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MEDFORD, OREGON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1918

NO. 168

GERMAN PEACE DRIVE TO MEET DEFEAT

OPPOSITION TO ARMISTICE UNANIMOUS

President Preparing Decisive Reply to Germany's Great Peace Offensive—Austrian and Turkish Offers Similar to Those of Germany—American Press Demands Unconditional Surrender—Effort a New Maneuver to Gain Advantages.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—(4 p. m. By the Associated Press.)—In the view of authoritative quarters in London it seems certain that President Wilson, through whom the peace offer to the central powers was addressed, will take the initiative in replying. The official attitude to be adopted by the associated governments can only be surmised, but it is safe to assume they cannot entertain in form the proposals for an armistice.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—There will be no answer tonight to Germany's peace proposal. This was made known officially.

PARIS, Oct. 7.—The German propaganda service at Berlin announced today that Turkey, through Spain, has sent a note to President Wilson to the same effect and at the same time as the communication forwarded by Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Unconditional Surrender
BY ASSOCIATED PRESS, Oct. 7.—"Unconditional surrender" is the answer of the American press to the appeal for peace made by Austria and Germany. It is reported that the attitude of official Washington does not encourage the hope entertained by the enemy, that the allies can be induced to enter into negotiations at a time when Germany's armies are in retreat and when Marshal Foch's masterly strategy is beginning to bear fruit.

So far as press comments reflect the situation in France and England, there is no disposition in those countries to consider the effort of the enemy other than a new maneuver which promises but little more than might have been expected from the former peace proffers made by the central powers.

Delivered to President
WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Germany's peace note was delivered to President Wilson personally today by Frederick Oederlin, an attaché of the Swiss legation. This gave rise to suggestions that it came from Emperor William himself.

A prompt and decisive reply is indicated by developments in Washington early today.

President Wilson cancelled his usual morning appointments and remained secluded in his study at work. Prince Maximilian's note was received during the night at the Swiss legation where arrangements were made to deliver it at once to the state department to the president.

Prompt Reply Likely
Quite irrespective of the nature of the reply, it seemed to be agreed that the German note called for a prompt reply so that the American people might not be misled into relaxing their efforts for the Fourth Liberty loan, so that the American troops in the field may know at once the position of their government and so that an offer of peace may receive such diplomatic attention as it deserves.

Minister Ekensgren of Sweden presented the note from Baron Burián, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, to Secretary Lansing at 1:30 a. m.

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WOUNDED YANKS FLUSHED WITH VICTORY

LONDON, Oct. 7.—American troops are among the wounded who are arriving in large numbers at a southern English port every day. They are flushed with victory and jubilantly declare: "The allies have Fritz beaten to a frazzle."
Wounded German prisoners admit the end is not far off.

NO ARMISTICE TO BE GRANTED CENTRAL STATES

Complete Evacuation of Allied Territory and Cessation of Burning of Cities Essential Before Attacks Let-up—French Regard Effort as Attempt to Evade Certain Disaster.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—No armistice will be granted the central powers before the complete evacuation by them of allied territory, with a cessation of the destruction and burning of allied cities. This is the personal opinion of foreign diplomats of the highest rank here who have been questioned concerning the peace speech of the German imperial chancellor, Prince Maximilian of Baden.

To Evade Disaster
PARIS, Oct. 7.—The request for an armistice and the opening of peace parleys by the central powers is looked upon by the French press generally as an attempt to evade certain disaster. It is declared that Germany hopes to conclude a peace which will permit her to exploit the peace treaties of Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest and also to save the Hohenzollern dynasty.

An armistice under the present conditions, the newspapers think, is impossible. The conditions expressed by the new German chancellor do not at all correspond with the conditions for peace laid down by President Wilson.

Army Approved Step
BERNE, Switzerland, Oct. 7.—The German government took its latest peace step upon the advice and with the approval of the high command of the army, says the Stuttgart Neue Tagblatt. Germany, the newspaper adds, has decided to consent to very heavy sacrifices.

PARIS, Oct. 7.—Austria-Hungary, recently again insisted that the Vatican undertake steps toward peace, it is reported in Rome, according to a Havas dispatch from that city. The Vatican, it is added, rejected the demand.

COAST RAISES FOURTH OF QUOTA

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7.—The Twelfth Federal Reserve district had \$118,765,899 of its quota of \$402,000,000 in the Fourth Liberty Loan actually in the bank, Liberty Loan headquarters announced here early today.

Hawaii was leading all of the major divisions with seventy percent of her quota actually in the bank. The bank percentages of other major divisions were: Oregon, 55; Washington, 45; Idaho, 42; Utah, 49; Arizona, 29; northern California, 26; southern California, 24; Nevada, 29. Headquarters here received a telegram from Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo today designating Wednesday, October 16, as "Navy Day" for the loan. Naval organizations throughout the country are to have charge of the loan collections on that day.

SLIGHT ADVANCES MADE BY AMERICANS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Slight advances by the American forces between the Meuse and the Bois des Argennes in heavy infantry fighting was reported today by General Pershing. He also reported increased artillery activity everywhere on both sides.

A communique for Sunday, adding to one received last night, reached the war department today as follows: "Section A—Our troops have made slight advances during the day. Between the Meuse and the Bois des Argennes, there has been stubborn infantry fighting. Farther to the west machine gun and artillery combats were constant and heavy with everywhere increased artillery activity by both sides."

SENATE AGAINST ACCEPTANCE OF GERMAN PEACE

Suspension of Hostilities now "Absolutely Abhorrent" Says Hitchcock—Armistice Now Means Loss of War Says Lodge—Enemy Seeks Only Long Debate Upon Peace.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Discussing Germany's peace offer in the senate today, Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, chairman of the foreign relations committee, declared "absolutely abhorrent" even a thought of suspension of hostilities now and recommended the addition to the principles previously laid down by the president as a basis for peace one providing that the allies would deal only with real representatives of the German people.

Republican Leader Lodge, ranking minority member of the foreign relations committee, declared that an armistice "would mean the loss of the war and all we have fought for." Germany, he said, now merely proposes a long debate on the basis of peace.

The only future course, Senator Lodge emphatically declared, is to secure a complete military victory over Germany and force her to sue for peace.

Insidious Danger
Discussion of Germany's peace offer began in the senate soon after today's session convened. Senator Poindexter of Washington, republican, declared the proposal for an armistice a "most insidious danger."

When Senator Poindexter declared an armistice would mean the end of all military action and, if accompanied only by enemy evacuation of Belgium and France would be a victory for Germany, Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, chairman of the foreign relations committee, earnestly pointed out that the German offer also provides for acceptance of the 14 terms laid down by the president in his address on January 8.

Acceptance of Germany's offer only upon evacuation of Belgium and France, Senator Hitchcock said, would be preposterous, he declared restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France as well as reparation for Belgium and France, are among the president's terms which Germany proposes to accept.

Conditions Suggested
Senator Poindexter said the senate foreign relations committee should seek consultation on any negotiations entered into by the government and that the country should be warned against the insidiousness of published suggestions that an armistice should be agreed to upon withdrawal of Germany from occupied territory.

Senator McCumber of North Dakota, introduced a resolution which was referred to the foreign relations committee, providing that before the United States agrees to any armistice Germany must dishonor her army, surrender her navy, arms and munitions, and agree to pay for damages to cities and country devastated, restore Alsace-Lorraine to France, together with the penalty exacted from France in 1870.

Governments Without Honor
Attention was called by Senator Borah to a speech made by President Wilson in which he said the United States could not deal with the governments of the central empires because they were without honor and added: "We cannot come to terms with them, but they must come to us."
Senator Lodge said: "I do not believe the president has the slightest thought of agreeing to any armistice at this time. I can't imagine it."
"While we have not right to settle the form of German government or"

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BUYING ELECTIONS A FEDERAL OFFENSE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Final action was taken today by Congress on the bill making vote buying at congressional elections a federal offense. The senate agreed to the amendments to a bill passed by the house on Saturday and sent the measure to the president.

VON HINDENBURG RESIGNS AFTER URGING GERMAN RETREAT



GENERAL VON HINDENBURG

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Field Marshal Von Hindenburg has resigned as chief of general staff after a heated interview with the emperor in which the field marshal declared that a retreat on a large scale was impossible to avoid, according to a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam today.

DON'T LET PEACE TWADDLE BLOCK BOND CAMPAIGN

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—In an appeal to the people not to let victories on the battlefield and peace overtures from the enemy interfere with the Fourth Liberty Loan, Secretary McAdoo said today:

"Our boys in the trenches are not going to stop fighting because the enemy is on the run. Now is the time to fight harder and keep moving until the victory is clinched."

The secretary made this statement: "Our victories on the battlefield and peace overtures from our enemies serve only to emphasize the supreme importance of making the Fourth Liberty loan a success, in order to keep up the fighting pressure."

"Now is the time above all others not to relax but to intensify efforts that the goal for which we are fighting and for which we have already made such great sacrifices, shall be won."

"Our boys in the trenches are not going to stop fighting because the enemy is on the run. Now is the time to fight harder and to keep moving until victory is clinched."

MYSTERIOUS MALADY AFFECTS PASSENGERS

A CUBAN PORT, Oct. 7.—Cuban medical authorities have not yet been able to diagnose the malady that caused 24 deaths on the Spanish liner Alfonso XII which arrived here Sunday and is being held in quarantine. Nineteen persons died on the voyage and five have died since the ship reached port. Two persons crazed by suffering committed suicide during the voyage.

A very high temperature with signs of mental derangement characterizes the malady which was supposed to be Spanish influenza.

GREEK ADVANCE IN MACEDONIA PROGRESSES

ATHENS, Sunday, Oct. 6.—Greek and allied troops, says the newspaper Embros, are progressing in eastern Macedonia toward Rhodope mountains beyond the Nestos river. The Rhodope mountains separate eastern Macedonia and Thrace from eastern Roumelia, Bulgaria.

DEFEATED HUNS IN FULL RETREAT IN CHAMPAGNE

Enemy Caught Between Berthelot's Army on West and Gouraud's Forces in East and Retiring Rapidly—Americans Clearing the Argonne and Preparing Fresh Attack.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, Oct. 7.—Outfought by the French and Americans, the Germans are retreating on a wide front in the Champagne sector between Rheims and the Argonne forest. The enemy has been caught between General Berthelot's army, on the west, and General Gouraud's forces on the east, and is retreating northward toward the Retourne river.

It may be possible for him to stand back of that stream but it seems improbable there will be much of a halt in the retreat until the Germans reach the Aisne. General Berthelot's advance in the Rheims region has gravely menaced the enemy forces south of the Retourne and altho the retrograde movement is being covered by rear-guards, well supplied with machine guns, it appears to be going on rapidly. The French seem to have reached the Sulpice over a wide front.

Clearing the Argonne
American forces have been battling with Gouraud's army and have aided materially in expelling the enemy from the Champagne sector. Farther east the Americans, fighting between the Argonne forest and the Meuse river, are slowly clearing the Germans from the area before the Kriemhilde line and gathering their forces for an assault on that powerful position.

From the region of Lille southward to Cambrai the German retreat began when Lens and Arrerontjeux were abandoned last week in continuation with what appears to be precipitation. There is every reason to believe that the city of Lille will be evacuated by the enemy within a few days and that his retirement will extend far down the front to the St. Quentin sector, where both the French and British are reported to be clear thru the Hindenburg line.

Re-taking the Hinge
So far the German line from St. Quentin south to the Ailette and thence eastward to Berry-au-Lac is standing quite firmly and evidently this part of the enemy's position is being used as a pivot as his armies north and east swing back to new positions. Italian forces, however, have struck at the German lines in front of Laon and early reports of progress made there would appear to justify the belief that the hinge of the foe's lines may be broken.

German detachments which have been fighting beside the Bulgarian army in Macedonia are being withdrawn, according to an announcement made at Berlin. Serbian and French forces are reported to have inflicted a defeat on German and Austrian units near the city of Uzanje.

BALLOON CORPS TO BE TREBLED IN SIZE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—The balloon corps of the American army is to be trebled in size immediately to meet increasing demands from the forces in France for balloon crews. The war department announced today that the air service has been authorized to induct men of draft age and transfer officers from other branches so as to add 1200 officers and 25,000 men to the present corps of about 11,000.

Eligible men and civilians making applications for commissions will be required to take a cadet course of from three to five months at one of the training camps.

CHILD LOVE SCANDAL FOUND IN BUDAPEST

LONDON, Oct. 7.—From Budapest comes a story of the closing of a theater in which all the actors and actresses were children. A boy of 14 attempted suicide when the prima donna, 10, rejected his love. She was in love with the first burlesque, a boy of 13. The manager of the theater has been arrested.

PRESS OF BRITAIN OPPOSE KAISER'S PEACE PROPOSAL

Distrust of German Intentions Reflected in Comments of Newspapers—Unconditional Surrender Only Terms to be Considered—Want 500 Great Criminals Surrendered.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Distrust of Germany's peace intentions is reflected in comments on the peace proposals by newspapers here.

"In Prince Maximilian's speech," says the Mail, "there is not a word of repentance for crimes Germany has committed. * * * We did not allow Bulgaria to tell us what to do. We intend to act precisely in the same way with Germany and Austria."

"If the German people wish to know what guarantees President Wilson and the allies require, they may be embodied in two words: 'Unconditional surrender.' The Germans must leave the territories they have occupied, restore the property they have stolen, pay for all the damage they have done and surrender for trial by the allies the great criminals of the war."

The Mail says there are about 500 of these, beginning with the emperor. It also declares that Germany will in no circumstances be given back her colonies.

No Bargain for Peace
"This method of approaching peace is the method of a people trying to strike a bargain, and the peace that is coming is not going to be a bargain peace," says the Telegraph.

The newspaper sees a marked change in Germany's attitude as to certain matters in dispute, but declares the proposals as a whole to be impossible.

The newspaper repudiates the idea of trying to reach an understanding as to indemnity for Belgium. It says: "It is a requirement of simple justice that Germany meet the account which will be presented her for the devastation and plundering of Belgium. There are no fundamental changes in the German administration. Only a few men have been shifted and the Kaiser, and those who rule him, are still the rulers of Germany."

Admitting that the latest German peace move is the most important of any thus far made, the Chronicle says it is insufficient.

Most Beaten
"No statesman who believes in the Wilsonian policy of trying to end war once and for all can be content with anything less than the final and unequivocal elimination of the Potsdam war makers." It continues: "The criminals who launched the war must be so unmistakably beaten that never afterward doubt may be raised as to who won it, and who lost it."

"The chancellor's promise that an effort will be made to reach an understanding regarding an indemnity to Belgium is not enough. It is indispensable that in Belgium's case no equivocation should remain. Germany say outright: 'I did wrong and I undertake as far as possible to pay for it.' Prince Maximilian's standpoint still seems essentially different from what is vital to us. Germany had undergone neither change of outlook nor change of heart, which alone can permit world peace to be permanent."

Ambiguous Staff
"Perhaps the most welcome feature of Germany's hastily arranged move is that it can be only a measure of her military necessity," says the Times.

ALASKA REGISTRATION BEGINS OCTOBER 15

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—October 15 to December 15 was fixed today by President Wilson as the period in which male citizens of Alaska, between 18 and 45, shall register for military service. Two months was allowed because of the distances to be traveled by registrants there and the difficulties of transportation. October 26 was set for registration in Hawaii.

LIBERATION OF RHEIMS COMPLETED

French and American Armies Force Withdrawal of Germans on 25 Mile Front Northeast of Rheims. Freeing City From Menace of Hun Guns Which for Four Years Have Constantly Bombed It—Advances Also Made North of St. Quentin.

PARIS, Oct. 7.—French troops have crossed the Sempie river eastward of Orainville and have reached the outskirts of Bazancourt and Bours-sur-Sempie after severe fighting. It is officially announced. At Clement-a-Arnes, heavy losses have been inflicted upon the Germans, who retired in disorder. Sunday's fighting completed the deliverance of Rheims.

The battle north of St. Quentin continued all day, and Remicourt, Tilloy farm and several fortified woods were captured, the announcement says. The enemy resisted furiously but was unable to check the French, who captured several hundred prisoners.

Announcement of these successes was contained in the official statement issued at the war office last night. The text of the statement reads: "North of St. Quentin the battle continued throughout the day. Between Remicourt and Sempie our troops have taken Remicourt, Tilloy farm and many fortified woods and places where the enemy resisted with furious energy. They failed to check the advance of our troops, who conquered positions foot by foot and took many hundred prisoners."

French Cross Sempie
"North of Rheims we have reached the Sempie at a number of points. German rear guards along the river to the south made vigorous resistance and launched many counter attacks, but our troops repulsed them and inflicted sanguinary losses. We hold the southern outskirts of Aguilcourt and the village of Boursicourt, on the north side of the Sempie. Farther to the right we have forced the passage of the river to the east of Orainville and have taken Pont Givart."

"Combats no less violent have taken place in the region of Bazancourt and Bours-sur-Sempie. These combats have permitted us to reach the outskirts of these villages. "We have debouched from the village of Beaulieuville, in spite of violent machine gun and artillery fighting, and also have taken ground north of St. Clement-a-Arnes. In this region our troops in the course of their advance had to meet very strong counter-attacks. Our artillery fire caught enemy battalions and inflicted heavy losses upon them. They were forced to retreat in disorder."

Rheims Defied Enemy
"Today's events have completed the delivery of Rheims, the richness and historical associations of which excited the covetousness of Germany, who many times since the beginning of the war have attacked the city and who have vented their immoderate rage against it with incendiary bombardments, but who have never been able to take it."

"Atmospheric conditions on October 4 were not favorable for observations along most of the front. Our bombing squadrons dropped 30 tons of bombs during the day on assemblies of troops, convoys and enemy batteries. During the night in spite of the bad weather, our airplanes dropped 1,700 kilograms of projectiles on military objectives at Chatelet-sur-Returnne, where a fire was observed. During the day 81 enemy machines were shot down or put out of the fighting."

HOW BULGARIANS TREATED SERBIANS

ATHENS, Sunday, Oct. 6.—Premier Venizelos, in visiting Sares, Macedonia, found that of the 24,000 inhabitants, 5,000 had died of starvation, 13,000 had been deported and 2,000 had been forced to work on military roads during the Bulgarian occupation.