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# ANGLO-AMERICANS CAPTURE CAMBRAI 10,000 PRISONERS TAKEN IN BATTLE

## GERMAN LINE GRADUALLY COLLAPSING

Paris Regards News From Front as Indicating a General Giving Way of German Line, a Collapse, Piece by Piece of Enemy's Position and Crumbling Away of His Armies—10,000 Prisoners Taken Tuesday—French-American Forces Winning.

PARIS, Oct. 9.—Nearly 10,000 Germans were taken prisoner yesterday by the allied forces in the fighting along the various fronts of the battlefield, says Marcel Hutin in the Echo de Paris today. The Germans, he adds, are hurriedly evacuating the Arzonne forest. The battle is continuing.

Paris regards the news from the front as indicating a general giving way of the German line, a collapse piece by piece of the enemy's position and the crumbling away of his armies, regiment by regiment and division by division. A formidable war machine so seriously affected, it is pointed out, that even those who fashioned it now are doubtful of its soundness—hence their peace proposition, the first that they have really formulated.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.  
Oct. 9.—Forced from Cambrai, one of the strong pillars of the Hindenburg system, the Germans today are being driven back toward the French frontier under the heavy onslaughts of the Third and Fourth British armies, aided by American troops.

Apparently the Germans now have lost the Hindenburg line on the front of Cambrai to St. Quentin. Field Marshal Haig resumed his attack this morning and reports that progress is being made on a front of more than 30 miles from northeast of Cambrai to east of St. Quentin.

**Center Collapsing**  
As the German defense system in the center falls to the British and Americans, the French and Americans on the southern wall from Rheims to east of the Meuse are smashing their way northward, threatening the important junctions of the railways running eastward from the broken St. Quentin-Cambrai line.

East of the Hindenburg in the St. Quentin-Cambrai area the Germans are reported to have no prepared defenses until a line immediately east of the frontier is reached. East of this line, which would run through Valenciennes, the Germans have the line of the Meuse.

In capturing Cambrai and breaking through the German defenses to the south, the British and Americans took more than 8,000 prisoners and a large quantity of guns. Near Fremont the Americans captured an entire German artillery position of three batteries.

**To Cut Railroads**  
Before the advancing Anglo-American line the railway junctions of LaOateau, Bohain, Guise and Caudry. If the north and south railroads are cut German communication between the Laon massif and the Lille salient will be lost.

Field Marshal Haig has driven into (Continued on Page Eight.)

## HUGE INCREASES IN ARTILLERY PROGRAM

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Huge increases in the artillery program have been decided on by the ordnance department, which today asked the house appropriations committee to add \$1,199,000,000 to its estimates of \$2,667,000,000 to carry out its part of the enlarged army program. The war department has decided to provide more big guns for each of the eighty divisions that America expects to have in France next year.

## ANGLO-SAXONS SMASH ZONE OF HUN DEFENSES

Hindenburg Line No Longer Bars Path of Allies—Last Remnants of Extraordinary Maze of Defense Between Cambrai and St. Quentin Stormed—Allies in Open Country.

PARIS, Oct. 9.—The Hindenburg line no longer bars the path of the allies. The rupture of it was achieved on the first day of the fighting in the new development north of the Escaut. To the Anglo-Saxon forces went the honor of the storming of the last remnants of the extraordinary maze of defense between Cambrai and St. Quentin. The day's fighting was notable also in that the enemy's losses must have run into tens of thousands of men.

The allies now are in the open country on the Cambrai-St. Quentin front and are threatening Bohain, an important transportation junction. The Americans last night having pushed within two miles of that place. Once master of Bohain, the allies could take in the rear not only the Laon-St. Quentin massif, but the Hindenburg line along the river Serre, which joins at Chamant-Poison the Brunhilde line running along the Aisne.

**Danger of Capture**  
All the German positions parallel to the German frontier, starting in the east and running as far as La Canelle, Vervins and Marle, run the risk of being raked in.

**Move Up the Meuse**  
To complete the day's work, Franco-American forces moved on on the right flank of the Meuse, won back places famous in the Verdun struggle and got in line with the Americans on the left bank who are thus relieved of the galling tank fire which had prevented them moving forward. The German position has been rendered worse as a result of yesterday's fighting in the opinion of military commentators.

General Ludendorff delayed his retreat so long that in the view of the critics, he is in danger of leading back merely the remnants of his army to the famous plain which protects Germany.

Major De Civriens asks: "This precipitate demand for an armistice—does it not spring from a vision of disaster?"

Mrs. Deltmar Frederiek, wife of the manager of Snyder's dairy received a telegram from Washington today confirming the death of her brother, Private Harry Ackley of Portland of C company, Third Oregon Infantry. He was killed in battle in France on Sept. 1st.

Private Ackley was fairly well known in Medford as one of the other members of that company, which under Captain J. J. Crossley was on duty here for several months prior to going to France, guarding the tunnels and bridges in this section. It has been known from letters received in the city that C company had been in the front line trenches since June 29th, and has been in the thick of the fighting.

## EXPECT TURKEY TO QUIT WITHIN NEXT 48 HOURS

Surrender Expected in London—Talaat Resigns as Premier and Enver Quits as Minister of War—Switzerland Swarming With Peace Pioneers of Central Powers.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The surrender of Turkey within the next 48 hours would not surprise well informed quarters in London, the Evening Standard says today. The British authorities, it adds, are in possession of information showing that a process of disintegration exists in Constantinople.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—Talaat Pasha, the Turkish premier, has resigned and has been succeeded by Teyfik Pasha, former premier, and ex-ambassador at London, according to advices received here. Enver Pasha, the minister of war, also has resigned.

GENEVA, Switzerland, Monday, Oct. 7.—Switzerland in the last week has been swarming with Germans, Austrian and Turkish peace pioneers sent from their capitals to try to get in touch with diplomats of the allied countries. The watchword of the emissaries of the central powers is an immediate armistice in order to avoid further bloodshed.

In an article summing up the present situation the Democrat says: "If the belligerents meet now round a green table, the Austro-Germans will employ loaded dice and win the game which will result in another war within 12 years."

## DOUBLE THIRD BATTLE CRY FOR 4TH LIBERTY LOAN

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—"At the present rate of going and with the present average per capita subscriptions," said a treasury loan review today, "the Fourth Liberty Loan may not reach the desired goal within the allotted time."

Prompted by unfavorable reports of the last few days, many Liberty loan organization throughout the country today adopted the slogan "double the third" as a campaign cry.

Officials are frankly puzzled over the situation, shown by their reports. In spite of most favorable accounts of local achievements coming from all parts of the country, discouraging totals are shown in the subscriptions cleared through the federal reserve banks. Compared with the third loan at the same period of the campaign, the fourth is behind in actual money returns.

PARIS, Tuesday, Oct. 8.—General J. M. G. Malleterre, the military critic of the Temps, has written a letter from the front saying that the German armies are at the end of their strength and that the German high command is hesitating to give them. "An armistice, even with the obligation to evacuate invaded territory and Alsace-Lorraine," he continues, "would allow the German command its armies in sequence in a distance sufficient to give time to reform the ranks in preparation for the moment when Berlin will denounce the allies' conditions as impossible."

## THESE ARE NOT HOME GUARDS, BUT SENATORS EXAMINING GERMAN SOUVENIRS



Senators find as keen an interest in souvenirs of European battlefields as do their constituents and as much satisfaction in donning a Hun helmet to see how it fits as does a small boy. Witness this group: Senator George E. Chamberlain of Oregon, chairman of military affairs committee, with a German gun over his shoulder; Senator William H. Thompson, who brought the souvenirs back from France, wearing a helmet and apparently ready to don a gas mask, and Senator John J. Walsh of Montana, and Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas, at the extreme right, each with rifle in hand. All of the impedimenta of war was picked up by Senator Thompson on battlefields.

## AUSTRIAN PREMIER TELLS DEPUTIES OF PEACE EFFORTS

VIENNA, Oct. 9.—(Via Basel).—In opening the Austrian chamber of deputies, Baron Von Hussarek, the Austrian premier, announced officially that a peace note had been sent to President Wilson and said: "In a measure the note accepts the basis for negotiations indicated by an important personality in the adverse camp. It is evidence that the central powers are disposed to adopt a course leading to a pacific end."

## ARMY PLEASSED BY PRESIDENT'S REPLY

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—(By Associated Press.) President Wilson's reply to the German peace proposal reached the rear lines of the American army this morning. It had been eagerly awaited, its possible character having been widely discussed. The general tone of the rank and file comment was a quiet satisfaction that no armistice would be granted while the enemy troops were on a loaded roll.

## LET KAISER TALK WHILE FOCH SHOTS ADVISES GEDDES

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Talk of peace at this time is apt to paralyze the energies of soldiers and impair the usefulness and productivity of munition workers, Sir Eric Geddes, first lord of the British admiralty, said today in discussing the German attempt to obtain an armistice.

"We cannot win this war by talking of peace," Sir Eric said. "To get us all talking of peace is just what Germany wants."

## INNER CABINET OF PRINCE MAXIMILIAN

AMSTERDAM, Tuesday, Oct. 8.—The Berlin newspaper Germania, organ of the Catholic Central party, says the inner cabinet of Prince Maximilian of Baden, the imperial chancellor, is composed of Friedrich Von Paser, the vice-chancellor; Adolph Groeber, the clerical leader; Mattias Erzberger, one of the Central leaders; Philipp Scheidemann, socialist, and Herr Friedberg, vice president of the Prussian state ministry.

## WILSON'S REPLY TO HUN OFFER PLEASES ALLIES

London Regards President's Refusal to Talk Armistice as Clear and Logical—Paris Holds Note Could Not be Improved Upon—No Respite for Germans in Retreat.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—In diplomatic circles here President Wilson's reply to the peace proposals of Prince Maximilian, the imperial German chancellor, is regarded as clever and logical.

It is felt in these circles that the president was wise in refraining from a flat rejection. The president, however, it is considered, displays the same attitude of skepticism as do British and continental statesmen concerning the good faith of the German government.

It is believed that a satisfactory answer to President Wilson's question will severely test Germany's good faith while an affirmative reply will mean the acknowledgment of a German defeat.

**Approved in France**  
PARIS, Oct. 9.—President Wilson's reply to the German peace note was published in the noon editions of the newspapers today and was greeted with general satisfaction and expression of approval throughout Paris.

"The note could not be improved upon; substitute Paris for Washington as the date line and the reply might have been dictated here," is an epitome of French opinion as indicated by the popular reception of the presidential document.

Paris was on its way to luncheon when the newspapers containing the note came out and the people literally fought for copies of the edition.

The significant passage in the note in which President Wilson refuses to entertain the possibility of a cessation of hostilities and demands the immediate withdrawal of the German troops is interpreted in military circles as meaning that the allies will give the Germans no respite in their retreat.

## SPANISH POLITICAL CRISIS AVERTED

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, Tuesday, Oct. 9.—(By Associated Press.) Antonio Maura the resignation of whose cabinet was reported today, has formed a new government, in which he takes the post of public instruction which was vacated by the Duke of Alba, who is the only minister superseded in the new cabinet. Premier Maura's enthusiastic attitude gives the impression that a crisis has been averted.

## ALLIES WIN BASTION OF HUN DEFENSE

Great Battle Extending From Cambrai to St. Quentin Continues Today With Unceasing Fury. Germans Being Driven Past Last of French Lines and Fighting in Open—British and Americans Capture Many Towns and Great Supplies.

WITH THE ANGLO-AMERICAN ARMIES NEAR ST. QUENTIN, Oct. 9.—(By Associated Press.) The great battle between Cambrai and St. Quentin continues today with unceasing fury. Strong attacks were resumed at daylight this morning by the British and American armies. The troops of Field Marshal Haig and General Pershing are carrying their lines steadily to the eastward. German prisoners indicate that the enemy intends to retire first to the Valenciennes line and then to the line of the Meuse. The bulk of the Germans in France already are retiring. However, there undoubtedly will be hard fighting all the way back to the prepared positions.

But it will be fighting over open and new country where the whipper tanks, armored motor cars and cavalry have the opportunity to do the work cut out for them.

The German positions north of Cambrai are dominated by the new British gains on the southeast. The British are in a position to hasten the retreat there by turning an enfilading fire against the German positions.

**Cambrai Captured**  
LONDON, Oct. 9.—The city of Cambrai has been captured. Here and elsewhere the British have captured 8000 prisoners.

Field Marshal Haig announced the capture of this long-resisting German stronghold in his official statement today.

The Anglo-American attack was resumed this morning on the entire front south of Cambrai. Rapid progress was made.

Last night additional progress was made west of Sequehart and toward Bohain and Marais.

South of Cambrai the British captured Foroyville and reached the western outskirts of Wallcourt.

This attack this morning was on the front of the Third and Fourth armies and began at 5:20 o'clock.

**French Also Advance**  
PARIS, Oct. 9.—French troops attacking last night south and east of St. Quentin captured the German defenses between Harly and Neuville-St. Amand and drove past the latter town on the north, today's official statement by the war office announces.

Attempts by the Germans to recapture the positions gained yesterday by the French north of the Arnes were repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy.

**All Night Battle**  
WITH THE ANGLO-AMERICAN ARMIES NEAR ST. QUENTIN, Oct. 9.—(By Associated Press.) Heavy fighting continued through the night on the Cambrai-St. Quentin front and the British and Americans con-

(Continued on Page Eight.)

## PAPAL COMMENT ON HUN PEACE DRIVE

ROME, Tuesday, Oct. 8.—Commenting upon the German proposal for an armistice, the Corriere d'Italia, the semi-official Vatican organ says: "An unconditional acceptance of the offer made by the central empires is out of the question unless invaded territories are first evacuated as a guarantee for the enemy's good intentions."