



MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE



Forty-eighth Year.
Daily—Thirteenth Year.

MEDFORD, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1918

NO. 188

ALLIES CAPTURE 32,000 PRISONERS IN DRIVE EJECTING AUSTRIANS FROM ITALY

PEACE NOTE TELLS OF HUN DEMOCRACY

German Government Sends Another Note, Directed to American Government, Detailing Reforms in Germany—Will Be Forwarded Allied Council—President Working on Reply to Last Austrian Note, Which Will Also Be Sent to Allies.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Secretary Lansing said late today the state department would not make public immediately the new German note, nor would there be an announcement today of a reply to Austria.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Another note from the German government reached Washington today. It supplements the last brief communication, saying armistice terms were awaited, by reciting in detail governmental changes which have taken place in Germany as evidence that the kaiser has been deprived of all power of making war and negotiating peace.

This time the Germans do not address President Wilson personally, but send the information for the American government, apparently recognizing that the stage of personal appeals has passed with the transmission of their armistice and peace plea to the allies.

It reiterates that the actual power of responsibility of the German government has been transferred to the reichstag and describes the progress of the necessary constitutional changes.

Sent to Allies

The note probably will be forwarded immediately to Paris, where the supreme war council already is reported to have formed terms upon which the United States and the allies might permit a cessation of hostilities.

As word of the new German move came it was learned that President Wilson was working today on a reply to the last note from Vienna in which the Austrian government accepted all principles and conditions of the president and proposed for armistice and peace proposals.

The reply, which probably will be made public before night, is expected to inform the authorities at Vienna that on the basis of acceptance of all conditions, including actual independence and not mere autonomy for subject nationalities, their request has been referred to the governments with which the United States is associated.

Armistice Program

The armistice program said to have been prepared by the supreme war council has not been reported early today by the American representatives. The government, however, is known to favor terms equally as drastic as those described in Paris dispatches as agreed upon at Versailles.

Although officials here regard the Austro-Hungarian situation as far from clarified and are inclined to question how far the government at Vienna now is qualified to speak for any one, the understanding is that they are to be dealt with on the theory that acceptance of armistice terms amounting to surrender in the field will be the best guarantee of faithful performance of any promises.

Secretary Lansing has not received (Continued on Page Six.)

AUSTRALIAN WAR LOAN A SUCCESS

MELBOURNE, Oct. 30.—Compulsory subscription to the Australian war loan will not be introduced at present in view of the highly satisfactory response in the campaign now in progress, Acting Premier Watt announced today. Up to the present 212,000 subscribers have purchased \$266,252,000 worth of bonds.

HEAVY FIGHTING SLOWS ADVANCE ON WEST LINE

Desperate Resistance Encountered Along Entire Front—French Make Progress About Guise and Americans on Meuse—British Inactive in Belgium—Armistice Terms.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS, Oct. 30.—Bitter fighting has been going on in the Meuse sector during the past day or two. East of the Meuse the American forces have moved ahead once more and have wrested important positions from the Germans.

West of the Meuse the Germans have been heavily bombarding the American lines and back areas with gas and high explosive shells. American long range artillery has been pounding the German supply lines at Conflans. West of Argonne forest, French have begun an attack which seems to promise the turning of the Aisne line, which is the main obstacle to the French advance immediately west of the Argonne in the region of Vouziers. The new attack was over the front from Quentin-le-Petit to Heroy, north of the Aisne, and progress made in the first few hours of the onslaught indicated that important results were within reach.

Closing in on Guise On the Oise-Serre front the French are steadily tightening their hold on the lines about Guise, while south of that town they are moving ahead in spite of their desperate resistance on the part of the enemy.

In the neighborhood of Valenciennes the British are apparently checked, for the moment at least, no significant progress has been made there during the past day or two. North of Valenciennes the French, British and Belgians have improved their lines but do not appear to have succeeded in breaking through the German defensive lines extending Ghent.

Armistice Terms

The Versailles conference, it is reported, has agreed upon the terms of an armistice and also on the final peace demands. It is said that they will be submitted simultaneously to the German government. London reports that the allied nations will demand the surrender of the German fleet, including all submarines and the occupation of all the fortified towns on the Rhine.

Internal conditions in Germany and Austria appear to be rapidly growing worse. Rioting, in which a large number of persons were killed is reported from Budapest. In Germany the population is said to be in a panic. Banks are being stormed by depositors, it is reported.

Debeney's Success

PARIS, Oct. 30.—General Debeney's First army has gained new successes in the encircling of Guise, according to the official statement from the war office today.

North of Guise they have taken the Beaufort farm, north of the Oise. Along the Peron river, south of Guise, the French have progressed east of Moneau-le-Neuf and captured prisoners.

Quiet on British Front

LONDON, Oct. 30.—On the British front in France, Field Marshal Haig announced in his statement today there has been no activity except patrol encounters in which the British troops advanced and captured a few prisoners. The statement reads: "Apart from patrol encounters in which we made progress and secured a few prisoners, there is nothing to report."

INFLUENZA CAUSES MANY DEATHS IN PARIS

PARIS, Oct. 30.—In Paris during the week ending today there were 2,506 deaths, the greatest total since the beginning of the gripe epidemic here. Of the deaths reported 1,263 were due to gripe and 515 to various diseases of the lungs. During the last few days the number of deaths reported daily has been decreasing.

CZECHS DECLARE INDEPENDENCE; OUST AUSTRIANS

Peaceful Revolution Enacted in Bohemia—Army Officers Place Armed Forces at Disposal of New Government—Austria Seeking Separate Peace With Italy.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 30.—The Czech national committee took over the functions of the local government in Prague, the Bohemian capital, on Monday, marking the final step in its successful revolution there according to a telegram from Berlin to the National Tidende.

The Austrian imperial symbols were removed from various buildings and imperial proclamations torn down. The city officials have taken an oath of fidelity to the Czech state. During Monday night the general commanding the Prague garrison and his staff placed the entire armed forces in the city at the disposal of the Czech national committee.

Pressburg as Capital

PARIS, Oct. 30.—The Czech-Slovak council of state has decided to make Pressburg the capital of Slovakia, according to the newspapers here.

Pressburg is situated on the north bank of the Danube, 34 miles southeast of Vienna. It is beautifully located near the western extremity of the Carpathians and is one of the finest cities in Hungary. The population of the city in 1900 was 61,527. It was announced recently that the Czech-Slovak council had changed the name of Pressburg to Wilsonstadt in honor of President Wilson.

Austrian Fleet Concentrated

PARIS, Oct. 30.—The Austrian fleet has been hastily concentrated at Fiume, according to a dispatch from Rome to the Temps under date of October 27. A few vessels remain at Pola, but all that were at Cattaro have left. It is said that the concentration was demanded by Hungary.

Seeks Italian Peace

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Count Andrássy, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, has resolved to initiate direct peace negotiations with Italy. "Austria's sole antagonist," according to Vienna telegrams received by the Central News agency.

Basel, Switzerland, Oct. 30.

Count Andrássy, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, has entered into diplomatic relations with members of the Czech-Slovak government in Paris, according to the Hungarian newspaper Nepszo Listy.

Authority Only a Name

BASEL, Oct. 30.—The authority of the Austrian monarchy now is only a name in Prague. Budapest newspapers report that Field Marshal Paul Ketrancik, commander-in-chief in the Prague region, and Field Marshal Eduard Zemanek handed over all military authority to the Czech committee on Monday.

ALLIED AGREEMENT ON PEACE POINTS

PARIS, Oct. 30.—(By Associated Press, 5 p. m.) The heads of the allied governments and Colonel E. M. House, special representative of the United States government, with the military and naval advisers of the respective countries continued their informal meetings today.

Differences of view, natural to the immensity of the interests involved, have arisen, but under friendly examination they have largely disappeared. Although some points in President Wilson's declarations may require more complete definition an entire agreement is in immediate prospect. The supreme war council will not meet formally until this full understanding has been reached.

ONE HUNDRED TOWNS AND VILLAGES ARE LIBERATED



U-BOAT ATTACKS THREE VESSELS IN MID-ATLANTIC

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.) A torpedo and shell fire attack by a German submarine on an American tanker, a British freighter and Norwegian freighter October 21, 700 miles from the French coast, in which the American tanker stopped to engage and apparently outgassed the U-boat, was described by the crew of the Norwegian ship, which arrived here today.

The three vessels were traveling together, the Norwegian crew said when the submarine made its presence known by launching a torpedo at the Britisher. The enemy then appeared on the surface and with two deck guns opened fire on all three ships. The vessels scattered and the Britisher, being the fastest, was soon hull-down on the horizon. The Norwegian ship, unarmed, moved off in an opposite direction while the American tanker, turning so as to present a stern target, opened fire and in short order made the U-boat submerge.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—With the arrival of 11 men of the crew of the Norwegian steamship Siffinder here today after their rescue by a United States naval vessel, it was disclosed that the Siffinder was bombed and sunk by a German submarine on October 13 and the crew of 19 forced to take to open boats. The fate of the captain and seven men of the crew was not known to those who reached this port.

The Siffinder, 1744 tons gross, was halted by the U-boat on the afternoon of October 13, about 1000 miles east of New York. Some of the submarine's crew came aboard with bombs and the Norwegians were ordered to take to lifeboats. They were given time to obtain food and belongings. The captain and seven men entered one of the small boats and it is not known whether they perished. It was on October 28 that the American naval vessel came across the men now here.

The Siffinder was on her way from New York to Fremont, Australia. She carried a cargo of oil shipped by the Standard Oil company. Sawmill established in Polk county to saw hardwood chairmaterial.

SUSPENSE

Here you have it. Suspense for the German observer who in the picture is just leaping from his balloon as it is fired by allied aviators, suspense for the reader, for we don't know whether he reached the ground alive or not. His parachute had not yet begun to open when the picture was snapped.

YANKS OCCUPY AINCREVILLE ON VERDUN FRONT

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—American troops operating north of Verdun have occupied Aincreville and established their lines north of that village, General Pershing reported late today in a communique for Wednesday.

Heavy artillery and machine gun fire north of Verdun and the bringing down of 18 enemy airplanes, with failure of five American machines to return, as told in Associated Press dispatches last night, were reported by General Pershing.

After capturing Aincreville, the Americans advanced north of the town and established a new line on the series of ridges in that region. Taking advantage of a clear day American aerial bombers started out early today and attacked various enemy military objectives west of the Meuse.

The big American guns also were active, bombarding enemy roads and railway junctions far and wide within the region of the previous bombardment of objectives behind the enemy's lines.

STORES IN YAKIMA CLOSED FOR WEEK

YAKIMA, Wash., Oct. 29.—All stores in the city, save groceries, drugstores and meat markets, are to be closed until Monday beginning at 6 o'clock tonight, in an effort to stop the spread of Spanish influenza. Action was taken after a conference by business men, city officials and health authorities. One hundred and thirty-four cases were reported in the past 24 hours and three deaths.

JAPANESE ECONOMIC MISSION IN AMERICA

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29.—A Japanese industrial and economic mission, headed by R. Yamashina, vice president of the Tokio Chamber of Commerce, arrived here today. The mission, which is to tour the United States and South America is being entertained by the local Japanese colony.

YANKS FIGHTING WITH ITALIANS AS AUSTRIANS RETREAT UNDER EVER INCREASING PRESSURE

Large Austrian Force in Danger of Being Cut Off—Immense Allied Army Now Across Piave and on Heels of Retiring Foe Who is Abandoning Guns and Supplies in Haste to Get Out—Mountain Strongholds Captured and Eastward Progress Gains Hourly in Momentum—Austrians Face Major Disaster on Anniversary of Great Success of Year Ago.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Results of the victorious advance against the Austrians on the Italian front hourly increase in importance, says an official dispatch to the Italian embassy today from Rome. More than a hundred villages and towns have been taken.

The battle line is pressing closely upon the heels of the enemy, the message states, having reached yesterday the river Livinza, where the Austrians attempted a stand to save their threatened principal lines of retreat. The Austrian army corps on the left wing has retired in disorder, leaving behind war material and several hundred guns. The Sixth Austrian army corps is said to be in a very critical position, engaged in heavy defensive fighting on the hills between Val Bobbiadene and the Soligo river.

Americans Fighting

Aviators are active, assisting the Italian operations by bombing artillery transport wagons in retreat.

Totalling demonstrations by the operations of recaptured towns are said to be occurring everywhere as the Italian troops march in.

The Thirty-second regiment of American infantry is now fighting with the Italians on their offensive against the Austro-Hungarian forces, said a dispatch today from Rome.

In Albania, the dispatch added, Italian troops have captured the town of San Giovanni di Meglia and the Italian forces are advancing on Soutari.

The dispatch said the Austrians taken prisoner in the past three days in the drive across the Piave now number 32,000.

Many Guns Captured

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS ON THE PIAVE, Oct. 30.—(By the Associated Press.)—Austro-Hungarian forces are retiring from the region east of Conegliano. They are leaving behind them scattered along the roads toward Vittorio, seven miles north of Conegliano and Sordic further to the west, many big guns and ammunition wagons.

The capture of Conegliano by the Italians was important since that town is the center of five highways and also is situated on the railway. The city is being used as a supply station for the Italians.

Large numbers of Italian cavalry already have crossed the Piave. The position of the enemy forces on the lower Piave is becoming critical and they may be cut off.

Entire Army Across Piave

The taking of Conegliano was effected by Italian troops which crossed the Piave south of the Nervesa region Monday night in the face of an intense artillery fire. They cut their way through roads barred and blocked by barbed wire and machine guns. The first troops to enter Conegliano were seven cyclists who were followed by the Como infantry brigade.

PRINCE LVOFF COMES TO UNITED STATES

HONOLULU, Oct. 29.—Prince George Lvoff, first premier of the Russian provisional government set up after the revolution, left here today for the United States. He said Russia is a horrible nightmare, with ruthless murders, torturing and atrocities in those sections controlled by German-led "Reds."

Elements of the American expeditionary force in Italy, who have been in reserve, are now in readiness to take part in the fighting east of the Piave. The Americans probably will be brigaded with the Italians.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS, Oct. 29.

One year ago the Italian armies were streaming westward from the Isonzo with a great military disaster imminent. Today the Italians with British and French divisions fighting with them and with American contingents in reserve are pushing through the Austrian lines east of the Piave river. Val Bobbiadene has been captured, Conegliano has been occupied and along a line stretching south to the Treviso-Oderzo railroad, the allies are moving steadily ahead. Prisoners numbering over 22,000 have been taken during the fighting.

Resistance Weakens

Reports from the Piave front seem to indicate that, after the first rush of the allies, the Austrian resistance weakened greatly and there are indications that along the center of the line the enemy's defense has been crushed. The sweep of the allies eastward appears to have gained momentum during the past day and it seems probable that the next few days may see the whole Austrian army fronting the Piave in retreat toward the Tagliamento.

Not only are the Austrian lines yielding on the Piave front but farther north and west the allies are reported to be advancing. The capture of Conegliano, the key to the Austrian position, is considered a fatal blow to the enemy's plan to hold north of the line where the allied wedge has been driven deep into the Austrian line.

20,000 Austrians Taken

AT ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS ON THE PIAVE, Tuesday, Oct. 29.—(By Associated Press.) Austrian forces are retreating under ever-increasing pressure and it is felt that the attack against the enemy will become overwhelming as soon as the entire allied force can enter the action.

With three successive days of fair weather an extremely large body of (Continued on Page Six.)

COLONEL HOUSE AMazes DIPLOMATS

PARIS, Oct. 30.—Colonel E. M. House, special representative of the United States government to the European governments, has already had conversations of considerable length with Premier Clemenceau, Field Marshal Haig, Viscount Milner, British secretary of state for war; William Graves Sharp, American ambassador to France; Premier Venizelos of Greece, and General Tasker Bliss, American representative to the supreme war council. The precise information in possession of Colonel House amazes statesmen on this side of the Atlantic. They have not been aware that Colonel House, as head of a bureau at Washington, has been receiving for eight months the results of original study, from many sources, of conditions in every belligerent country in Europe.