

RUSSIANS FIGHTING ADVANCING TOWARDS

Resistance at Cernovitz Is
Stronger and Gains Are
Made at Trembowla.

HEAVY LOSSES SUSTAINED

Roumanian Advance in Putna Valley
Nets 98 Guns and 4500 Prisoners
in Four Days—Austrians Set
Back on 40-Mile Front.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 1.—A dispatch to the Berlin Voessische Zeitung says Russian resistance to the defense of Cernovitz is increasing. Fresh troops are fighting with great energy and without faltering in strenuously opposing the Austro-German advance on Kirilbaba.

Fighting is most sanguinary, but the defenders are unable to prevent the Austro-Germans occupying positions favorable for further operations, including Kimpolung. The writer predicts the Russians will be soon forced to abandon Cernovitz.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 1.—The beginning of a partial offensive by the Russians in Galicia in the direction of Trembowla is announced today by the War Office. A hostile position was carried in this movement.

Roumanians Take Prisoners.
Southwest of Kimpolung, toward the southern end of the fighting lines, the Roumanians were forced back somewhat in the region of Negrey. They were also compelled to retire to some extent to the east of Cernovitz, between the Dniester and the Pruth region.

The statement says the Russians suffered great losses when they were forced to retire across the Zboroz yesterday.

A telegram from Jassy says the Russo-Roumanian advances between the Casin and Putna valleys resulted in the enemy losing, between July 24 and 28, 98 guns and about 4500 prisoners. The enemy front of about 60 kilometers was broken to a depth of between 17 and 20 kilometers.

Sailors Carry Treaches.
Premier and Minister of War Kerensky, who has returned from the front, tells who a "battalion of death," consisting of 300 Revval sailors, forced four lines of enemy trenches on the western front. Instead of the reinforcements in order to consolidate the captured positions. Instead of reinforcing them, however, the sailors fired on the sailors, who, between two fires, began to retire. Only 15 of the men escaped unharmed.

The commander of the force died as the result of 13 wounds and a sub-Lieutenant and two midshipmen shot themselves rather than retreat.

The Maximalist leaders at Helsinki, Finland, have been arrested. Their official newspaper has been confiscated.

I. W. W. AGITATOR LYNCHED

(Continued From First Page.)

be no bloodshed, no violence and no rioting, and that the situation will be handled in a strictly legal way.

He said that he had no doubt but that the initials found on the card which was pinned to the body were intended to mark other intended victims. The two "Ss" are interpreted to stand, one for Dan Sullivan, the other for striking miners, and the other for Attorney Sullivan.

Rewards to Be Offered.

Sullivan tonight is holding a lengthy conference with Tom Campbell, president of the metal mine workers' union. Rewards for the apprehension of Little's murderers are expected to be offered by labor organizations in Butte and appeals for protection addressed to President Wilson and authorities of the state.

The police officials, the Sheriff and his deputies, and the County Attorney frankly admit that they are puzzled, and so far have no clue which might lead to the discovery of the identity of the men.

Clews Entirely Lacking.
The proprietress of the rooming-house from which the victim was taken was so paralyzed with fear that she even failed to notice which direction the men chose when they departed with Little. She states that she could not even recognize one of the men if she were to meet him again.

Members of the Metal Mine Workers' Union, in which Little has taken an active part since his arrival in this city some three years ago, here a meeting this afternoon for the avowed purpose of discussing the situation. Although some of the more radical members advised immediate action for vengeance and the spilling of blood, conservatism prevailed, and the leaders advised the men to "keep their mouths closed."

Bitter Feeling Prevails.
An intensely bitter feeling is prevalent among the miners, several of whom have made threats, one declaring that "we will get every member of the lynching party and ten men for every one of us taken."

Although the authorities state that they have no clue leading to the identity of the members of the lynching party, members of the Metal Mine Workers state that they know of the men and are on the trail of the sixth.

Masked Men Seize Leader.

The lynching of Little took place at 2:30 this morning, when masked men took him from his lodging-house and handed him from a railroad trestle in the outskirts of the city. His body was identified by Chief of Police Jerry Murphy, who cut it down at 8 o'clock this morning.

Since his arrival in Butte recently from Globe, Ariz., Little had made a number of speeches to strikers in all of which he had attacked the Government and urged the men to shut down the mines of the Butte district. In two addresses he referred to United States soldiers as "Uncle Sam's scabs in uniform," and he was bitter in his denunciation of the Government. His record was under investigation here by the Federal authorities whose attention had been called to his activities.

On the other hand, the report was current that Little was in the employ of a prominent detective agency and one theory is that he was the victim of the radical element of whom he appeared to be a member.

On Little's body was a card bearing these words: "First and last warning. Others take notice. Vigilantes."

The raid on Little's room had been

well planned. Six masked men drove up to the front of the hotel at 2:05. One stood upon the sidewalk in front of the rooming-house. The others entered the house. Not a word was spoken nor a command given. Everything worked by seeming prearrangement.

The men even seemed to have selected the room in which Little was supposed to sleep. Without a word of instruction to each other they quickly broke into room No. 30 on the ground floor. A flashlight was thrown into the room. The men seemed surprised to find the room unoccupied.

Landlady Is Awakened.
Mrs. Nora Byrne, landlady of the Steele block, awoke when the door to room No. 30 was broken in. She slept in an adjoining room at the front of the building. "Where is Frank Little?" she was asked by the leader.

"He is in room No. 32," answered Mrs. Byrne.

The men quickly ran down the hall, tried to open the door to 32 and then gave it a kick that broke the lock off the door. They entered the room. Mrs. Byrne said she believed that police officers had arrested Little.

She heard the men coming from Little's room, saw them half lead and half carry him across the sidewalk and push him into the waiting motorcar. The six men jumped into the car beside the driver and went south on Wyoming street.

The body was found hanging on the north side of the trestle. The ties on the trestle are about 14 feet above the roadway. On the back of his head was a bloody mark. Late this morning the coroner had not determined whether the mark was a gunshot wound or an abrasion from a blow or an old sore. An autopsy will be held this afternoon.

Little had only his underclothes on when taken from his room in the Steele block. He is not known to have made any outcry or demanded any explanation. It is presumed that a towel from his room was tied across his mouth, one of the towels left there by the landlady being missing.

Upon the part of the underclothing covering the man's right thigh was a pasted-on placard, about six by 10 inches, bearing in red crayon letters the inscription:

"Others take notice. First and last warning. 3-7-77. I. D. C. S. S. W. T." A circle was about the letter "L." The letters at the bottom of the card were inscribed with lead pencil.

The figures "3-7-77" are the old sign of the Vigilantes in Montana. The custom of the Vigilantes was to send two warnings to a marked man, the third and last warning being written in red. The warnings were usually numbered as first warning, "second warning" and "third warning."

Soldiers Called "Scabs in Uniform."

Little began to make speeches on the day of his arrival in Butte, three weeks ago. In all of them he attacked the Government and in some of them bitterly criticized the Administration. On July 13, before a mass meeting of miners at the baseball park, Little referred to the United States soldiers as Uncle Sam's scabs in uniform. In the same speech he said:

"If the mines are taken under Federal control, we will make it so damned hot for the Government that it will not be able to send any troops to France."

Referring in another address to his interview recently with Governor Campbell of Arizona, Little said that he used these words:

"Governor, I don't give a damn what your country is fighting. I am fighting for the solidarity of labor."

Following the identification of Little's body local members of the I. W. W. telegraphed appeals for aid. A message was sent to William D. Haywood at Chicago and others to I. W. W. organizations and sections in the Southwest on the Pacific Coast. It was said that a message was received later from Haywood saying that the resources of the organization would be employed to bring the lynchers of Little to justice.

Little had letters in his grip from industrial workers of the World and the Industrial Workers of the World, from which point he had received many letters since coming to Butte. Letters from Haywood and other prominent I. W. W. men were in his suitcase. Telegrams informing him of the illness and death of his mother in Perkins, Okla., on June 8, also were kept by the man.

A letter from that place is signed, "Your brother, William Little." Another brother, "Hank," is in Seattle. One letter to Little's body was written, "To throw away those scabbards. F. says they're no good to you." Little was known in Butte since his arrival here as a cripple, explaining that he was suffering from a broken ankle and from ruptures induced by "two gunmen jumping on him in El Paso."

Attorney Joseph R. Jackson, commenting on the outrage, said today:

"It is a cold-blooded murder and every effort will be used to apprehend the men who did it. If they are caught they will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law."

LITTLE IS KNOWN IN FRESNO

Lynched Leader Organizer of Free Speech Campaign in 1910.

FRESNO, Cal., Aug. 1.—Frank H. Little, the Industrial Workers of the World organizer who was lynched at Butte early this morning, lived in Fresno until seven years ago, when he became a National officer of the Industrial Workers of the World.

According to the local police, Little organized and personally led the so-called "free-speech campaign" in Fresno in 1910, when several hundred industrial workers of the World were arrested for violating a city ordinance.

The jail was filled to overflowing and a separate jury trial and forced night sessions of the police court. Little refused to work on the municipal road, and was placed on a bread-and-water diet in a dark cell, the police state. Little imported agitators from all parts of the Nation.

The street riots continued over a period of a year. A thousand armed citizens led by I. W. W. camp just outside the city, burned the tents and forced the inmates to leap into a nearby irrigation canal. Many of the water-drenched men fled and never returned to the city, according to the police.

Citizens also dragged the I. W. W. members from a speech from the jail doors. During one of the riots inside the jail, the fire department was called out and a stream of water turned on the prisoners, who were flooded into submission in their cells. The municipal rockpile finally checked the "invasion" of agitators.

LITTLE'S LEG BROKEN AT MIAMI

I. W. W. Leader Directs Strike in Globe Territory.

MIAMI, Okla., Aug. 1.—Frank Little, Industrial Workers of the World leader, had a large part in directing the strike of members of that body here and in Globe, other leaders of that body said today. Little, suffering from a broken leg, lay in a miner's cabin here, unknown to peace officers or the Loyalty League, and transacted business as an executive board member of the organization.

Little reached here shortly before the calling of the strike of the Metal Mine Workers' Industrial Union in this district, July 2, and remained, unable to travel.

Others take notice. Vigilantes."

The raid on Little's room had been

HEAVY RAIN SLOWS ALLIES' NEW DRIVE

By Fierce Counter Attack Ger-
mans Retake Village of
Saint Julien.

MANY OF DEAD YOUTHFUL

Prisoners Continue to Move to Rear.
In Many Instances Fully Ac-
counted Germans Found
Dead Facing Rear.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Both British and French gained further ground in the fighting in the Ypres sector today, but the Germans by heavy counter-attacks succeeded in capturing the village of Saint Julien and part of the village of West Hoek. According to the official report from British headquarters last night the number of Germans made prisoner exceeds 5000.

(By the Associated Press.)
BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM, Aug. 1.—Heavy rain, which continued in an unceasing downpour since last night, transforming the battle grounds in Flanders into a sea of mud, had forced a comparative lull in the operations this morning. The British allied offensive begun yesterday.

Generally speaking, the situation early today was unchanged along the British front. Several German counter-attacks were repulsed during the night and the heavy artillery duel continued, but the movement of big guns has been rendered most difficult by the rain.

Rain Keeps Armies Down.

The German artillery today actively shelled the trenches which were wrested from them yesterday in no man's land about the salient and the British guns continued to pour a steady stream of shrapnel and high explosives into the positions to which the enemy had retired.

The air squadrons on both sides were rendered helpless by the storm to assist in the direction of artillery fire. The section of the defenses on the Western Front, which was taken by the British in the first rush, was the scene of heavy fighting during the night and the Germans succeeded in retaking it. The British, however, delivered a strong counter-attack and again drove the enemy out, after sanguinary fighting.

Just to the north of the Ypres-Comines Canal the Germans also launched a counter attack but were hurled back by the British.

German prisoners continue to arrive in large numbers, and while it has not yet been possible to identify to make a count, it is known that they run well into the thousands.

Many of Dead Mere Youths.

The reconquered territory about Ypres salient has been the scene of the awful effect of the British artillery fire. The German bodies lay thick in many places, and in instances too numerous to enumerate fully recovered soldiers were found turned away from the direction of the British attack, indicating that they were retreating.

Large numbers of the dead were mere youths who looked as though they might have come from the school room, for they were slight of build and physically unfitted to bear the strain of war.

Most expressive was the comment on the bombardment made by a German officer who was found badly wounded in a shell hole, and who, after pleading for mercy, explained a British officer in excellent English and with a quiet smile, he said:

"Good morning; you see you have played the devil with our defenses. Your guns have been doing some good shooting."

German Artillery Withdraws.

Many German infantrymen fell victims to their own artillery. The British counter-attack, which lasted all day yesterday, either drove the attacking forces out of the fighting zone or back to the foremost crater field, the statement adds.

Northeast of Ypres, it is announced, the crater field captured by the entente forces was retained to a greater depth and Bischoff could not be held by the Germans.

BERLIN, via London, Aug. 1.—The fighting in Flanders began in a way that promised success to the German army, says today's army headquarters statement, and the further battles which must be expected must be looked forward to with confidence.

The entente attack, it is declared, was intended as an annihilating blow at the German submarines. The German counter-attack, which lasted all day yesterday, either drove the attacking forces out of the fighting zone or back to the foremost crater field, the statement adds.

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PARIS, Aug. 1.—The battle of Flanders, which began with the French and British advance yesterday, it is believed, will be the biggest of the war. The results already achieved lead military observers to say that it is not too much to hope that the Germans may soon be cleared out of French and Belgian Flanders.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—According to reports from special correspondents, the great majority of British troops engaged in the latest assault are English, although there are some Scotch, Welsh and Australians. It is said the Germans are employing a new scheme of defense which apparently depends principally upon organization for counter-attack.

They now diminish their garrisons and by the same amount increase the strength of their supports and reserves who hold rear lines in force and who are organized for immediate attack.

As an instance of the terrible pounding by the British artillery, it is said to be known that the crew of one German battery had to be replaced nine times and the guns thereof five times.

M. D. LATOURETTE RESIGNS

Secretary of Oregon City Chamber

Quits After 9 Years' Service.

OREGON CITY, Or., Aug. 1.—(Special.)—After 9 years of continuous service as secretary of the Commercial Club of Oregon City, M. D. Latourette has resigned, effective tomorrow.

Soon after the organization of the club he was chosen secretary and has served through various administrations, having been re-elected each year, and having been a Governor of the club since its organization.

Two months ago Mr. Latourette announced his intention of resigning, in order to devote his whole time to the affairs of the First National Bank, of which he is vice-president, but the other officers of the club induced him to hold on a few months longer.

He will be succeeded by E. E. Brodie.

MR. OSTRANDER RESIGNS

Secretary of Public Service Board

Prefers Examiner'ship.

SALEM, Or., Aug. 1.—(Special.)—Edward Ostrander, secretary of the Oregon Public Service Commission, today submitted his resignation to the commissioners, asking that it take effect September 1 or on any date before that time.

The Commission has been aware for some time of Ostrander's dissatisfaction with the position. Before being appointed secretary Mr. Ostrander was examiner for the Commission.

"That is my line of work," he said today, "and I prefer that to the position of secretary."

The salary as secretary is \$3000 a year, the same as is received by the examiner.

SCHOOL FUND IS GROWING

Interest Account Is \$14,000 in Ex-

cess of That in 1916.

SALEM, Or., Aug. 1.—(Special.)—The largest apportionment of interest on the Oregon public school fund ever made to the counties of Oregon was today reported by the office of State Treasurer Kay.

The total amount of interest was \$382,012.38, which is \$13,000 in excess of the total for 1916.

The large amount for this year is accounted for by an increased fund and a closer collection of the interest.

The census compiled by State School Superintendent J. A. Churchill, shows that the total number of pupils in the state for the year ending May 1, 1917, was 246,343, which is 13,000 in excess of the total for 1916.

The number of automobile registrations for July, this year, was 2307, and for July last year 1346.

MRS. BENSON BOUND OVER

Salem Woman Held on Charges of

Aiding State's Wards to Escape.

SALEM, Or., Aug. 1.—(Special.)—Mrs. C. Benson, 40 years of age, husband, charged with aiding three inmates of the State Girls' Industrial School to make their escape, was today bound over to the county grand jury under bonds of \$50.

Benson made his escape before being arrested, and is at present employed as dairymaid at the Oregon School for the Deaf.

RAILROAD ASKS MEDIATION

(Continued From First Page.)

brotherhoods here have received in the past week two messages from W. L. McDonald, a Southern Pacific engineer, living in Grants Pass, who is in San Francisco as a member of the grievance committee of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

The first of these messages stated that the trainmen there were becoming impatient at the long delay in the settlement of the so-called "Chicago awards."

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RIBOT'S REPLY TART

French Premier Says German
Chancellor Falsifies.

WAR CLAIMS EXPLAINED

France Demands Return of Alsace-
Lorraine, Liberation of Invaded
Territories and Reparation
From Germany.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—Premier Ribot replied in the Chamber yesterday to the declaration made Saturday by Dr. Michaelis, the German Chancellor, that there was a secret treaty between France and Russia, having in view plans of conquest. Premier Ribot said: "I wish to reply to the singular speech which Dr. Michaelis thought fit to make before the Chamber."

"The Chancellor's version contains gross inaccuracies and absolute lies, notably regarding the role he attributes to the President of the republic in giving an order to sign a treaty unknown to Premier Briand. The Chamber knows how things passed. M. Doumergue (ex-Premier and Foreign Minister), after a conversation with the Emperor, authorized to take note of the Emperor's promise to support our claim to Alsace-Lorraine and to leave us free to seek guarantees against fresh aggression, not by annexing territories on the left bank of the Rhine, but making an autonomous state of the territories which would protect us and also Belgium against invasion."

Dispatches Are Falsified.
"We have never thought to do what Bismarck did in 1871. We are, therefore, entitled to demand that the German Chancellor, who evidently knows of the letters exchanged February 21, 1917, at Petrograd and falsified since as his most illustrious predecessor falsified the Emsa dispatch. Whenever the Russian government is willing to publish these letters we have no objection."

"The Chancellor refrained from speaking about my declaration March 21, wherein I repudiated in France name any policy of conquest and annexation by force. He has willfully forgotten my language May 12 in the Chamber, saying we were ready to enter into conversation with Russia as to the object of the war."

"Finally, the Chancellor passed over in silence the resolution unanimously voted after the June secret session."

League of Nations Supported.
Here Premier Ribot read from his speech in the Chamber warning against those who wished to spread the conviction that France was seeking conquest and read the terms of the resolution adopted by the Chamber at that time declaring that peace conditions must include the liberation of territories occupied by Germany, the return of Alsace-Lorraine to France and just reparation for damage done in the invaded regions.

The resolutions also favored the creation of a league of nations for the maintenance of peace.

"Who now dare say to the world that we wish annexation?" continued Premier Ribot.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 1.—Foreign Minister Terestchenko denies absolutely the declarations attributed to him by Dr. Michaelis, the German Chancellor. He issued a statement, saying:

"The Russian Foreign Minister drew up no protests nor made any special declarations to the French government beyond a general declaration by the provisional government respecting war aims, which was generally made known May 18. This declaration, which was sympathetically received, will be thoroughly examined by the inter-allied conference to be held shortly."

Embassador Returns to Post.
MEXICO CITY, Aug. 1.—Henry P. Fletcher, the American Ambassador to Mexico, returned here late last night from his visit to the United States.

Ex-War Minister Returns to Capital

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 1.—General Al-

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