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# MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

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WITH THE FIGHTING LOAN.

MEDFORD, OREGON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1918

NO. 167

## AMERICANS DRIVE HUNS FROM ARGONNE

### YANKS PUSH FORWARD ON WIDE FRONT

Between the Meuse and the Aire, Americans Score an Advance of Three Miles Over Most Difficult Region, Capturing Many Towns—Germans Forced to Give Up Valuable Territory as French Also Strike on Both Sides of Rheims.

LONDON, Oct. 5, 4:30 p. m. (By Associated Press.) In their offensive between the Meuse and the Aire the Americans have scored an advance of from two to three miles over the most difficult country encountered in the Argonne fighting. Among the towns reported captured is Cunel, a mile and a half northeast of Romagne.

The forward sweep of the Americans is progressing brilliantly, according to advices received by La Liberté this afternoon. The American forces are in contact with the last defenses of the Brunhilde line represented by the woods between Brulles and the Meuse.

PARIS, Oct. 5, 1p. m.—American troops attacked again this morning between the Meuse and the Argonne along an extended front. The advance at some points has reached more than a mile and several villages have been taken.

**Germans Forced Back**  
PARIS, Oct. 5.—Under pressure of French and American attacks in Champagne the Germans have retired on their left flank and given up territory, the war office reported today. West of the Sulppe the French, keeping in touch with the German rearwards, have reached the heights southeast of Moronvillers. French and American troops gained further ground north of Blanc Mont in the direction of the river Arne.

Along the Aisne canal in the region of Rheims the French are pressing the Germans vigorously and have crossed the canal at several points. The French have reached the outskirts of Berniercourt, east of the canal.

The French have maintained their gains in heavy fighting east of the Argonne forest.

Northwest of Rheims in the last five days the French have taken more than 2500 prisoners and 31 guns.

**Against Strong Defenses**  
WITH THE AMERICANS NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, Friday, Oct. 4.—(By Associated Press.) In the attack yesterday east of the Argonne forest the corps holding the middle of the American line met with most determined resistance during the day.

The Americans advanced behind a terrific barrage. This bombardment of the enemy lines began at 5:30 o'clock, 22 shells falling each minute along the German lines. This was gradually increased to fifty per minute at 6:45 o'clock.

The American fire had hardly begun to slacken when the German batteries began to speak and the enemy machine guns commenced to impede the advance of the Americans. Nevertheless, the troops in the center moved steadily ahead. They fought their way thru Clerges, which they had shared for several days with the enemy and before noon had driven the Germans out of Genes.

In front of Romagne lies the strongest German line in this sector. It is a long, intricate trench system which is built on a curving line so

### DOUAI FIRED BY HUNS RETREATING BEFORE ALLIES

More Fires Started in Cambria and Torch Applied to Many Villages—Heavy Fighting Proceeds All Along Line, but Main Battle Today is Raging on Campanne Sector.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Oct. 5.—(By the Associated Press, 11 a. m.)—Great tongues of flame were shooting up today from the city of Douai and more fires have been started in Cambrai. The Germans also have applied the torch to many villages in the Cambrai area.

As the smoke and flames rolled up from the ruined places they were accompanied by explosions, in which the Germans threw the stores they were unable to save and which they did not wish to leave behind, fearing they would be used by the British to hasten the German retreat.

**BY ASSOCIATED PRESS, Oct. 5.**—French and American troops are smashing into the German positions in Champagne and have forced the enemy to withdraw from valuable ground in the hill country near the Sulppe river.

East and west of the Argonne and northwest of Rheims, there has been heavy fighting to the advantage of the allies. On the northern sectors hostilities apparently have quieted down.

By advancing over the heights of Blanc Mont and the Meuse farm the French and Americans placed the Germans in the eastern part of the hill country about Moronvillers in a dangerous position. The enemy retired hurriedly toward the river Arne.

Between the Sulppe and Rheims the Germans are in a deep salient and the indications are that they will retire from it altogether. The German position is being further endangered by the French attack northwest of Rheims.

**Fighting About Rheims**  
General Berthelot is attacking the German positions along the Aisne canal with great vigor. He has crossed the canal at several points and has reached the outskirts of Berniercourt. Beyond the canal is fairly open country over which the French could move to take in the rear the enemy salient east of Rheims.

In the last five days General Berthelot has taken 2500 prisoners and 31 guns.

West of the Argonne the Germans are fighting with desperation to stay the advance of General Gouraud toward their important communication lines. Heavy counter-attacks were flung against the French line south of Montpous, but to no avail.

**Americans Press Onward**  
East of the forest, after having taken important positions, the Americans are pressing northward into the Kriemhild defense system. The German defense is most stubborn, especially on the American right, but on the center and left the Americans are successfully following up their earlier gains.

North of St. Quentin the British and French continue their vigorous pressure, after having captured important points Friday. Around Beauvefroy and Le Catelet the British have moved forward for substantial gains, while near Chardon-Vert, the French have taken an important height. Prisoners taken Friday in this region by the British and French aggregated 1200.

West of Lille the Germans continue their withdrawal but apparently not as speedily as in the first two days. Allied troops are reported within four miles of this important

**NO PEACE EFFORT MADE BY HOLLAND**  
THE HAGUE, Oct. 5.—Holland has not invited the belligerents to negotiate for peace, it was declared by the foreign office today. There is not a word of truth in the statement of the Berlin Telegraph to that effect, the official announcement states.

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### SUPPLY LINES THREATENED BY YANK ONRUSH

General March States That American Advance Imperils Communication of Germany With Army—Despite Heavy Reinforcements by Enemy Advance Continues.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The American advance northwest of Verdun threatens the greatest single line of communication between Germany and the west front General March said today and General Pershing's forces have now reached a point within 18 miles of this great artery.

The progress of General Pershing's forces caused the German man general staff to throw into this sector many divisions of reinforcements the chief of staff said, but despite this the Americans not only have maintained the positions won but have pushed forward until they now face the German Kriemhild line of defense.

**Forward Movement**  
Summarizing the news for the past week as excellent, General March said offensive conducted by the allies on three major sectors had resulted in a forward movement of the battlefront for practically the entire stretch from the North Sea to

**In Other Fields**  
In Flanders the drive of the allies has reconquered 75 square miles of Belgian territory and has formed a semi-circular salient 10 miles deep. The British are within five miles of Lille.

Referring to the Balkan situation General March said the Italian advance in Albania is closely following the Austrian army retiring along the coast. He added that the recent naval attack upon Durazzo, behind the Austrian front, was extremely important in reconnection with the allied strategy.

American troops at Archangel are commanded by Colonel George E. Stewart and include the 339th Infantry, part of the 310th engineers (Michigan) and east Wisconsin (Michigan) and the necessary hospital and medical units.

The return to this country of Brigadier General Henry Hutchins, formerly with the Texas National Guard troops in France, was announced by General March, who said General Pershing had asked permission to send this officer home. The reason for the transfer was not announced.

General March added that orders for General Hutchins' discharge from the service had not yet been issued.

**1,850,000 Troops Abroad**  
Despite the epidemic of Spanish influenza embarkation of American troops is being continued at the rate of more than 250,000 per month. General March announced today. The total embarked to date now has passed the 1,850,000 mark. The September shipments exceeded 250,000, although cases of influenza in camps at home exceeded 100,000.

The policy of the war department in sending overseas only men who have not had the disease and who have not been exposed to it has necessitated material readjustments of the shipping schedule but has not interfered with the total number embarked.

**10,500 PRISONERS TAKEN IN FLANDERS**  
HAVRE, Friday, Oct. 4.—In the operations in Flanders since September 28, the Belgian, British and French forces have taken 10,500 prisoners, 350 guns and 600 machine guns, says the official statement from the Belgian war office tonight.

### KING FERDINAND OF BULGARIA ABDICATES IN FAVOR OF BORIS



CROWN PRINCE BORIS.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 5.—The official correspondence bureau has given out a dispatch from Sofia dated Friday stating that King Ferdinand of Bulgaria abdicated on Thursday in favor of Crown Prince Boris. The new king, it is declared, has already assumed office.

King Ferdinand took the Bulgarian throne in 1887, but his election as monarch was not confirmed by the great powers until 1896. Prince Boris was born January 18, 1894.

### POLITICAL CRISIS CAUSED BY PEACE TALK IN AUSTRIA

LONDON, Oct. 5.—Reports from Swiss and German newspapers indicate that a great political disturbance is going on in Austria-Hungary. It is stated that Baron von Hussarek, the Austrian premier, is likely to be succeeded by Heinrich Lammasch, who is one of Austria's foremost peace advocates.

According to the Vossische Zeitung's Vienna correspondent the German parties in the reichsrath are sending leaders to the emperor to urge federalization with self-determination for the German races in Austria. The correspondent adds that Count Czernin and representatives of the constitution parties in the upper house also are going to urge the emperor to adopt a similar course.

The Budapest correspondent of the Vossische Zeitung reports that Premier Welschke has requested Count Julius Andriassy to enter his cabinet with Count Albert Apponyi and Count Stephen Tisza. Count Andriassy, however, will only consent to enter a coalition cabinet on condition that Count Tisza be excluded and wishes the participation of the Kerolyi party and the social-democrats. No common platform yet exists and it seems there is much opposition to a coalition government.

**Ghost Dance of Huns**  
"Finally, the meeting of the league at Minneapolis about a year ago was turned into 'ghost dance of the Huns' within our gates, and it became evident to me that, insofar as they dared, the most prominent leaders of the league were playing the game of sedition and disloyalty and that they were seeking to acquire power by pandering to and influencing the base spirit of greed and envy and ignorance and class hatred. They were trying to do what Lenin and Trotsky have done in Russia."

"The I. W. W. leaders have been convicted of disloyalty and yet it was to the head of this organization, that a leader, W. D. Haywood, wrote on April 5, 1917, a letter in which he spoke of 'this damned war business.'"

"There isn't a German abroad, or a pro-German at home, who does not wish success to the Non-Partisan League as it is at present controlled, and to the I. W. W."

### GIVE THE DEVIL HIS DUE.

THE best Liberty Loan advertisements ever written have been written by the Kaiser and the German armies—they have been written in blood and in flame, at the point of the bayonet and at the cannon's mouth—they have been written in the innocent blood of little children and in the red shambles of Louvain—they have been written in the charred embers of fair cities and on crumbling walls that stand as silent monuments to homes that are no more—they have been burned into the flesh of innocence and branded on the breasts of virtue—they have been written so indelibly on the face of the seas that the stain is still upon the waters that lushed the victim's prayers—they have been written in the name of God but in the hand of Hell, in the guise of defense but in the cause of dominion, and they have rallied one hundred million Americans to the ensigns of freedom, sold three Liberty Loans, are about to sell a fourth, and will sell them indefinitely till the race is emancipated from the law of militarism and the tyranny of autocracy.

### NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE GRILLED BY ROOSEVELT

America Cannot Afford to Accept Lead of Any Organization Not First and Foremost in Patriotism—State Socialism No Cure for Industrial Ills.

BILLINGS, Mont., Oct. 5.—America cannot afford to accept the lead of any party, nor of any organization calling itself non-partisan, but really acting as a party, which is not first and foremost American, and nothing but American, declared Colonel Theodore Roosevelt here today, in an address in which he outlined various phases of the war and its many side-effects.

"There are real and grave causes for complaint among the farmers here in the northwest," the former president continued, as he read from a paper figures which purported to show discrepancies in connection with the prices paid for wheat and in freight rates, but he asserted that "many of the remedies proposed are not only false, but mischievous and very grave harm may be caused by the character of the agitation conducted by some of the men who profess to be seeking these remedies."

**Socialism No Cure**  
"To introduce state socialism as a relief for these conditions would result in nothing but widespread damage. Some of the conditions complained of can be met by state action. There should be federal control of elevators and flour mills with established terminal elevators at convenient points."

"But I emphatically disbelieve in any party, and especially if that party calls itself a non-partisan party, which organizes a single class against other classes. I object just as strongly whether such a political organization claims to be in the interest of townspeople or country people, of merchants, lawyers, farmers or wage earners."

"When the Non-Partisan league first appeared I was inclined to welcome it, and it was with real reluctance that I was obliged to believe that the leaders that controlled it was of such a character as to threaten this country with evils analogous to those which came from Bolshevism abroad or from I. W. W.'sm at home."

**Ghost Dance of Huns**  
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(Continued on Page Four.)

### MAXIMILIAN TO LAUNCH PEACE DRIVE AT ONCE

New German Chancellor to Reaffirm Reichstag Peace Resolution and Declare Against Annexations in West and Full Restoration of Belgium Through International Fund.

BASEL, Switzerland, Oct. 5.—The reichstag peace resolution of July, 1917, will be reaffirmed by Prince Maximilian of Baden, the new German imperial chancellor, in his declaration of policy before the reichstag today, according to information here. The new chancellor is expected to develop the scope of this resolution in his statement and indicate desire for a speedy peace.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—Prince Maximilian of Baden, the new German imperial chancellor, will declare against annexations in the west by Germany and in favor of the full restoration of Belgium, according to a dispatch to Le Journal from Zurich. The restoration would, however, be carried out by means of an international fund.

There is indication also that the chancellor will make known a disposition to confide the revision of the Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest treaties to a congress of all the belligerents. He will declare against payment of the damage done to France, it is declared, and will demand the freedom of the seas in the German sense of that phrase and the return of the German colonies. It is further forecast that the chancellor will favor partial and progressive disarmament, but that he will not entertain any idea of an arrangement with France concerning Alsace-Lorraine.

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### EXPLOSION DEMOLISHES WAR PLANT

Dozens Towns in Shattered Condition as a Consequence of Destruction of \$18,000,000 Munition Plant of T. A. Gillespie at Morgan, N. J.—Loss of Life Estimated at Upwards of 137—Over 2000 Working at Time and but Few Accounted For.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—After more than 18 hours of terror, a dozen towns in northern New Jersey were in a shattered condition this afternoon as a consequence of the munition disaster and raging fires which continued throughout today.

At the \$18,000,000 shell making plant—one of the greatest of its kind in the world—of T. A. Gillespie and company, situated at Morgan, N. J., an explosion from an unknown cause scattered fire brands among tons of trinitrotolol, the most powerful explosive known.

Detonation followed upon detonation and these repeated shook the terrain for a radius of 50 miles, including New York City, where buildings were shaken and glass shattered.

**Loss of Life Unknown**  
With the situation at Morgan such that firemen, soldiers, sailors and civilian workers found it impossible to penetrate to a zone within two miles of the Gillespie plant, no definite estimate could be made of the number of persons who perished. The flames burning unopposed threatened two great munition plants in the vicinity.

Unofficial estimates placed the dead at upward of 137. The night shift was known to number 2,000 persons and the ones accounted for this afternoon were numbered only in scores.

Fourteen bodies were reported to have been identified. That others are in the ruins is believed likely. It is feared some men were destroyed and that notices of them ever will be found.

**Towns Evacuated**  
Communities surrounding Morgan with populations totalling more than 60,000 were evacuated almost as completely as if they were in European war zones.

Homes have been ruined and the roads leading out of devastated districts were thronged all last night and all day with men, women and children fleeing to points of safety.

The Atlantic division of the American Red Cross dispatched ambulances, motor canteens and automobiles containing physicians, nurses and social workers into northern New Jersey. Hot soup, sandwiches and other food was served to the hungry and tent colonies were put up.

**Hundreds Perished**  
PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Oct. 5.—With flames racing into attic buildings where explosions occurred all night long at the great shell-loading plant of T. A. Gillespie and company at Morgan, N. J., indications at 10 p. m. today were that perhaps hundreds of persons had perished.

Of the company's 2,000 night shift employees, only 101 had been definitely accounted for.

Whether the 1,000 unaccounted for were dead or merely had fled, it was impossible to determine. Firemen were fighting the flames and scattered shell were exploding and all en-

(Continued on Page Four.)

**SERBS DEFEAT AUSTRIAN TROOPS**  
PARIS, Oct. 5.—Allied forces in Serbia have come into contact with the Austro-Hungarian near Vrnja, southern Serbia. Serb forces operating against the Austrians took Przemys on Thursday.

### CARGO STEAMER DESTROYED BY MINE OFF JERSEY COAST

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The American cargo steamer San Saba of the Mallory line was sunk yesterday 15 miles southeast of Barnegat, N. J., the navy department was informed today. It is supposed the ship struck a mine. How many of the crew were rescued is not yet known.

A steamer proceeding to New York reported that she picked up four men and one body from the wreckage. Naval vessels were immediately sent to the scene to search for possible survivors and to sweep the vicinity for mines. The San Saba was 2455 gross tons.

### FRENCH THEATEN SEVERE REPRISALS

PARIS, Oct. 5.—(Havas.) Threats by Austria that allied aviators dropping or carrying proclamations will be punished with death has brought a threat of reprisals from the French government. The Austro-Hungarian government has been informed that if French aviators are executed the French authorities will retaliate by inflicting the same penalty in double proportion upon Austrian officers who are prisoners.

### SHOWERS PREDICTED FOR COMING WEEK

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Weather predictions for the week beginning Monday issued by the weather bureau today are:

Northern Rocky mountain and plateau regions: Unsettled with showers Tuesday or Wednesday and again at the end of the week. Temperatures mostly above normal.

Pacific states: Showers Monday or Tuesday and probably Friday. Seasonal temperatures.