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Forty-eighth Year. Daily—Thirtieth Year.

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QUARTER MILLION BOCHE IN FULL FLIGHT

LE CATEAU CAPTURED BY HAIG'S ARMY

Railroad Junction East of Cambrai Reached by British—Allies Continue Rapid Advance—Quarter Million Germans in Flight—First Step is Inevitable Retreat to Belgian Border—Made Possible by Gouraud.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—British cavalry today reached the outskirts of Le Cateau, the railway junction southeast of Cambrai, which is the immediate British objective, the Exchange Telegraph company says it learns.

WITH THE ANGLO-AMERICAN FORCES SOUTHWEST OF CAMBRAI, Oct. 10.—(By Associated Press.) British and American forces continued to advance rapidly and are driving the demoralized Germans before them, according to all available reports on this front. The whole battle is on a field that was aflame through the night. The many fires have completely destroyed towns and farm houses.

Quarter Million Flee PARIS, Oct. 10.—A quarter of a million Germans now are in full retreat between Cambrai and St. Quentin with the allies hot at their heels, according to the battlefront reports today. At some points the advance has exceeded 15 miles in the last two days.

This forward movement of the allies is regarded as the first step in the great general retreat of the Germans which now seems inevitable. The success in the Cambrai-St. Quentin section of the front was in a large measure made possible by the splendid achievements of General Gouraud's men and the Americans from Rheims to the Meuse. Because a break in that part of the front would have much more consequence for the enemy than anywhere else, the Germans concentrated most of their reserves there.

Yesterday General Gouraud's forces advanced still farther toward the important junction of Vonziers, while the Americans pushed forward and joined the French south of Grandpre, thus completing the conquest of the Aronne forest.

The result of Marshal Foch's skillful strategy is that the region of Laon and the St. Gobain massif has become so dangerous that the evacuation of this vast and important pocket seems imperative.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS, Oct. 10.—Vigorously pressing the advantage gained by the breaking of the German line between Cambrai and St. Quentin, the British, French and American armies have widened the great wedge in this area to such an extent that the entire German front from Rheims northward seems to be collapsing.

The disintegration of this line is being hastened by the vigorous strokes delivered by the French along the Aisne, while farther east the German left flank in the active battle area is being hammered hard by other French forces and the American first army, in the Champagne, Argonne and Verdun regions. Most telling in its immediate effect is the thrust by Field Marshal Haig southeast of Cambrai, where American troops also are operating.

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APPLE RATE CUT TO \$1.10 TO EAST

SALEM, Ore., Oct. 10.—A saving of \$800,000 has been effected to apple growers in Oregon, Washington and Idaho this year, according to F. J. Miller, chairman of the Oregon public service commission, who telegraphed from Washington yesterday that the railroad administration has granted a reduction from \$1.25 to \$1.10 per hundred pounds in the trans-continental freight rate for apples.

TURKS SEEK PEACE AT ANY OLD PRICE

Situation in Turkey Believed to be Desperate—Pro-German Government Faces Utter Collapse—Appeal Made to Saloniki—National Autonomy to be Introduced in Austria—Hungary Plans Separation and German State Favored.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The non-appearance of a Turkish peace note, reported to have been sent the same way as Germany's and Austria's, and the report from London and Paris of impending and far-reaching events in Constantinople have strengthened the view here that the situation in Turkey is desperate.

It is believed by officials here that the pro-German government faces utter collapse, if indeed it has not already taken place and that the new government will make a direct appeal to the allies for peace at any price. The state department has heard officially that representatives of the various factions in Turkey already have appealed to officials of the allied governments at Saloniki, promising to accept unconditional terms.

Autonomy in Austria

LONDON, Oct. 10.—It is reported from Vienna that the Austro-Hungarian ministerial council has decided to introduce national autonomy "in order to make President Wilson's stimulation an accomplished fact" says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen today.

The Czech party did not take part in the deliberations, the dispatch adds. It is holding an important meeting today.

A movement favoring a proclamation separating Hungary and Austria is making extremely rapid progress among the public in the dual monarchy, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Zurich.

Hungary to Secede

Count Theodor Bathory, former minister in the Hungarian cabinet, speaking at Budapest, emphasized the urgency of bringing about a separation between Hungary and Austria.

Czech newspapers declare that preparations are under way for the regular working of a further Czech state and identical statements are being published regarding the Jugoslavs.

Telegrams from Warsaw announce that a proclamation is about to be issued for the union of all Polish territories into a Polish state.

AMERICAN SHIP TORPEDOED AT SEA SINKS WITH CREW

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Oct. 10.—News of the sinking by a submarine of a large American steamship with the probable loss of many of her crew was brought here today by a British freighter. The British ship had aboard twenty survivors of the American vessel.

The American steamship, said to have carried a large crew, was shelled and then torpedoed, according to officers of the rescue ship. The attack was made five days ago.

It was reported in maritime circles that the U-boat's victim was the Ticonderoga, formerly the German steamer Camilla Rickmers of 5129 gross tons. The ship was interned at Manila at the beginning of the war.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Reports from an Atlantic port today of the sinking of an American steamer believed to have been the Ticonderoga developed the fact that the navy department recently was notified that the Ticonderoga had been separated from her convoy at sea. Since then nothing has been heard of the vessel.

350 YANKEE PLANES RAID HUN CAMPS

First Big Bombing Exploit of War—200 Bombing Machines, 100 Pursuit Planes and 50 Tri-Planes Dropped 32 Tons of Explosives on Germans—Pershing Breaks Main Line of Defense and Completes Capture of Aronne Forest.

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, Oct. 10.—(12.30 p. m. By the Associated Press.)—An American bombing expedition consisting of more than 300 machines dropped 32 tons of explosives on German cantonments in the area between Waville and Danvillers, about 12 miles north of Verdun.

The American bombing exploit marks one of the high spots in the air fleet operations of the war. In the expedition were more than 200 bombing airplanes, 100 pursuit machines and 50 tri-planes.

The bombing machines were given splendid protection during the aerial battle which took place during the operation. Twelve enemy machines were destroyed. Only one entente plane failed to return.

In addition, American airplanes yesterday destroyed or brought down five German machines and one balloon. They also took a great number of photographs and dropped newspapers to the American troops.

Pershing Resumes Attack

General Pershing's infantry today again went into action on the left wing of the Aronne forest front after a violent artillery bombardment lasting all night.

The Germans are throwing in reserves on their left flank which now has been exposed in the Aronne pocket. The enemy also is endeavoring to withdraw his troops at other points so as to restore the line.

The American artillery on the right wing was active all night. The bombardment met with little reaction. In the center the Americans are holding all the advanced positions which they gained yesterday.

Early this morning the German laid down a hurraing fire in the areas to the rear of the American positions.

Fires have been seen burning on the east bank of the Meuse towards Mairtraumont, northeast of Violeson-Meuse. West of the river exfiltrations have been reported in the towns of Anroville, Dun and Dantleville.

Main Line Penetrated

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Penetration of the German main line of resistance west of the Meuse by the Americans, against fresh enemy divisions, is reported in General Pershing's communique for Wednesday.

East of the Meuse further gains were made during the day, in spite of violent counter-attacks, while in the Aronne forest the American forces captured important heights south of Marco and joined hands with the French at Lunnon. More than 2,000 additional prisoners are reported.

ABDICATION OF KAISER RUMORED

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 10.—There is a persistent rumor here that Emperor William has abdicated.

AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 10.—Secretary of State Robert Lansing, who is here attending the centennial of the Auburn Theological seminary, in discussing the rumor which came from Stockholm today that Emperor William had abdicated, said:

"That has been current for some time. Unless we know in whose favor the Kaiser is abdicating, the story has no significance whatever. If it is simply setting up one of his sons in his place the situation would not be changed in the least; but if he should abdicate in favor of a democratic Germany it would mean something."

The secretary also warned against a let-up in the Liberty loan drive.

ALLIES ADVANCE 15 MILES THRU WIDE GAP



MAP OF NORTHERN HALF OF PRESENT BATTLE LINE. Heavy black line is battle line when allies began offensive in August. Dotted white line is Hindenburg line. White line is present battle line. The great advance today is between Cambrai and St. Quentin where the allies have broken thru all German defenses and are pursuing the Huns in the open.

BRUGES REVOLTS AGAINST GERMANS

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 10.—A revolt has broken out in Bruges, Belgium, the populace having risen against the attempts of the Germans to deport the civilians, according to Les Nouvelles. German troops used their guns and killed or wounded numerous Belgians.

Through Flanders, the newspaper says, those are deported who are incumbered with cattle, horses and pigs, which are being transported to Germany.

Dr. J. J. Emmens arrived home Thursday from his hunting trip.

LUDENDORFF ILL ASSERTS REPORT

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—From one of the European neutral countries today a report reached the state department that General Ludendorff has suffered a physical collapse and relinquished command of the German army.

BASEL, Switzerland, Oct. 10.—General Ludendorff has arrived in Berlin from the German front headquarters to take part in conferences to be held at the German capital, according to information received here today.

WHAT TO DO IF YOU HAVE INFLUENZA

By the National Conference of Army, Navy, Civilian Doctors.

- 1—If you get a cold, go to bed in a well ventilated room. Keep warm.
- 2—Keep away from other people. Do not kiss any one.
- 3—Use individual basins and knives, forks, spoons, towels, handkerchiefs, soap; wash plates and cups.
- 4—Every case of influenza should go to bed at once under the care of a physician. The patient should stay in bed at least three days after fever has disappeared and until convalescence is well established.
- 5—The patient must not cough or sneeze except when a mask or handkerchief is held before the face.
- 6—He should be in a warm, well ventilated room.
- 7—There is no specific for the disease. Symptoms should be met as they arise.
- 8—The great danger is from pneumonia. Avoid it by staying in bed while actually ill and until convalescence is fully established.
- 9—The after effects of influenza are worse than the disease. Take care of yourself.
- 10—Strictly observe the state and city rules and regulations for the control of influenza.

HUN RETREAT BECOMES ROUT WITH ALLIED ARMIES IN PURSUIT FROM CAMBRAI TO ST. QUENTIN

Greatest Allied Victory of War Forces German Forces Into Precipitate Flight With Cavalry and Tanks Leading Pursuing Infantry and Artillery Through Open Country—British Smash Remaining Defenses and Wipe Out Entire Garrisons—Greatest Artillery Concentration of War Destroys Enemy's Defense Systems—German Losses Great.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY ON THE CAMBRAI-ST. QUENTIN FRONT, Wednesday, Oct. 9.—(By Associated Press.) By last night the British and Americans had reached the German lines which could be cracked. As a matter of fact cavalry might have gone thru the German lines last night in considerable numbers. Only patrols were sent out, however, while the main bodies were held just back of the line.

After a night of heavy firing from the British guns, the Third and Fourth armies again attacked this morning from Cambrai south to the front held by the French at the same time the Canadian and English troops after a "crash" barrage, launched a powerful attack extending some miles north from Cambrai.

Canadians Sweep On For miles the front suddenly sprang into action. The Canadians had hard going at one place just north of Cambrai, but with great gallantry swept on after annihilating the Germans who tried to bar their way. From there on, the resistance weakened and the Canadians, with the English hurried eastward smothering the usual screen of German machine gunners as they went on.

Canadian and British troops met in the center of Cambrai, which was entered from both north and south and quickly mopped up. Many Germans had escaped but many hundreds who had been held there to lunch a counter-attack were either killed or captured. Some of the enemy troops are still in deep cellars, two stories under ground and in the tunnels the Germans dug during their occupation of the city. These are being routed out and sent back to the cages.

Altho many fires were started by the Germans, the town was found not to be as badly damaged as had been feared. The solid buildings withstood the flames well. It was quite evident, however, that it was no fault of the Germans that the city had not been razed.

German in Flight

South of the city the Third and Fourth armies rapidly overcame enemy opposition. The Germans started fleeing soon after the attack began, for they realized they were fighting a battle in which they could hope for no success.

The front line for twenty miles began moving rapidly eastward. Then came reports from airplanes, with which the sky was literally crowded that Wambaix was taken. Soon the capture of Harecourt was reported. From then on tidings came in rapid succession of villages falling before the allied advance.

Solvigny, Cantigny, Ligny, Montigny and Marozz were quickly reported and passed and soon the allies were closing in on Cauchy and Bertry.

At the same time from the north it was reported that Escudoocuvres east of Cambrai had been taken and that (they) was being approached.

The Cambrai-Le Cateau road was crossed and then the railway between St. Quentin and Bertry was cut. Rebecourt was then in sight and Fontaine, Notre Dame, further south, had been reached by the French. By that time it was clear the enemy was badly smashed and the British and

Americans stood on the threshold of the wide open country.

Cavalry in Pursuit It was about that time that the cavalry which had been waiting poured thru the wide breach in the now-shattered Hindenburg system and streamed out into the country beyond. Fast "whippet" tanks and armored cars also crashed forward and came into action. They performed extremely valuable services in pursuing the fleeing Germans killing many and rounding up a large number of prisoners. They smashed down strong points held by rear-guards who had been waiting for the cavalry knowing that it had come thru the line.

Cavalry forces are now apparently well east of the towns reported captured. The allies, having thus broken thru, the Germans north and south for many miles are endangered for their lines are being turned. Retreats on even a broader scale than that now in progress may be expected.

Officers directing the attack were distinctly satisfied as the news came back in reports from airplanes and by runners, but finally one came back that showed better than anything else how completely the enemy had been defeated. This was a report from a pair patrol that British infantry had been seen marching as if on parade in a column of fours into the and thru the town of Bertry. The men were swarming along entirely unmolested by the enemy.

Leaving Le Cateau Another patrol brought word of the Germans fleeing in the greatest disorder as far east as Le Cateau. Enemy troops and transports were streaming along the road and over the fields for, with the British cavalry galloping over the country and with "whippet" tanks and armored cars working, they realized that it was extremely dangerous for them to tarry anywhere.

Between Lens and the Scarpe the British also are advancing and are in touch with the Germans to the west of the line of Vitry-en-Artois, Azeles-Equiechin and Rouvry.

Such a thing as troops who have just attacked marching thru a town 70,000 yards from the place where they started is a thing that has not happened in this war for a long time. Such a thing could only happen now when the enemy is defeated, disorganized, disheartened and running for his very existence. The troops at Bertry did not tarry there but kept right on marching. Where the Germans will stop is, of course, impossible to tell. It is known that they have been working on a line running generally back of Le Cateau, but prisoners say that this line is in an embryonic condition and cannot offer much protection. Even if it did the British would not have much trouble in smashing it, considering their overwhelming preponderance of guns, munitions and men.

Artillery in Pursuit British cannon have been on the move eastward all day long. In many cases batteries would gallop over the

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RENE FONCK DESTROYS 109 HUN MACHINES

PARIS, Oct. 10.—(Havas.) Lieutenant Rene Fonck has brought down four German airplanes within twenty minutes on the same day. Fonck now is credited with seventy official victories and has actually brought down 199 German machines.

SCHEUCK SUCCEEDS STEIN AS MINISTER

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 10.—According to a semi-official report from Berlin the resignation of General von Stein as Prussian war minister has been accepted. Major General Scheuck, it is said, has been appointed his successor. General Scheuck has been at the head of the department of munitions at Berlin since August 15.