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MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

TO KEEP THE WAR WON BUY MORE LIBERTY BONDS.

Forty-eighth Year. Daily—Thirteenth Year.

MEDFORD, OREGON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1918

NO. 172

GERMANS EVACUATE CHEMIN DES DAMES

FOCH DRIVES BOECHE FROM LAON REGION

Hounding Line Behind Laon Turned Forcing Immediate Evacuation of NSt. Gobain Forest—Chemin-des-Dames in Hands of Allies—Grip of Germans on Northern France Loosened and Process of Herding Them Back to Borders Proceeding.

LONDON, Oct. 11, 1 p. m. (By Associated Press.) Today's advances from the battlefield indicate it is virtually certain the Germans will have to evacuate the St. Gobain forest almost immediately.

The Germans are evacuating the Chemin Des Dames under the pressure of the converging attacks west and south of it.

Hounding line behind Laon between the rivers Serre and Sissonne has been turned, making the German situation in the Laon area most difficult.

In the Champagne the French and Americans joined hands north of the Argonne and in the Grandpre gap have occupied the Grandpre station, while patrols are said to have entered that town itself.

On the river Meuse, northwest of Verdun, the Americans have cleared out a little pocket in the direction of Sivry which has held them up a long time.

Capture Chemin Des Dames PARIS, Oct. 11.—French troops last night advanced in the region north of the Aisne and captured the towns of Chivy and Moulins and then pushed on beyond, the French war office announced today.

Italian troops reached a point south of Courtillon on the Chemin Des Dames, which highway the French have gained possession of as far as the heights of Cerny-en-Laonnais.

In the Champagne French troops crossed the Sulpice and gained a footing between St. Etienne and Boal-sur-Sulpice as well as at Warmerville, Vandette and St. Maxmes.

Farther east the French are pursuing the Germans who are in retreat. On the front west of the Argonne forest French infantry has captured Semide and Mont St. Martin. The French also stormed Corbon and Brieres.

Grip of Hun Loosened BY ASSOCIATED PRESS, Oct. 11.—The grip of the Germans on northern France has been loosened and the process of herding them back to their borders is proceeding at an increasingly rapid pace under the almost lash.

Already, since the beginning of the July offensive, which initiated the loosening process, the allies have pushed the enemy back a maximum of 45 miles, from the Aisne near Albert, to the tip of the present Anglo-American wedge at Le Cateau.

A scant 25 miles more will bring them on this line to the Belgian frontier south of Maubeuge. But long before that point is reached the pressure on all sides, if continued at the present rate, will have resulted in the clearing of the enemy from virtually all French territory and a great part of Belgium.

Skilful Retreat The Germans, indeed, are already carrying out a general retreat. But it is a retreat under pressure, and also being skilfully conducted. It is bound to cost them heavily in men and material.

General Ludendorff patently has been desirous of withdrawing to a shorter line where he could reorganize his forces, but the steady, unrelenting pressure which Marshal Foch

BOECHE OUSTED FROM ARGONNE BY AMERICANS

Cleaning Up of Great Forest by Pershing's Troops Completed—Yanks Make Progress on Both Sides of Meuse and Reach Grandpre in Smash Through Line.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—(1 p. m. By the Associated Press.)—The cleaning up of the Argonne forest has been completed by the American troops. No Germans now remain in that great wooded area.

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, Oct. 11.—(By the Associated Press, noon.)—Heavy artillery fighting in the region west of the Meuse river began early today. The Americans started the action before daylight and the bombardment was responded to by the Germans. Fires are reported in the region of many towns behind the lines and it is believed these were started by the American shells.

Argonne Cleared WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—General Pershing's communique for yesterday says: "On the right bank of the Meuse, French troops fighting with the first American army, continued the advance and valiantly held their ground against desperate attacks. Heights east of Sivry have been cleared of hostile troops and remain in our hands."

"On the left of the Meuse the Cote Dame Marie was stormed and taken after severe fighting. Farther to the west the enemy has been driven from the Argonne forest which he so tenaciously held and our troops have recaptured the line Sommerance-Marc-Chevrières and opposite Grandpre."

"Among the prisoners taken, which number more than 1,000, there are one colonel and two complete battalion staffs."

Grandpre Reached WITH THE AMERICAN TROOPS NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, Oct. 10.—(By the Associated Press.)—American forces struck the German lines just east of the Argonne forest today. The captured the villages of Sommerance, Chevrières and Marce. The ridge of Dame Marie was stormed after hard fighting. More than one thousand prisoners were taken. These include one colonel and two battalion staffs.

Fighting opened this morning with the infantry sweeping through the northern portion of the forest for a maximum distance of nearly five miles. Little opposition was encountered from the enemy, who had probably retired during the night to escape from the untenable pocket formed by the American flanking movement on Monday.

Sommerance Captured At 2 o'clock this afternoon the Americans were in Marce and Chevrières, having taken the LaFolle farm and the Richard farm, and advancing on the Negemont woods, the only piece of forest land between them and Grandpre.

Half an hour later they had captured Sommerance and had advanced north of that village. By this attack the Americans have taken a firmer grip on the territory just north of the broken Kriemhilde line.

Although there were detachments of German machine gunners and infantry to be met, the Americans found that the German artillery fire was very light. They had little difficulty in advancing and found extensive use of their own artillery unnecessary.

Fires were caused by the German shells at Chevrières.

KAISER OPPOSED TO PEACE OFFER

LONDON, Oct. 11.—Chancellor Maximilian's peace proposal to President Wilson was made in direct opposition to the views of Emperor William, according to a report brought to London by a neutral who left Germany a few days ago. It is suggested that this may be the reason for the postponing of the commission's meeting to a conference. No official confirmation of this can be obtained here.

600 LIVES LOST ON BRITISH SHIP SUNK BY U-BOAT

Mail Steamer Leinster Sunk in Irish Channel by German Submarine Which Fires Two Torpedoes Without Warning—Only 150 of Those Aboard Saved.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—So far as reported there were no Americans on board the mail steamer Leinster when she was torpedoed. Among the missing is Lady Alexandra Phyllis Hamilton, daughter of the dowager Duchess of Abercorn.

DUBLIN, Oct. 11.—It is believed that 600 lives were lost in the sinking of the mail steamer Leinster by a torpedo in the Irish Sea yesterday. It was said today at the office of her owners. Only about 150 persons, it was added, were saved.

After the Leinster had been struck by the first torpedo, the submarine fired a second torpedo. This missile struck the vessel amidships, entered the engine room and caused an explosion of the ship's boilers.

Fired Without Warning There was some confusion as the passengers tried to enter the boats and many persons were thrown into the sea.

As soon as information regarding the Leinster's plight reached Kins-town tugs and destroyers hastened to the place.

Survivors said that the submarine fired the two torpedoes without warning from a range of about 150 yards. Details of the lost and saved have not yet been obtained. Captain Birch, the Leinster's commander, was among those lost.

Fourth Engineer Jones said that if the second torpedo had not struck the Leinster, all on board except those who had been directly killed by the first torpedo probably would have been saved, as there was plenty of time to launch the boats.

Blew Up Ship The explosion of the second torpedo, however, he said, blew the ship up like a matchwood.

Jones saved himself by jumping. He was in the water one hour and was clinging to a raft when rescued by a destroyer.

The rescuing ships picked up scores of persons from the water where they were still clinging to overturned boats, rafts and broken timbers. The survivors were brought to Kins-town. All were in a desperate state as a result of their hour's exposure in the rough sea. A number of dead bodies also were landed.

The Leinster was the fifth channel boat sunk by submarines.

50 CASES INFLUENZA REPORTED IN PORTLAND

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 11.—Fifty cases of influenza had been reported to the health authorities here today. The order prohibiting all crowds and public gatherings of every sort was being rigidly enforced.

The mayor of Portland today ordered all public places closed when eight cases of influenza were found there.

Sixty cases have been reported in Vancouver, Wash.

LOSS OF LIFE UPON TICONDEROGA 121

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Ten officers and 111 enlisted men of the American steamer Ticonderoga, sunk by an enemy submarine September 30, were reported missing in an announcement today by the navy department. Lieutenants Frank L. Miller, Oakland, Calif., and Julius H. Fuleher, Fresno, N. C., were taken prisoner by the U-boat crew.

GERMANY'S NEW CHANCELLOR.



Prince Maximilian of Hesse, who has the job of camouflaging democracy for the kaiser.

BERNHARD PUTS U-BOAT BLAME UPON LEADERS

COPENHAGEN, Wednesday, Oct. 9.—George Bernard, writing in the Berlin Vossische Zeitung, says that the submarine warfare would never have been proclaimed if the German people had not been deceived and misled. Discussing the peace steps taken at Washington in 1916 and 1917, the writer says:

"If we had known that President Wilson had been continually requested to act as peace mediator and even that specified conditions had been submitted, our action would have been different. Had we known that at the moment unrestricted submarine warfare was declared President Wilson had agreed to accept the role of mediator, the German people in the great majority, would never have tolerated a policy which brought upon them the reputation of being double-tongued."

All this, says Bernard, goes far toward making President Wilson's sharp words understandable. "It also explains Ambassador Gerard's unmeasured speech, when one recalls that the German government permitted him to make a friendly address in the presence of high officials at the very moment when the submarine campaign was already decided upon," he concludes.

NO MOVIE REELS FOR COMING MONTH

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—As an aid to the fight against the spread of influenza throughout the country, the manufacturers and distributing agencies comprising the National Association of the Motion Picture Industry decided today not to release new moving picture reels to exhibitors from October 13 to November 9 except that contracts for serial productions and animated new reels will not be broken.

The association, asserting that it was making a sacrifice voluntarily in a period of emergency sent telegrams to motion picture studios throughout the country asking actors and actresses to forego their salaries during the period of curtailment.

RESIGNATION OF TWO LEADING HUN GENERALS PROBABLE

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 11.—German shadows the resignation of two leading German commanding generals as the result of the appointment of General von Scheuch as minister of war.

The German newspaper probably refers to General Ludendorff and Field Marshal von Hindenburg, who recently have lost much of their popularity in Germany.

KAISER CALLS GERMAN KINGS TO TALK PEACE

Emperor Summons Sovereigns of All German Federal States to Berlin for Consultation Before Answering President Wilson's Inquiry—Poles Plan Independent State.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 11.—Emperor William has summoned the sovereigns of all the German federal states to Berlin for a consultation before answering President Wilson's note, according to a Cologne dispatch. Such a conference is unique in the history of Germany.

Polish Manifesto AMSTERDAM, Oct. 11.—The Polish regency council at Warsaw has issued a manifesto in which after referring to the peace principles set forth by President Wilson which "will lead to the creation of an independent state, comprising all Polish districts," announces that the council has decided:

First, to dissolve the state council; second, to summon immediately a government composed of representatives of all classes and political tendencies; third, to impose on this government the obligation in conjunction with representatives of the political groups to work out an electoral statute for a political diet based on broad and democratic principles and within a month at the latest to lay this statute before the regency.

Immediately afterwards it will summon the diet and submit for its decision the question of the further establishment of a supreme state authority in whose hands the regency council in conformity with its oath has to place its authority.

Max Promises Justice AMSTERDAM, Oct. 11.—Prince Maximilian, the German imperial chancellor, has telegraphed to the Polish regency council, now meeting at Moscow, assurance that he "is firmly resolved to shape the relations between the German empire and the newly arisen kingdom of Poland in a spirit of justice and understanding of the vital interests on both sides."

Saxon Landtag Called COPENHAGEN, Oct. 11.—The working of the new law in Germany is illustrated by a decree of the crown council of Saxony, summoning the Landtag to convene on October 26. The decree directs the minister of the interior to draft a measure which shall substitute for the franchise now obtaining for the Landtag's second chamber a franchise based on a broader foundation.

Saxony has today a franchise system of four complete classifications. Prussia's system has three classifications.

To Continue Effort LONDON, Oct. 10.—According to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Central News, President Wilson's reply to the German peace proposals was published in the newspapers of Berlin last evening. The official North German Gazette says:

"We have reason to believe that the peace step which has been commenced will be continued."

Austria Collapsing BASEL, Switzerland, Oct. 11.—Emperor Charles of Austria will soon issue a proclamation dealing with the right of the definite nations of the empire to decide their own future.

DOUGLAS FIR PRICE FIXED UNTIL JANUARY

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The present maximum price on Douglas fir timber will remain in effect from midnight October 13 to midnight January 15, under an agreement reached today between the west coast lumber manufacturers and loggers, and the price fixing committee of the war industries board. This timber is already used in ships and aircraft.

1,900,000 YANKS OVER SEAS TO FIGHT GERMANS

General March Announces Personnel of Troops Who Won St. Mihiel Battle—Must Have Support for Them and Next Two Millions—Liberty Bonds Must Be Subscribed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—American troops sent overseas have passed the 1,900,000 mark, General March announced today, coupling his statement with an urgent appeal to the country to support the Fourth Liberty Loan.

The present is no time to hang back, General March said, for the maximum resources of the nation and men and money must be "hurled at the Hun" to make victory certain and while the movement of soldiers across the water is continuing, the war department is preparing another 2,000,000 men to follow the first two million.

Must Support Bonds The department has asked congress for eight billion dollars to carry out its program, he added, and the financial support of that program must not be withheld by the nation. Summoning the battle situation on the western front General March said with the capture of Le Cateau by the British the allied forces were within 14 miles of the railway junction of Aulnoye, which is a vital strategic point for the enemy. The Liege-Maubeuge railway and the lateral road thru Sedan at which the American army is striking on the Meuse meet each other at Aulnoye, and these two lines are the main arteries for German supplies and troop movement in France.

Oregon Troops Training Locating various divisions in response to questions, General March said the 91st (Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Montana, Wyoming and Utah National Army) was still in the American training areas; the 78th (western New York, New Jersey and Delaware National Army) is on the line with the First corps, but its position not specifically stated. The 28th (New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia, Maryland and District of Columbia National Guard) is on the line in the Vosges as is the 37th (Ohio National Guard) the 9th (Texas and Oklahoma National Army) is on the St. Mihiel front; the 82nd (Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee) is east of the Argonne, and the 42nd (Rainbow) is in the Vosges.

Troops Winning St. Mihiel General March announced the American divisions which cleaned up the St. Mihiel salient in the fight which prepared the way for the present operations north of Verdun. Pointing from left to right on the map he said the divisions were in line as follows:

Fourth (Regular). 26th (New England National Guard). First (Regular). 42nd (Rainbow). 89th (Kansas, Missouri, South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona National Army).

Second (Regular). This is the first information made public as to the constitution of the army with which General Pershing achieved a brilliant and swift victory in his first wholly-American effort. The first courier from General Pershing carrying the hospital records of the expeditionary forces for slightly wounded men has arrived. General March said the list includes approximately 16,000 names. This number, he said, was the accumulation of all the period up to the time it was decided to bring the lists by courier.

Many accidental injuries not counted. (Continued on Page Six.)

SEVERE EARTHQUAKE SHOCK RECORDED

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—A very severe earthquake was being recorded on the seismograph of Georgetown University observatory at 10:50 o'clock this morning. Father Francis A. Tondorf, the observer, said there was no indication where it was located, but it looked as though it might be centered to the west of Washington.

GERMAN MINISTER LEAVES BULGARIA

BASEL, Oct. 11.—The German minister to Bulgaria left Sofia yesterday after confiding German interests in that country to the representative of Holland, it was announced today by the Frankfurt Gazette.

HUN FLIGHT AT CAMBRAI PRECIPITATE

Great Battle Being Fought On 30 Mile Front With Allies Everywhere Victorious—Pursuit of Germans Rapid but Not Swift Enough to Catch Many Prisoners—Four Mile Advance Scored and No Signs of Halt—Le Cateau Left Behind.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—(1 p. m. By the Associated Press.)—British armies under command of Generals Rawlinson, Byng and Horne continued their advance this morning under favorable conditions. British troops captured St. Hilaire les Cambrai, Avesnes and St. Aubert. Many prisoners were taken and such material was captured.

WITH THE ANGLO-AMERICAN FORCES SOUTHEAST OF CAMBRAI, Oct. 11. (By Associated Press) The great battle now being fought in this region is on a front of nearly thirty miles today, it having been extended to the north. The British are making everywhere. There is virtually no enemy opposition. The only resistance worth mentioning is coming from the enemy machine gunners. The bulk of the enemy artillery seems to have fled so far east of the battleground as to be out of range.

The high ground on the eight-mile front between St. Hilaire and LeCateau to the southeast was found to be alive with machine guns when the British approached and the cavalry patrols were held up for some time.

Huns in Headlong Flight North of the LeCateau-St. Hilaire line the Germans are in headlong flight airplane observers report. The Douai salient has been made still deeper and the new that the Germans are beginning to evacuate that city may be expected at any time. Cambrai is being rapidly left behind in the battle area. As the armies push forward there are no apparent signs that any Germans intend to make any stand, but the British are going a little slower now as it is impossible for the vast organizations in the rear of the armies to keep pace with the advance, although what has been done so far will sound almost incredible when it may be told.

Advance Four Miles Up to a late hour last night the British Third army had within 18 hours made an average advance of more than four miles and the Fourth army from one to three miles, while the First army northeast of Cambrai had made general progress of three miles. All the armies were continuing to move eastward.

East of Bohain the British are approaching Mennevret and the Andigny forest, while east of Vaux-Audigny they are drawing closer to Wassigny.

From LeCateau which was taken after a struggle, the troops are striking in the direction of Bazuel, 2 1/2 miles southeast of Le Cateau.

To the east of St. Hilaire region, in which town there was heavy machine gun dueling before it was captured, the British are driving in toward Solesmes.

New Battle Line Last reports indicate the following line which always can be counted upon to be well in the rear of the advance patrols and cavalry:

The French are occupying the line of the River Oise and then joining up with the British east of Fontaine-Notre Dame, the line thence running east of Beaufort, east of Sebecourt, east of Vaux-Audigny through St. Benin, east of Le Chateau, west of Montay, south of Noeux, each of

(Continued on Page Six.)

CHOLERA SPREADING IN GERMAN CAPITAL

BASEL, Switzerland, Thursday, Oct. 10.—Cholera is slowly spreading in Berlin notwithstanding the preventative measures taken, a Berlin dispatch today states. Seven cases were reported October 8 and 15 deaths occurred.