

POINCARE VISITS METZ TO RECEIVE HOMAGE OF CITY

Heartily Welcome Accorded Representatives of French Government—
Marshal's Baton Presented Petain—
Halt and Pershing Participate in
Ceremonies, Yanks Lead Parade.

METZ, Sunday, Dec. 8.—After giving hearty greetings to the French troops three weeks ago, Metz today received President Poincare and representatives of every branch of the French government. The enthusiasm was more than significant.

In the first surprise at again finding themselves French, the people of Lorraine were unable to express their emotion. They now have become familiar with French uniforms and French martial music has been heard every day since the first entrance of General Mangin's army. They have become accustomed to French occupation, which true to the military spirit for which they are famous, they thoroughly enjoy.

Official Possession
The visit of President Poincare and representatives of the French government meant more than military occupation. The people of Metz looked upon it as sort of official entry into possession of the city. They arrived at it by the presence of a vast throng that continually cheered President Poincare, Premier Clemenceau, Marshals Joffre, Foch and Petain and Field Marshal Haig and General Pershing, who were included in the official party that assembled here today.

All the bunting in Metz was flying when the presidential train pulled into the station a little after 9 o'clock. The streets were as crowded as it was possible to allow.

The girls of Metz, wearing their national costume, were banded on both sides of the street from the station to the esplanade. Behind them were packed men and women carrying the French flag and wearing artificial tri-color bouquets in default of real flowers.

Great Crowds Cheer
Shouts acclaiming the president, the premier and the general officers could be heard from the esplanade long before their carriages appeared in sight. All around the square of the esplanade were great grandstands, while crowds covered the house-tops and filled the windows, giving a hearty welcome. Marshals Joffre, Foch and Petain and Generals Pershing, Fayolle and Gouraud received the warmest greetings when they were recognized by the great throng.

A notable feature was the presentation of the baton of a marshal of France to General Petain, announcement of whose elevation to the rank of marshal was made last month. The crowd gave a tremendous cheer when the president handed the baton to the marshal and another as Premier Clemenceau advanced to give the noted soldier the accolade. But the enthusiasm which seemed then to have reached its limit, took another upward bound when President Poincare embraced Premier Clemenceau.

Led by Americans
The ceremony took place on the esplanade in front of the statue of Marshal Ney. The 131st regiment of the 33rd division of the American army was drawn up on one side and the famous French marines in front. Other French troops formed the other side of the rectangular space.

The American troops had the honor of leading the line during the review and the Star Spangled Banner was wildly cheered as the regiment marched by in columns of eight in faultless style. The marines of Dixmude, whose fame had reached Metz even during the hostilities, provoked fresh outbursts of cheering, as did the passage of various sections of troops in review.

The societies of Lorraine—bands of men and women, young and old—filled the streets during the morning singing the Marseillaise, thus adding to the general enthusiasm.

MASKS ORDERED WORN.

(Continued from page one.)

ordinance become effective without delay in order to protect and safeguard the health of the people of the city of Medford.

Now therefore, by reason of the foregoing facts an emergency is hereby declared to exist and it is necessary for the immediate preservation of the peace, health and safety of this city that this ordinance shall be in full force and effect immediately from and after its passage by the city council and approval by the mayor.

Passed by the city council this 9th day of December, 1918, and signed by me in open session in authorization of its passage this 9th day of December, 1918.

(Signed) C. E. GATES, Mayor.
Approved by me this 9th day of December, 1918.
(Signed) C. E. GATES, Mayor.
Attest: (Signed)
(Seal) M. L. ALFORD,
City Recorder.

The Wreck of One "Big Bertha"



This is a French official photograph of one of the German "Big Berthas" along the Aisne after Mangin's artillery was through making a target of it. It was blown to pieces by a direct hit.

Letters from the Yanks

From Hob Deuel

Nov. 10, 1918, France.

To the Editor:

I think that the last time I greeted you I had to disengage my spurs from the mahogany desk in the finance office at Limoges to reach the typewriter. For your information, I might say that I haven't seen a desk since July, and haven't had to use my spurs for much of anything except to urge a tired horse on to the finish of many an all night's march—and it always seemed to rain just when we have a few nights of that "seeing France by moonlight."

As I was saying, I was ruthlessly taken from the luxuries and comforts of Limoges and ordered to report to the army corps. Where is this said corps, I asked. Don't know, was the reply, and can't take the responsibility of directing you, so of course I saluted, said yes, sir, about faced and marched out of that office to look for that army corps which I felt sure was some place in France.

Well, of course, when ever anybody goes any place in France, he must go to Paris first, as all railroads either run to Paris or away from it. Yes, just like the spokes of a wheel with Paris at the hub. So we went to Paris. I say we, as there was a young corporal with me. He and I have come all the way from Oregon together.

AMERICANS AT COBLENZ.

(Continued from page one.)

Alsace-Lorraine and the Rhine provinces the government has decided, according to the Echo De Paris, change from time to time the troops in the occupied region. French troops will be sent to the Rhine bridgeheads and into the Palatine and also into the American sphere of occupation. These troops will be relieved later by other units.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—General Pershing's report on the line reached by the American army of occupation in Germany last night says: "Units of the Third American army north of Boms advanced today, reaching the line Meckelheim-Kempnich. South of Kempnich our lines remained unchanged."

Germans Move Friendly

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The German population west of the Rhine becomes cordial in its attitude toward the British as Field Marshal Haig's troops move eastward, according to an undated dispatch from the correspondent of the Daily Mail with the British army.

"As we approach the Rhine," the correspondent says, "our reception becomes more surprising. The authorities in such places as Duren say undisguisedly that they rejoice at our arrival. They give two reasons for this, that they are afraid of their own people and are afraid of starvation. Children sometimes cheer our arrival."

Revolt Is Real

"The revolutionary movement is real, but not much on the surface. The outbreaks during the first few days were suppressed by the retreating army which is much less Bolshevik than the soldiers in reserve and at the bases. I have seen many German soldiers in uniforms shorn of badges. They are demobilized; but they have no civilian clothes to take the place of their uniforms."

"The armed men guarding the arms in the barracks talk without rancor of their experiences in the war against both the British and French. An overwhelming desire for peace makes of these soldiers a strong instrument of social solidarity, at any rate for the time being. Danger signals are received at times and on occasion cavalry and machine gunners are called for by the Germans for fear—generally, I think, exaggerated fear—of Bolshevik outbreaks of Russian character. The mayors and their staffs act with admirable dignity, but much of the population is almost obsequious and servile to our men."

ASK FOR and GET
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The Original
Malted Milk
For Infants and Invalids
OTHERS are IMITATIONS

the St. Mihiel drive. We were there during September and part of October. That was a cinch—a regular vacation, only the scenic effects were not very variable—rolling hills covered with shell holes, trenches and barbed wire—more barbed wire than I supposed was in the world, is in France I think.

We left St. Mihiel sector and have been in two others since, but most of my time has been most agreeably spent. October 16 I was assigned from my regiment to the staff of an infantry brigade to maintain liaison between my artillery regiment and the infantry brigade. For a week I was with an infantry battalion advancing into the hottest stuff they ever saw, they said. But I can't tell you about it now—after the war maybe I will if I don't get in another like it before that time. If I ever had any curiosity as to how the Doughboys do it in the front lines, its all satisfied now. And I want to say that nobody should be ashamed to salute a Doughboy if he is the kind of Doughboy I went over with a couple of times that week. They are the men who fight this war, Bob—the rest of us only help, but hand it to the infantry every time, 'cause where they are the war is fought.

As for me I couldn't ask anything nicer than I'm getting. About the worst I have to do is travel around with the general for nights and days at a time without much sleep—just whatever the occasion demands. We don't seem to have any regular hours for the couch. But its no hardship compared with what the men at the advance endure out in the mud, rain, cold and wire, with Boche machine guns and Boche artillery harrassing them all day and nights.

Suppose the war looks the same to us all these days—about over—with Turkey and Austria out and Germany considering an armistice. Tomorrow by this time we'll know a lot more about it. Today is Sunday and we are having a mighty hot scrap out in front at one of the hottest sectors of this war—but we all hope that tomorrow at 11 o'clock a. m. the Boche will toss in the sponge—but if they don't they'll get the finest little trimming before this war is over that they ever got—'cause there isn't anybody over here now who considers this a vacation or a joke. The weather is getting bad and even the best optimist would soon lose his patience with any piddling about.

Our next move was made partly by train and partly by our own power to

EXPRESS COMPANY WANTS HIGHER RATES

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The American Railway Express company applied to the interstate commerce commission today for authority to increase rates applying to or from offices of the Canadian Express company, Canadian Northern Express company and the Western Express company, in order to align these rates with the generally-increased domestic rates.

NO MOONEY STRIKE TO BE CALLED IN BUTTE

BUTTE, Mont., Dec. 9.—Following the failure of the great majority of the unions here to favor a Mooney strike today it was officially announced last night that there would be no demonstration in Butte. It is announced at the mines this morning that full shifts are at work.

The boys up front sent us about 50 Boche prisoners and we are now going to ask the ma few questions—which they'll probably answer.

I really expect to be home for the Fourth of July celebration in 1918, so hope you'll lend your moral support to a regular old festive day.

Eat an apple for me and take a good look at the Rogue River valley—that's the best scenery I've ever seen and I'd like to see it again. Just as soon as Papa Foch fixes it up so our mutual acquaintance, Kaiser Bill, won't annoy us in our reveries.

So long, Bob. Best wishes and respects to all.

L. T. H. S. DEUEL.

MRS. LEWIS OF BROOKLYN

Tells How She Was Made Well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



Brooklyn, N. Y.—"For one year I was miserable from a displacement, which caused general run-down condition with headaches and pains in my side. My sister induced me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I found it helped me very much and such a splendid tonic that I am recommending it to any woman who has similar troubles."

Mrs. Elsie G. Lewis, 30 Vernon Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Such conditions as Mrs. Lewis suffered from may be caused by a fall or a general weakened run-down condition of the system, and the most successful remedy to restore strength to muscles and tissue and bring about a normal healthy condition—has proved to be this famous root and herb medicine, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. If you have disturbing symptoms you do not understand write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of their 40 years experience is at your service.

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