



MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE



Forty-eighth Year.
Daily—Thirteenth Year.

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NO. 205

AMERICANS AT FORTRESS OF LONGWY

Historic French Fort at Intersection of Boundaries of France, Belgium and Luxembourg Occupied by Yanks in Leisurely March to the Rhine—French Enter Metz with Petain—Asla Advancing North and South of American Army of Occupation.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—French troops under command of Marshal Petain, entered Metz, the capital of Lorraine this morning amidst great enthusiasm on the part of the population, according to an official statement from the war office today.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Another day's march of the American third army into territory evacuated by the Germans was reported today by General Pershing in his communique for Monday. The dispatch follows:

"American official communique, November 18, 1918. The third army continued its advance today into the territory evacuated by the enemy.

"On the left, crossing the Belgian frontier, our troops occupied Viroin and by evening had reached Etalle and St. Leeger. Between the Chiers and the Moselle they passed through Spincourt and the important railroad centers of Longwy and Conflans.

"At the close of the day they entered the historic French fortress of Longwy, situated at the junction of the boundaries of France, Belgium and Luxembourg. Farther south they have occupied Audun-le-Roman and the town of Biev, of the center of the great iron district of Lorraine."

French Also Advance

PARIS, Nov. 18.—Progress by French troops advancing to occupy territory west of the Rhine is traced in the official statement issued at the war office tonight. The statement follows:

"Our troops continue their march this morning and are being received with growing enthusiasm by the populations of the occupied regions. The enemy has abandoned enormous quantities of material, locomotives, railroad cars, automobiles and magazines of all sorts. Thousands of French, Russian, English and Italian prisoners are entering our lines from the German prisons.

Present Line Held

"In Belgium we have passed the railroad running between Bourain and Florenville. Farther east we have reached the line of Hoffange, Bexrivier and Stramont. Our troops are also in the Jamoigne region south of Neuf Chateau. In Lorraine we have occupied St. Marie-aux-Chenes, on the south bank of the Nied river and are on the road toward St. Avold. We are in the region of the heights of the Saar. Our troops have made solemn entry in Saarburg, Dieuze and Mohranzan.

"In Alsace we have crossed Col Saverne and have installed our advance guards at the gates of Wasselheim and Molsheim. Farther south we are in the proximity of the Rhine from north of Non Breisach as far as the Swiss frontier."

Third American Army

General Dickmann's host is known as the third American army and is advancing in battle formation, supported by armor and artillery and ready for any emergency. It is the most historic "hike" that the Stars and Stripes have ever seen.

The third American army, consisting of...

WILSON NEEDED AT PEACE MEET

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—The presence of President Wilson in Europe is "absolutely essential," declared Sir Charles Ross, one of the largest land owners of the United Kingdom and inventor of the Canadian Service rifle, on his arrival today on the British steamer Orduna. He said he had come to the United States on a "special mission" but declined to say what it was.

"The people of Great Britain and of the United States," he added, "do not fully understand each other, but both desire to reach a better basis of mutual understanding. A visit to Europe by President Wilson at the present time will have a wonderful effect on future relations."

PRINCIPALITIES JOIN THROG OF NEW REPUBLICS

Schwarzburg and Lippe Declare Republics. Saxe-Coburg and Gotha to Unite With Bavaria—New Hungarian Republic Formally Proclaimed.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 19.—Formal proclamation of the Hungarian republic was made Sunday, according to a Budapest dispatch received here. Archduke Joseph took the oath of allegiance to the new government after Count Michael Karolyi, president of the Hungarian national council, had made a speech. He declared that he personally had great sympathy with the people's government.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The principalities of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt and Schaumburg-Lippe have been declared republics, according to a German wireless message. The diet of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha advocates the joining of the duchy to Bavaria. The soldiers and workers council at Cassel, where German main headquarters has been transferred, says that Field Marshal von Hindenburg is under the protection of the council.

BASEL, Switzerland, Nov. 18.—Foreign Minister Bauer of the German Austrian government, has sent an address to President Wilson confirming the proclamation of the German Austrian republic and expressing the hope that President Wilson, in accordance with his principles, will support the efforts of Germans in Austria to effect a union with Germany.

The foreign minister also begs Mr. Wilson to bring about an early discussion of peace preliminaries.

RAILROAD LOSS BY U.S. OPERATION BEING MADE UP

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Prospective loss to the government thru operation of railroads and guaranteeing fixed returns to the companies has been reduced to about \$290,000,000 for the nine months period ending October 1. This was indicated today by the interstate commerce commission's report that the net sum which the government will receive from operations of the leading railroads for the nine months is \$518,656,000.

Railroad administration officials predict that by the end of the year, the government's loss will be reduced to less than \$100,000,000, and this will be recouped later as the increased earnings from higher rates continue to pour in.

For the nine months up to October 1, total railway revenues from leading roads amounted to \$3,541,343,000 and operating expenses \$2,861,753,000. Deduction of taxes left operating income of \$539,540,000, of which \$518,656,000 goes to the government railroad fund.

G. O. P. SENATORS SLAP PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Reconstruction problems were considered today at a conference of republican senators, and a resolution was adopted which leaders said would serve notice upon the administration of the attitude of the next congress, controlled by republicans. The resolution, approved unanimously, follows:

"Resolved, that the congress should assert and exercise its normal and constitutional functions, including legislation necessary for reconstruction."

The conference also adopted a plan for congressional investigation and disposition of reconstruction problems. The resolution provides for six committees to deal generally with the subjects of demobilization, foreign trade, interstate transportation, domestic business, relations of employers and employees and national resources.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Discontinuance of postal censorship of press communications was announced today by the censorship board.

NO RED GUARDS FOR GERMANY DECLARES EBERT

Physical Crisis Appears Past—Order Maintained With an Iron Hand—Robberies Punished by Execution—Troops Retreating in Order—Ebert Appeals for Popular Support.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 19.—A Berlin telegram under date November 17, which has been received here, says that the physical crisis appeared to be over. Order, it is said, was maintained with an iron hand, and robberies were punished by immediate execution.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 18.—Delegates from all the soldiers' councils met in the reichstag chambers in Berlin on Friday to discuss the institution of the Red Guard, according to advices received here. Friedrich Ebert, the premier, frankly declared in an address that there was no necessity for the Red Guard. He said: "I have no anxiety for the new government because it is sustained by the confidence of the masses. We have received news that the troops were orderly when the armistice was declared. In the back areas, however, it was different. Many cases of haste to return home are reported. In Baden and Wurttemberg, the troops streaming back from the front constitute a great danger to security. 'If the enemy sees anarchy amongst us he will dictate conditions which will entirely destroy German economic life. Therefore, go forward to common work for the future.'"

Amid prolonged applause resolutions were unanimously adopted that the representatives of the karrison of Greater Berlin should employ all means to maintain order, achieve a social republic and increase soldiers' pay.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 18.—Friedrich Ebert, the German premier, told the Vossische Zeitung on Friday that the government was firmly determined to summon the constituent assembly but that it was impossible effectively to hold the elections before January, by which time the troops will have returned home. He considered untenable the objection that delay would hinder the gathering of the peace delegates.

Marseillaise Played

BERLIN, Nov. 14.—(By Associated Press.) For the first time since the founding of the German empire the "Marseillaise" was played by a German band heading a procession down Unter Den Linden today.

Present indications are that saner counsels will dictate governmental policy in Germany. The convening of the constituent assembly is being urged in diplomatic and political quarters not identified with the present cabinet on the sole ground that it will facilitate peace negotiations. It is believed that Hugo Haase, secretary for foreign affairs, and Wilhelm Dittmann, secretary of demobilization and transport, justice and health are receding from the attitude that the new republic is to be purely socialist. The more moderate members of the government are not disposed to rigidly exclude bourgeois elements from the government. Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the leader of the radicals, is apparently deserted by his former colleagues. Secretary Haase said:

ALLIES REPULSE BOLSHEVIKI DRIVE

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—There has been no change in the Russian and Siberian situations from a military standpoint, Secretary Baker said today and no plans have been made either for sending additional American troops or for withdrawing any of the forces now operating in Siberia and European Russia.

ARCHANGEL, Wednesday, Nov. 13.—(By Associated Press.)—Bolshevik forces have resumed their attacks against American and British positions at Tulon on the Dvina river. They have been repulsed with severe losses. On the morning of November 11, after a heavy bombardment from their gunboats and barges in the river the Bolshevik infantry stormed the allied barbed-wire entanglements and succeeded temporarily in reaching the gun emplacements of the Canadian artillery.

PRESIDENT OF MORMON CHURCH DEAD



SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Nov. 19.—Joseph F. Smith, president of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (Mormon) died at his home here early today after a long illness. Death was due indirectly to a paralytic stroke suffered last April. Notwithstanding his illness President Smith attended the recent semi-annual conference of the church, held the first week of October, and spoke strongly against polygamous marriages, which it was rumored had been surreptitiously performed the last few years.

GERMAN U-BOATS LEAVE KIEL ON WAY TO SURRENDER

LONDON, Nov. 19.—German submarines to be handed over to the allies have passed through the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal on their way to England, according to advice received in Copenhagen from Kiel and transmitted by the Exchange Telegraph company.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 19.—The first section of the German fleet to be delivered to the Allies left Kiel on Sunday for the North Sea. This section of the fleet comprises the battleships Bayern, Grosser Kreuzer, Kronprinz Wilhelm, Mark Graf, Goltz Albert and Kaiserin and the battle cruisers Seydlitz and Moltke.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The program for the surrender of the German fleet, as the result of conferences held between British and German naval authorities, is that the ships will leave German ports on Wednesday and will be taken over by the allies on Thursday. King George and the Prince of Wales will review the grand fleet at Rosyth on Wednesday. Later the fleet will sail for the rendezvous assigned for the surrender ceremony.

FLOOD WAVE SWEEPS UP ST. LAWRENCE

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 19.—The flood wave that swept up the St. Lawrence river last night and causing damage estimated at about a million dollars, wrought havoc destruction to river villages and towns between Quebec and Three Rivers. Many summer houses were carried away and stretches of the Quebec railroad roadbed between this city and St. Anne de Beaupre were washed out. Part of Stataren was destroyed. The tide started rising during the night, and at 10 o'clock this morning a large tract of the Montreal-Quebec provincial highway was washed out. At noon today a huge landslide occurred, bringing with it into the river part of the Montreal highway.

BRITISH DEMAND KAISER BE SEIZED TO FOIL PLOTS

Fear Former Emperor Will Sooner or Later Become Center of Reactionary Movement When Present Revolutionary Storm Has Blown Over—Presence in Holland Intolerable.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—(By Associated Press.)—In order of end the discussion as to whether William Hohenzollern has really abdicated as German emperor, it is understood the German government intends to publish his decree of abdication. This consists of an attempt to justify the war on the ground of Germany's isolation.

The abdication decree, according to the correspondent at Zurich of L'Information concludes with these words:

"To avoid difficulties and to put an end to the mourning and suffering of my people, I renounce the throne and leave my faithful subjects free to choose a government which seems to them most compatible with honor and to their interest."

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The rumors that William Hohenzollern, the former German emperor, may possibly return to Germany, as supported by the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger's hint that he would not be refused an entry into that country, have created a considerable stir here. They are featured by several morning newspapers as creating an uncertain situation which is rendered more doubtful by accounts of the activity of German propagandists in several countries.

The fear mainly is that the former emperor would sooner or later become the center of a reactionary movement in Germany when the present revolutionary storm has blown over.

On the other hand, the fact of the former ruler placing himself or being placed in the hands of the new rulers of Germany would be welcomed in other quarters.

Must Leave Holland

There is everywhere agreement in the idea that the ex-emperor's presence in Holland is intolerable, and it is insisted that he must somehow be made impotent to do further mischief. Related advices from The Hague show that the Dutch Socialists reiterated in parliament on Friday last their objections to his presence and demanded that he be deported.

A dispatch to the Daily Mail from The Hague reports that the German soldiers' council at Antwerp on Thursday last adopted a resolution that the soldiers' and workmen's council demand extradition for the former emperor and the former crown prince as well as certain generals. The resolution expresses belief that the ex-ruler forms the center of counter-revolutionary intrigue.

The Daily Express sees the possibility of a plot to trick the allies and create a federation far exceeding in strength and resources the former German empire. This newspaper contends that the former emperor is back of Chancellor Ebert, former Chancellor Maximilian of Baden and Field Marshal von Hindenburg and it lays emphasis upon the fact that the emperor signed no formal abdication and issued no valedictory message.

Want Kaiser Seized

A number of leading allied diplomats and statesmen, including Lord Robert Cecil, under-secretary of state for foreign affairs, believe that trouble is brewing in Germany in the direction of a plot to trap the allies, the Express declares. The facts appear to indicate, it adds, that existence of a plan to provide for the eventual return of the former emperor to Germany, the restoration of the old extended German federation.

Such a federation, with William Hohenzollern at its head, the Express argues, would carry the seed of another world war. It insists that the former emperor must be seized and his activities prevented.

The Daily Chronicle in an editorial makes a similar demand.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—The American public had given more than \$150,000,000 to the United War Work fund when overnight returns were checked up at national headquarters here today. This represented almost 50 per cent of the drive's original goal—\$170,000,000—and prompted managers of the campaign to predict that the \$200,000,000 mark would be passed before the closing hour at midnight tomorrow.

3,049,991 CASUALTIES FOR BRITAIN

Officers Killed or Wounded Total 142,631. Men 2,907,357—Losses on Franco-Belgian Front 2,719,642—During War 658,665 Were Killed, Wounded Aggregated Over 2 Million and Prisoners and Missing 359,145—Loss Heavy Other fields.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—British casualties during the war, including all the theaters of activities, totaled 3,049,991, it was announced in the house of commons today by James Ian MacPherson, parliamentary secretary for the war office. Of this number the officers killed, wounded or missing aggregated 142,634 and the men 2,907,357. The total losses in the fighting on the Franco-Belgian front were 2,719,642.

Killed on All Fronts
The total of British losses in killed on all fronts during the war was 658,665. Of these 37,836 were officers and 620,829 were men.

The total British wounded in the war was more than two million, the preliminary secretary's figures showing the aggregate to be 2,032,122. The losses in missing including prisoners totaled 359,145.

The total British losses in the Mesopotamian campaigns were 97,579 according to Mr. MacPherson's figures. Of these the fatalities were 31,109, comprising 1,340 officers and 29,769 men.

The wounded totaled 51,115, comprising 2,429 officers and 48,686 men. The missing and prisoners totaled 15,355, comprising 596 officers and 14,759 men.

Dardanelles Expedition
The Dardanelles expedition cost the British 119,729 casualties. Of this number 1,785 officers were killed or died and 31,737 others. The wounded were 3010 officers and 75,508 others. The missing, including prisoners, were 258 officers and 7,431 others.

On the Saloniki front the losses were 27,318. Of these the killed were 265 officers and 7330 others; the wounded, 818 officers and 16,058 others; the missing 114 officers and 2,713 others.

Of the wounded, 92,644 were officers and 1,939,478 were men. Of the missing, including prisoners, 12,994 were officers and 347,051 were men.

The figures given include troops from India and the Dominions. In Egypt the total losses were 57,853. Those killed or who died of wounds totaled 38,973, comprising 2,311 officers and 35,762 men. The missing and prisoners totaled 3,888, comprising 183 officers and 3705 men.

Deaths in France and Italy
The total casualties in France were 1,719,652. Of this total 32,679 officers were killed and died of wounds or other causes and 526,843 men. The wounded totaled 1,833,345, comprising 81,432 officers and 1,759,203 men. The missing, including prisoners, totaled 326,695, comprising 10,846 officers and 315,849 men.

In Italy the British losses totaled 6038. Of these, 86 officers and 941 men were killed; 334 officers and 4,612 men were wounded. Of these 765 missing, 38 were officers, 727 men.

In the African campaign the total casualties were 17,827. Of this total 9,104 were killed or died, comprising 380 officers and 7276 men. The missing and prisoners totaled 949, comprising 38 officers and 929 men.

In other theaters the total casualties were 3297. Of this number 133 officers and 690 men were killed; 142 officers and 1,373 men were wounded and 51 officers and 908 men were missing or prisoners.

In addition to the grand total of deaths there were 19,000 deaths from various causes among troops not forming any part of the expeditionary forces.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The preference list of the war industries board under which war plants were given priority of material, fuel transportation facilities and labor to complete the war program will be canceled at once, Priorities Commissioner Edwin B. Parker announced today.

IRON CROSS SOLD FOR ONE CENT A PIECE IN GERMAN EMPIRE

PARIS, Nov. 19.—The Iron Cross which the former German emperor so lavishly bestowed during the war now are being sold in Germany for five pfennigs, or about one American cent apiece, a telegram from Amsterdam says.

\$200,000,000 FOR WAR WORKERS DRIVE

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CANCEL PREFERENCE LIST NON-ESSENTIALS