

LIBERTY BONDS KEEP THE HUN ON THE RUN.

# MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

LIBERTY BONDS SHACKLE THE KAISER.

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## WILSON REFUSES ARMISTICE TO ENEMIES

### NO LET-UP UNTIL ARMY WITHDRAWN

President Informs Germany That Before Armistice Can Be Discussed, German Troops Must Be Recalled From All Invaded Territory—Asks Chancellor Whether He Represents German People or Authorities of Empire Who Are Conducting War.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—President Wilson today informed the German government that before the United States can discuss an armistice German troops must withdraw from all invaded territory.

He asked Chancellor Maximilian whether he represented the German people or the authorities of the empire who are conducting the war.

The president's message was not a reply, but in the form of an inquiry. The imperial German government is asked whether it accepts the terms laid down by the president in his address to congress January 8 and subsequent addresses.

The text of the communication handed to the charge of Switzerland here follows:

"Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge, on behalf of the president, your note of October 6, enclosing the communication from the German government to the president; and I am instructed by the president to request you to make the following communication to the imperial German chancellor:

"Before making reply to the request of the imperial German government and in order that that reply shall be candid and straightforward as the momentous interests involved require, the president of the United States deems it necessary to assure himself of the exact meaning of the note of the imperial chancellor. Does the imperial chancellor mean that the imperial German government accepts the terms laid down by the president in his address to the congress of the United States on the 8th of January last and in subsequent addresses and that its object in entering into discussions would be only to agree upon the practical details of their application?"

No Armistice Considered

"The president feels bound to say with regard to the suggestion of an armistice that he would not feel at liberty to propose a cessation of arms to the governments with which the government of the United States is associated against the central powers, so long as the armies of those powers are upon their soil. The good faith of any discussion would manifestly depend upon the consent of the central powers immediately to withdraw their forces everywhere from invaded territory.

"The president also feels that he is justified in asking whether the imperial chancellor is speaking merely for the constituted authorities of the empire, who have so far conducted the war. He deems the answer to these questions vital from every point of view.

"Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration.

"ROBERT LANSING."

No answer to the Austrian peace proposal is contemplated for the present. This was made known officially.

### GOMPERS OPPOSES PEACE WITH GERMANS

ROME, Oct. 8.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, here with a delegation of American labor leaders, strongly denounced the recent peace move of the central powers, saying the new German maneuver seeks to weaken the unity of the democratic nations and lessen their fighting spirit. He said:

"The Austro-German and Turkish military system should be beaten. The security of labor and the people requires that the central powers shall capitulate and their military menace be broken."

### EVACUATION OF BELGIAN COAST IS CONTINUING

Stores Fired to Dutch Border—Male Population Between 15 and 45 Brutally Torn From Homes and Forced to Labor Upon German Military Work—Systematic Destruction.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 8.—The evacuation by the Germans of the Belgian coast region is continuing, the frontier correspondent of the Telegraaf reports. The telephone lines between the frontier and the coast were being taken down yesterday and today.

The stores of material at Knokke, near the coast, five miles from the Dutch border, have been set on fire, the reports state, and many factories have been undermined in preparation for their quick destruction.

As part of the occupying troops would have to choose between capture and flight when the evacuation occurs, instructions have been given them, says the correspondent, to escape to Holland in civilian clothes with the object of evading imprisonment and subsequently returning to Germany.

Population Enslaved

HAYRE, Oct. 8.—The Belgian government has issued a statement that from the coast to beyond the city of Bruges, the male population between the ages of 15 and 45 have been brutally torn from their homes and forced to labor on German military work.

The text of the statement reads: "The Belgian government has been conferring with the allied governments on the subject of measures which are necessitated by methods of systematic destruction and pillage which the enemy is employing in territory he is obliged to evacuate.

"Belgium has been from the beginning of the war exposed to outrages of the German armies. At the very moment the imperial chancellor is proclaiming his anxiety for the happiness of the peoples and his will to work for the deliverance of humanity, the Belgian government receives news of fresh excesses on the part of the German armies occupying Belgium.

From 15 to 45 Years

"From the coast to beyond Bruges the male population from 15 to 45 years is being torn from their homes and subjected to the most brutal treatment. These men are compelled to work at forced labor for the military needs of the enemy.

"A vengeful clamor would arise from the whole world if at the moment of leaving Belgian soil the German army renewed with redoubled cruelty the excesses which marked the invasion of Belgium and if they undertook to consummate the ruin of the country by pillage, arson and the whole deportation of the people."

### VIVIANI DISCUSSES PEACE PROPOSAL

PARIS, Oct. 8.—Rene Viviani, president of the council when the war broke out and head of the French mission to the United States, interviewed by information regarding the peace proposals of the central powers, said today:

"Germany has presented propositions to President Wilson, but are they really propositions for peace? The discourse of Chancellor Maximilian appears to be merely the program of the majority. It is not a question of discussing the 14 propositions made by President Wilson, for discussion of them as a basis for an armistice would not be in accord with the military advantage which we possess through the splendid services of our troops.

"Whether the enemy accords autonomy to Alsace-Lorraine is no longer a question, for we demand the return of the provinces to France, pure and simple, and without any trap for a referendum."

### GERMAN ACE OF ACES KILLED IN CONFLICT

AMSTERDAM, Monday, Oct. 7.—Flight Lieut. Fritz Runer of the German army, who claimed 44 air victories, has been killed, the Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin reports.

### ALLIES STRIKE VITAL POINTS IN GERMAN LINE

Major Operations Renewed in Central Portion of Line Follows Successful Minor Actions Monday—Germans Continue Withdrawal in Flanders and in Southern Sectors.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. Oct. 8.—Renewing major operations on the center of the line from the Meuse to the North seat, British and American troops today are smashing into the rear defenses of the Hindenburg line between St. Quentin and Cambrai.

While Field Marshal Haig is attacking on the 20 mile front north of St. Quentin the French along the Sambre continue their progress northward toward the German communication line, despite strong enemy resistance. The French have reached the juncture of the Sambre and Aisne rivers and have forced their way into two large towns on the Middle Sambre.

In Vital Sector

The Anglo-American thrust against the vital sector between Cambrai and St. Quentin follows successful local operations Monday in the regions of Beaufort and Montbrehain in which 230 German prisoners were taken. On the front of attack the British and Americans are pushing eastward from the hills west of the canal between the two towns toward the railway junction of Bohain and the railway lines running north and south which are so important to the German supply system in this region.

Successful continuation of the French advance north and northeast of Rheims is menacing the security of the Laon massif. After capturing Berry-au-Bac, the French are fighting their way into Conde-sur-Saippe at the junction of the Aisne and Sambre. Progress northward from these towns would outflank both the Champagne and Laon positions and make untenable the lines of both the Aisne and the Retourne. In the center by entering Isle-sur-Saippe and capturing Bazancourt, the French apparently have broken the German hold on the Sambre and made necessary a retirement to the Retourne or Aisne further north.

Leaving Belgium

On the north the Belgian and British pressure is maintained and under the threat of further major attacks the Germans continue to withdraw from the Belgian coastal region. It is reported the enemy is removing all telephone lines and burning his stores at Knokke, five miles from the Holland frontier east of Zebrugghe.

From the Sambre to the Meuse on the southern end of the line the French and Americans continue to press the enemy hard. Large fires are reported behind the German lines on the American sector east of the Arzonne and the important town of Brieilles, on the western bank of the Meuse, is burning.

This sector is most important to the Germans, as a defeat there would send them back in the direction of Sedan, through which runs the great trunk railway which connects the Germans as far west as Laon with Germany. The Americans have brought up their heavy artillery and there is every evidence that a terrific struggle is to be expected on this front. On the western side of this battle line the Americans moved ahead yesterday and captured Chatelet Chehery as well as important ground just east of the village.

French naval units have entered the harbor of Beirut, Syria, a port through which supplies may be easily transported to the allied armies which are operating in the vicinity of Damascus.

### ABSOLUTE VICTORY DEMANDED BY ITALY

ROME, Monday, Oct. 7.—"We must have absolute victory. Any kind of negotiation is now more than ever inadmissible," the words of President Wilson immediately after the rejection of the Austrian peace proposal, are repeated by the Epoca in large type as summarizing the attitude of Italians toward the new peace movement.

The Epoca adds that President Wilson answered in September the present new trap concocted by the enemy.

### TURKISH CABINET RESIGNS; EXCITEMENT PREVAILS AT CAPITAL

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The Turkish cabinet has resigned, according to a dispatch from Bern, Switzerland to the Evening Star. The message says great excitement prevails at the capital.

### BERLIN REJECTS TWO OF WILSON'S PRINCIPAL POINTS

COPENHAGEN, Monday, Oct. 7.—The Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin says that two of President Wilson's points must be considered rejected—the separation of Alsace-Lorraine from Germany, and the incorporation in independent Poland of Russian Poland.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The German government, according to a dispatch from Amsterdam to the Exchange Telegraph company, intends to grant pardons to a number of politicians imprisoned since the war began, including the socialist Dr. Karl Liebknecht, and Wilhelm Dittmann. A general amnesty, the dispatch adds, probably will be granted to political offenders.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 8.—Germany's new ministry is one of national defense as well as of peace and is prepared for a stand to the end against a humiliating peace. Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, former German minister of the colonies, declared in a statement, according to Berlin advices.

"President Wilson's fourteen old and five new points can be accepted by us if put forward honestly, without humiliation for Germany," Dr. Dernburg said. "We shall not accept an unjust, humiliating peace."

### ARMY XMAS MAIL RULES FOR MARINES

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Army regulations governing the sending of Christmas packages to American soldiers overseas will apply also to members of the marine corps whose address is "American Expeditionary Force," for all other marines the ordinary naval regulations will govern the transmission of gift parcels. The packages for shipment abroad must be in the mail by November 29, bearing the address tags to be obtained from local Red Cross chapters.

### COLONEL HAGADORN COMMITS SUICIDE

CAMP GRANT, Ill., Oct. 3.—Col. Charles B. Hagadorn, acting commander at Camp Grant, committed suicide in his quarters at the cantonment last night. His body with a pistol wound in the head was found in bed about 7 o'clock this morning. Officers at the camp said today he had been showing the strain imposed on him by the Spanish influenza epidemic which has caused more than 500 deaths in camp. He had been troubled by insomnia.

### BWARE OF PEACE WARNS GENERAL DIAZ

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—General Diaz, commander-in-chief of the Italian army, has issued a general order reminding his soldiers that the enemy still is on Italian, French and Belgian soil, and calling on them not to be weakened by flattering hopes of peace, but to hold themselves in readiness to completely crush the enemy if his peace offers prove to be "a fresh form of the old guile."

### YANKS CUT-OFF FOR 5 DAYS IN WILDS RESCUED

Lost Battalion of Americans Surrounded by Germans in Arzonne Forest, With Ammunition Nearly Exhausted, Weakened by Lack of Food, Saved by Relief Expedition.

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, Oct. 8.—(By Associated Press.) With their ammunition nearly exhausted, and weakened from lack of food during a period of five days in which they had been cut off from their comrades' support in the thickets of the Arzonne, a battalion of American troops has finally been rescued by a relief expedition, according to reports received this morning.

The lost battalion, whose whereabouts was a mystery for some time, comprised several hundred men under the command of Major Charles Whittlesey. Completely surrounded by the Germans, they made their stand with their pistols and rifles and a few machine guns as defensive weapons. When relief reached them their stock of cartridges was almost gone and the men were in a weakened condition from lack of sustenance and the effects of the dampness of these fall days, from which the trapped infantrymen had no blankets to protect them.

The relief expedition encountered great difficulty in aiding the rescued men, some of whom were so weak they had to be carried. Medical supplies and food are being rushed to their aid.

"The lost battalion" pushed ahead with the other troops when the first American attack to the west of Verdun began. They were surrounded in all probability because they were not used to the forest warfare. Advancing in two widely separated columns the enemy was able to infiltrate behind them without being seen.

As soon as the members of the battalion missed the troops to the right and left of them, they tried to find them but their efforts were checked for the time being by the rain and terrain conditions.

### MUNITION EXPLOSION WORK OF GERMAN AMERICAN STEAMER SUNK IN COLLISION

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Evidence tending to show that the explosion in the T. A. Gillespie shell loading plant at Morran, N. J., last week, was caused by enemy agents has been discovered by government operatives in a letter predicting the explosion on Friday night signed "Heine" and addressed to a man in Sonora, Mexico. Agents of the department are investigating, but they are inclined to question the genuineness of the letter, which was picked up in the railroad station of a New Jersey city.

### RED CROSS AIDS REFUGEES RETURN

PARIS, Sept. 1.—(Correspondence of Associated Press.) The American Red Cross has aided 2000 refugees to return to their homes in the reconquered Aisne and Marne districts since the Germans have been driven back. Forty-five carloads of supplies have been sent since August 5 to Chateau-Thierry, Epernay, Dormans, Troyes, Verneuil and Villers-Cotteret.

### JAPAN SECURES POPULAR CABINET

TOKIO, Monday, Sept. 30.—(By Associated Press.) Formation of the new cabinet has been generally well received as an unmistakable sign of the gradual ascendancy of the people of democracy over that of oligarchic bureaucracy. The last seven premiers have belonged to the bureaucracy. Business interests also welcome the new government.

### RAPID SPREAD OF INFLUENZA AT PUGET SOUND

193 Cases Since Saturday at Seattle With Two Deaths—Schools, Theaters and Churches Closed at Vancouver—Modified Quarantine at Camp Lewis.

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 8.—Schools were closed here today in an effort to combat the spread of Spanish influenza. About 50 cases have been reported to the health authorities.

192 Cases in Seattle

SEATTLE, Oct. 8.—Health officers today estimated 192 cases of Spanish influenza have been reported here since Saturday. Two second-class seamen, F. E. Wood of Cheney, Wash., and H. E. Spencer of Buckley, Mo., died at the United States naval training station here today from the influenza. The epidemic has taken 10 sailors in all at the station.

Appears at Vancouver

VANCOUVER, Wash., Oct. 8.—All theaters, schools, churches and places of public gathering have been ordered closed by the health authorities, due to the discovery of several cases of Spanish influenza among the civilian population. Soldiers at the Vancouver barracks have not been prohibited from associating with civilians, as yet. No cases have been reported at the barracks, so far as known.

25,000 Cases in Ohio

COLEMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 8.—The epidemic in Spanish influenza is increasing rapidly in Ohio and a total of 25,000 cases and many deaths had been reported to the state department of health today.

Spreads in South

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 8.—Spanish influenza has spread throughout the south despite drastic action of health officials. More than 50,000 cases are officially reported among the civilian population while hardly a single army camp has escaped.

### AMERICAN STEAMER SUNK IN COLLISION

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The American steamer Westgate of the Navy Overseas Service, has been sunk with the loss of six members of the crew, in collision with the steamer American.

The American picked up the survivors and is proceeding to port. A dispatch to the navy department today said the sinking occurred about 500 miles off the Atlantic coast, but did not give the time. The Westgate was a cargo carrier of 3,800 gross tons.

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 8.—The steamer Westgate, reported sunk in collision at sea, was a steel ship built for the government by the Columbia River Shipbuilding corporation here. She was delivered to the government April 23, 1918, and was the third boat built for the government by that company. Seven others have been delivered this year.

### DAIRY COUNCIL WANTS FEED MADE

PORTLAND, Oct. 8.—The Oregon Dairy Council has telegraphed to Federal Food Administrator Herbert C. Hoover, asking that the government buy Oregon flour, or, if transportation cannot be provided for it now, that the government make provision for storing the flour so that the mills may grind full capacity and immediate relief be given the dairymen with regard to the feed question. Dairymen point out that there is no mill feed to be had at any price, because the flour mills are not in operation. This is because, they claim, the government will not buy flour here and the millers cannot export at a profit under present regulations.

### NEW DRIVE UNDERWAY AT CAMBRAI

American and British Forces Begin Smash North of St. Quentin on 25 Mile Front—Progress Made Despite Stiff Opposition—Terrific Barrage Precedes Attack—North-east and North of Rheims, French Push Forward—Americans Advance in Arzonne.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Oct. 8.—(Reuter's)—The attack began this morning by British and American forces on the Cambrai-St. Quentin front has become open warfare in the real old sense of the term—the developing of various carefully worked-out maneuvers into one great general scheme which is to combine in securing pre-arranged objectives and the rounding up of as many Germans as possible.

It had been necessary to assemble the assaulting waves to the east of the Hindenburg line and to get the masses of men through the intricate battered trench system in the dark. It was a task of extraordinary difficulty, but it was accomplished well before the zero hour.

The Anglo-American attack was launched at 2:30 o'clock in the morning. In the darkness of the hour of a quiet moonless night 20 miles of guns suddenly crashed forth in a hideous dissonance.

Anglo-American Drive

WITH THE ANGLIO-AMERICAN FORCES NEAR ST. QUENTIN, Oct. 8.—(By the Associated Press.)—American troops going into battle in conjunction with the Fourth British army on the St. Quentin-Cambrai front today attacked north the point where the last line of the Hindenburg system already had been smashed. The early reports indicate that progress was being made despite stiff machine gun opposition.

Simultaneously the Third British army attacked on the front from Cambrai south along the continuation of the Masnières-Beaurevoir line. There was a frontal attack on this line and at the same time an effort to turn it at its northern extremity.

The attacks of the two armies were converging operations, the general direction of the thrusts being northward. The assault was accompanied by one of the most terrific bombardments of the war, the massed British cannon firing wheel to wheel.

Progress at Rheims

PARIS, Oct. 8.—Northeast and north of Rheims the French continued their successful advance. The war of five announcements today says that French troops have reached the outskirts of Conde-sur-Saippe at the junction of the Sambre and the Aisne north of Berry-au-Bac.

Along the Sambre river the French have penetrated into Isle-sur-Saippe and to the west have captured Baanourt.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Monday, Oct. 7.—(Reuter's)—German forces on the north bank of the Sambre river have been counter-attacking with desperate energy all day. To prevent the French crossing the river, the shaves attacked on the line between Pont Vivart and Berry-au-Bac, throwing large units into action on the center of this front.

In spite of the vigor of the enemy's resistance, however, the Aisne has

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### SENATE REDUCES TAX ON DISTILLED SPIRITS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Resuming revision of the war revenue bill today, the senate finance committee considered the beverage sections and reduced the tax of 88 a gallon on distilled spirits used for beverage purposes as provided in the house bill to 86.40 a gallon. The doubled rates on beer and wines were approved.