilize and Withdraw From Allied Territory and Turn Over Railroad Lines to Allies—Turkey Cut Off While Allies are Enabled to Restore Front.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—Strong belief exists here this afternoon that a peace offer from Turkey is imminent.

PARIS, Sept. 30.—An armistice has been concluded between the allies and Bulgaria on the allies' own terms.

The announcement was made officially today.

Allied Terms Concluded

LONDON, Sept. 30.—Speaking at the Guild Hall today, Andrew Bonar Law, the chancellor of the Exchequer, said a Bulgarian convention had been signed by which hostilities ended today at noon.

Bulgaria by the terms fixed, gives up completely control of railways, the chancellor stated.

Control of the Bulgarian railways, the chancellor pointed out, gives control of Bulgaria.

Alluding to the Palestine campaign, Mr. Bonar Law said:

"The magnificent success of our armies in Palestine has resulted in the extinction of the greater part of the Turkish army, but something more is going to follow."

Bulgaria Out of War

Bulgaria has signed an armistice with the allies and the first break in the alliance of the central powers has come.

Terms laid down by the allies were accepted by Bulgaria and hostilities between the nation and the allied powers will cease. The allied terms, as reported from semi-official sources, included the demobilization of the Bulgarian army and Bulgaria's withdrawal from allied territory.

With Bulgaria under allied control the position of the remaining central powers in the Balkans and the Near East will be most serious. The main communication line between Berlin and Constantinople will be cut and Austria-Hungary will be open to invasion from the Danube.

Allied Troops Progress

Before the signing of the Bulgarian armistice, the allied troops had made further substantial progress toward the invasion of Bulgaria and the liberation of Serbia. British and Greek troops are approaching Petrich, near the Struma, while on the north the Serbs are pressing toward Uskub. East of Veleh the Serbians are within six miles of the Bulgarian border.

Bulgarian representatives agreed to an armistice—probably the first step in Bulgaria's withdrawal from the alliance with the central powers—a few days less than three years after she entered the war on the side of Germany. It was, on October 8, 1915, that Bulgaria issued a manifesto.

HEI HARA NAMED PREMIER TO JAPAN

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Hei Hara, one of the leaders of the great Seiya Kai party, has been appointed premier of the new Japanese cabinet, succeeding the Terauchi administration.

AMERICAN UNITS ACROSS CANAL AT LE ACTALET

Yanks Brilliantly Attack on Several Mile Front Between Cambrai and St. Quentin and Go Through Hindenburg Main Line—Thousand Prisoners Taken.

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES NORTH OF ST. QUENTIN, Sunday, Sept. 29.—(By the Associated Press.)—American divisions brilliantly attacked on a front of several miles in conjunction with the British this morning. At nightfall they were reported to have gained their objectives only by sheer might and after killing large numbers of the enemy.

Elsewhere along the front between St. Quentin and the sea important gains were made today and tonight it seemed that the German resistance was slackened. British, Belgian and American troops attacked the Germans all day. The situation contains so many possibilities that anything may happen at any moment.

Capture 100 Boche

One American unit is reported to have passed through Le Catelet and have reached Gony. Other units which stormed and captured Narrov have passed through Le Cabaret wood. Early in the forenoon 36 German officers and 1,000 of other rank had reached the American collecting cages but this number included only those captured during the early stages of the attack.

After hard fighting the troops reached the canal and scrambled across as the barrage swept on ahead of them.

The attack seems to have carried the Americans through the main Hindenburg line west of the canal. The Germans resisted to the utmost everywhere. Heavy fighting continues in the locality where the Americans attacked, but last reports indicate the Americans, having reached certain points were "leap-frogged" by Australian troops who continued the advance.

Littered With Dead

As the Australians passed through, some of the units showed plainly what hard battles they had been fighting continued furiously the cheer. At other places where the fighting continued furiously the Americans working their machine guns and rifles, cheered as they worked. The Americans co-operated closely with the Australians and kept a stream of bullets directed at the Germans all the time.

The ground over which the Americans passed was littered with German dead and the same was true of other sections of the front. Deep progress was reported virtually everywhere.

Cambrai Near Fall

It is reported that the British have

AUSTRIA URGES PEACE DISCUSSION

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 30.—A proposal that all vice-presidents of the parliaments of belligerent and neutral states shall be invited to meet for an unbinding discussion of the basis of peace have been introduced into the lower house of the Austrian parliament.

The motion, says a Vienna message, was introduced by Herr Neumann, a Liberal deputy. It would empower the president of the chamber of deputies to convey the invitation to the parliaments of the belligerents and neutral states. The meeting would be held at a place agreed upon.

FOCH STRIKING HAMMER BLOWS AT FIVE PLACES

British and Belgians Striking North of Ypres, British at Cambrai, British and Americans at St. Quentin, French at Chemen-des-Dames and French and Americans Gain.

PARIS, Sept. 30.—Marshal Foch is fighting five battles simultaneously and successfully. Each battle is so timed and placed that each army supports another, all forming an indispensable part of the whole effort. General Grant's idea of a continuous concentric attack by a multiplicity of forces on many fronts is being realized by the allied generalissimo. There are five battles today; there may be more tomorrow, all interrelated and working as smoothly as the cylinders of a well adjusted automobile engine. All are directed to the same end—to wear down the enemy's strength. Marshal Foch alone knows when the allies will strike the decisive blow.

The enemy is still fighting well. He is still offering splendid resistance west of the Argonne, but how long can he keep it up?

Withdrawal Is Near

Experts agree that the enemy's withdrawal to a shorter line, probably that of Antwerp, Brussels, Meiries and Metz, is imminent. Some believe he has hung on too long and that he will have great difficulty in preventing his retreat from degenerating into a rout.

An examination of one sector of the 22-mile front on which General Gouraud is attacking in the Cambronne will give an idea of the German wastage. On the eve of the attack General Lamelormain reinforced the defenses with two or three divisions. After two days' fighting he threw in 10 more divisions. Thus 12 or 13 divisions have been used on a front of 22 miles only.

First Decisive Step

The soundest and most conservative observers here consider that yesterday marked the first step in the decisive phase of the war. The Belgians are close to Rovers, the British marching up the Lys, will outflank Lille; the Siegfried line is going to pieces at two vital points, namely, Cambrai and St. Quentin; Le Catelet, the central pillar of the Hindenburg system is outflanked; General Manon is driving the enemy north of the Chemen-des-Dames; General Gouraud is at the gates of Challerange on his way to Vorniers, the key to the lateral railroad communications of the Germans. Moreover, during the last week the allies on the western front have taken more than 50,000 prisoners.

AMERICAN AVIATORS DOWN 60 MACHINES

AMERICAN HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Sept. 30.—(Reuters.) The outstanding achievement of the American army in the latest offensive undoubtedly was that of its aviators, who have done all that was expected of them and much more. Their commander, Colonel Mitchell, proudly claims there is nothing to beat them and it will be long before their record is up to and including Saturday is surpassed, with sixty machines down and twelve balloons burned without a single casualty.

General Pershing's report on Saturday's operations stated the Americans had brought down twelve balloons and more than sixty enemy airplanes, while less than a third of that number of our planes are missing.

WILSON ASKS WOMEN BE GIVEN VOTES

President in Address to Senate Requests Passage of Constitutional Measure for Equal Suffrage as War Measure—Women Equal Factors With Men in Winning War and Entitled to Voice—Necessary to Democracy and Future of Republic.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—President Wilson today stepped into the breach of the senate fight over the woman suffrage resolution and in a personal address to the senate chamber asked for its passage as a war measure.

The president addressed the senate in part as follows:

President's Address. Gentlemen of the senate: The unusual circumstances of a world war in which we stand and are judged in the view not only of our own people and our own consciences but also in the view of all nations and peoples will, I hope, justify in your thought as it does in mine the message I have come to bring you.

I regard the concurrence of the senate in the constitutional amendment proposing the extension of the suffrage to women as vitally essential to the successful prosecution of the great war of humanity in which we are engaged. I have come to urge upon you the considerations which have led me to that conclusion. It is not only my privilege, it is also my duty to apprise you of every circumstance and element involved in this momentous struggle which seems to me to affect its very process and its outcome. It is my duty to win the war and to ask you to remove every obstacle that stands in the way of winning it.

As War Measure

I had assumed that the senate would concur in the amendment because no disputable principle is involved but only a question of the method by which the suffrage is to be extended to women. There is and can be no party issue involved in it. Both of our great national parties are pledged, explicitly pledged, to equality of suffrage for the women of the country. Neither party, therefore, it seems to me, can justify hesitation as to the method of obtaining it, can rightfully hesitate to substitute federal initiative for state initiative, if the early adoption of this measure is necessary to the successful prosecution of the war, and if the method of state action proposed in the party platform of 1916 is impracticable, within any reasonable length of time, if practical at all. And its adoption is, in my judgment, clearly necessary to the successful prosecution of the war and the successful realization of the objects for which the war is being fought.

That judgment I take the liberty

AMERICAN CONSUL ORDERED BACK FRENCH DEPARTMENTS BEING LIBERATED

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Doin-fick Murphy, American consul-general in Sofia, who accompanied the Bulgarian plenipotentiaries to Salonika, where they arranged the armistice, has been ordered back to his post by the state department. No criticism of Mr. Murphy is made here but it is made plain that he had no instructions to participate in the negotiations and probably acted only as an observer.

YANKS TACKLE TASK OF TAKING ARGONNE WOOD

Fighting Resembles Duel in Dark Room—Heavily Fortified Region Being Won Foot-by-Foot Over Dead Boches—Barbed Wire Entanglements Hid by Grass.

AMERICAN HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Sunday, Sept. 29.—(Reuters.) Fighting along the new front northwest of Verdun has settled down to the dreary business to which the machine gun has reduced modern warfare. Progress is being measured by the laborious reduction of small points which are held by small groups of men, but able to paralyze forces out of all proportion to their fighting value.

From a dramatic viewpoint the greatest fighting has taken place in the Argonne forest where it has resembled a duel fought to the finish in a dark room. The density of the forest is complicated by the strangeness of the ground which resembles nothing so much as the back ribs of a flat fish, with the ribs on one side shortened to half their length and the backbone running north and south. These ribs represent series of ridges and ravines which are almost perilously steep on the eastern side but less abrupt and longer further west. The ravines follow each other in ceaseless succession along the backbone for about 25 miles.

Most Formidable Task

To such a position would be sufficiently difficult if it had been in the enemy's hands only a short time, but much harder since he has been in possession of it for years.

When the enemy had built a series of stone mounds beneath the hill-sides and constructed approaches of stone-lined trenches, the formidable character of the task may be understood. But even more formidable than the dugouts and trenches is the wire woven endlessly among the trees. Hundreds upon hundreds of miles of wire have been strung there since two years ago. There it have grown weeds and grasses more than three feet high, making the obstacle more serious by concealment.

Fighting Foot by Foot

Then such a country have the Americans been fighting their way foot by foot. Young in years, young in experience and in depressing darkness where death may be ambushed behind any of the myriad trunks of trees and while the rattle of machine guns is multiplied and magnified by the forest into a deafening snarl of thunder, every man knows how small his chances are of being seen by friendly eyes if he should fall. Even when the indelible stretcher-bearers find him, the task of getting him out from those maddening surroundings is one of daunting magnitude. How the wounded are being rescued! Even their savours scarcely know that their work is being magnificently performed and is winning fervent tributes. Notwithstanding everything the troops have gone thru the forest almost as steadily as their comrades outside. Even the Germans are not

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NUMBER 322 FIRST DRAWN IN DRAFT LOTTERY

President Opens First Capsule in Drawing to Place Order for Call for Military Service of Men From 18 to 45 Who Registered on September 12.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—President Wilson personally today opened the ceremony of drawing numbers for the 13,000,000 men registered in the new draft. He drew the first capsule which contained the number 322.

The following were drawn in turn: Number 1 is 322, 7277, 6708, 1027, 16,169, 8366, 5366, 1697, 7123.

Number 10 is 2781, 9783, 6147, 10,686, 438, 904, 12,368, 1522, 7512, 6360.

Number 20 is 3748, 6540, 3308, 1249, 16,845, 1907, 12,521, 6592, 5941, 2073.

Number 30 is 13,728, 29, 6857, 1255, 14,122, 11,101, 2132, 10,762, 3235, 739.

Number 40 is 16,957, 6809, 4948, 8772, 7934, 535, 8091, 11,969, 8858, 219.

Number 50 is 16,518, 4287, 12,839, 625, 72, 11,338, 832, 10,491, 14,023, 14,043.

Number 60 is 964, 8637, 2897, 7834, 4723, 10,656, 4327, 3503, 348, 7234.

Number 70 is 4, 12,842, 4482, 9022, 1961, 4886, 16,009, 12,930, 134, 14,719.

Number 80 is 12,319, 8317, 395, 5249, 12,284, 11,255, 657, 12,618, 2521, 14,361.

Number 90 is 13,754, 11,464, 13,841, 8055, 6777, 7952, 11,191, 15,760, 13,359, 12,184.

Number 100 is 11,222.

AMERICA WARNS HUNS OF REPRISALS FOR EXECUTIONS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The American government, in reply to Germany's threat to execute American prisoners of war found in possession of shotguns today gave notice that if Germany carries out any such threat suitable reprisals will be taken.

Secretary Lansing's reply made public today declares that the use of shot guns is sanctioned by The Hague conventions, and that in comparison with other weapons now used in modern warfare the shot guns used by the American troops cannot be the subject of legitimate or reasonable protest.

"If the German government should carry out its threat in a single instance," says Secretary Lansing's reply, "it will be the right and duty of the United States to make such reprisals as will best protect the American forces and notes is hereby given of the intention of the government of the United States to take such reprisals."

SENSATIONAL BREAKS IN CORN MARKET

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—Sensational breaks in the value of corn took place as bulletins streamed in which traders inferred to mean the beginning of the end of the war. The biggest drop in price was for November corn, which after mid-day touched \$1.32, a fall of 7 1/8 a bushel compared with Saturday's close.

HINDENBURG LINE BEGINS TO CRUMPLE

British Cut Defenses in 8 Mile Front 3 Miles Above St. Quentin—Roulers Near Fall—British in Suburbs of Cambrai—Lille Being Outflanked—Mangin Driving Enemy Across Chemen-des-Dames—Gouard at Challerange—50,000 Prisoners.

LONDON, Sept. 30, 7:30 p. m.—(By Associated Press.) British troops advancing in Belgium today captured Ghelluwe and are now about two miles outside of the Belgian railroad junction of Menin.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—(5 p. m.)—The British have cut the Hindenburg line on a front of eight miles and have penetrated it to a depth of three miles in flanking operations about St. Quentin.

The German communications in this region are under such an intense fire that it is impossible for them to get any quantity of men or material in or out.

The British are in no hurry to clear up the situation about Cambrai and it may be three or four days before the actually take the town. The German communications there also have been ruined and they cannot bring in help or take away much material.

Roulers Fall Near

The capture of the Belgian railroad head of Roulers, northeast of Ypres, is imminent. This would prove a serious loss to the Germans as it is an important communication center. The Germans facing the British and Belgian attacks are not fighting so well as the allies expected.

Belgian troops in their drive north and east of Ypres have captured 300 German guns. British troops in the same area yesterday took 97 guns.

4000 Prisoners Taken

LONDON, Sept. 30.—British, American and Australian forces pushed forward last night on the front between Bellecourt and Gonnelien, in the face of the severest opposition, if Field Marshal Haig announced today.

Four thousand prisoners were taken by the allied forces yesterday to the north of St. Quentin and forty guns were captured there.

British forces have entered the northern suburbs of Cambrai.

On the front northwest of Le Catelet, German counter attacks pressed the British back to the outskirts of Villers-Guisan, while to the southwest of Le Catelet similar pressure sent Field Marshal Haig's troops back to the edge of the village of Boxy.

On the front southeast of Donia the British have withdrawn from Aloux and Achenheul-Au-Bac.

Belgian Progress

HAVRE, Sunday, Sept. 29.—The Belgian and British armies defeated the Germans today in heavy fighting on the Flanders ridge and on the esplanade-Wytschaete position, according to the official statement issued by the Belgian war office tonight.

"The Messines-Wytschaete ridge has been occupied and the Germans have been defeated in efforts to defend the approaches to the river Lys."

British and Belgian troops on Saturday and Sunday took more than 9,000 prisoners. They also captured more than 200 guns, some of a heavy caliber, as well as a very considerable quantity of other war material.

King Albert's forces at dusk this evening were attacking the Germans at St. Peter on the Roulers-Menin road and at Colhemontok, two and a half miles west of Roulers.