

Forty-fourth Year. Daily—Ninth Year.

MEDFORD, OREGON, FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1914

NO. 106

AUSTRIA LIKELY TO DECLARE WAR AGAINST SERBIA

Reservists instructed to hold themselves in readiness as result of ultimatum demanding suppression of Pan-Serbian movement and the punishment of assassins.

VIENNA, July 24.—All Austrian and Hungarian reservists living abroad were warned by the army authorities today to be in readiness to join their regiments at twenty-four hours' notice.

BERLIN, July 24.—Austrian reservists residing here were instructed today to hold themselves in readiness to return to Austria and join their regiments at the shortest notice.

The grave possibilities connected with the strong Austrian note to Serbia, which virtually took the form of an ultimatum demanding the suppression of the Pan-Serbian movement and the punishment of those concerned in the assassination of the late Archduke Francis Ferdinand, are recognized today in official circles. It is realized that further serious developments are inevitable unless Serbia complies with the Austrian demands.

It is believed in authoritative quarters that the Serbians will yield unless assured of support from outside, and for this reason official eyes here are today turned less toward Belgrade than to St. Petersburg, where the council of ministers is expected to settle the question of peace or war.

It was stated that Germany had not been consulted regarding the Austrian note to Serbia before its delivery, but that she thoroughly approved the step taken and was prepared for all the consequences that might ensue from it.

Support From Kaiser It was pointed out that should Russia take part against Austria, Germany was fully prepared to draw the sword on behalf of her ally in accordance with the terms of the triple alliance between Germany, Austria and Italy. Comment in the German press today strongly supports Austria.

The stock broke badly under the fear of general European complications. Securities in large amounts had been unloaded at the declines and the breaks in Austrian and Russian specialties assumed almost a panicky form.

HUMPHREY AGAIN SHOOT OFF MOUTH AGAINST WILSON

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Denouncing the administration's attitude toward Central America as a "policy of surrender and national degradation," Representative Humphrey today attacked the proposed treaty to pay Colombia \$25,000,000 for the partition of Panama. He defended the methods by which the United States during President Roosevelt's administration took control of the Panama canal zone and declared there was nothing in the transaction which demanded an apology to Colombia. "It would indeed be a fitting climax to a discreditable foreign policy," he declared, "should this administration that has surrendered the Panama canal to purchase the friendship of Great Britain and the influence of the transcontinental railroads, that practically caused this great nation to declare war on an individual still continues its stupid, vacillating and blundering policy in Mexico, to now add to this policy of weakness and surrender the additional degradation of having this nation apologize for defeating an attempt at blackmail and to pay the nation that failed in its criminal undertaking \$25,000,000 to help the hurt that honor feel."

PANAMA CANAL TO BE OPENED ON AUGUST 15

WASHINGTON, July 24.—War department officials today were perfecting plans for the opening of the Panama canal to commerce on August 15. The vessel which would be given the honor of leading a fleet of merchantmen through the great waterway had not been determined upon, but it was probable that the Cristobal, a war department steamer, would be selected.

No ceremonies will mark the climax of years of toil involved in digging the big ditch across the backbone of the continent.

That will wait until the official opening in March, 1915, when an international fleet of warships will pass through the waterway and up the Pacific coast.

Secretary Garrison in announcing the date of the canal's opening, stated that at this time ships needing more than thirty feet of water could be accommodated in the passage between the two oceans. A greater depth will be available later.

JOHN SCHRANK HOPELESSLY CRAZY

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 24.—John Schrank, who attempted to assassinate Colonel Roosevelt in Milwaukee in October, 1912, probably never will be tried on the charge of assault with intent to kill, according to Judge A. C. Backus of the municipal court, who today received word from physicians in the criminal insane department of the state prison at Waupun that Schrank is daily growing worse from a mental standpoint.

The assault charge still stands against the prisoner and he cannot be tried until he has been pronounced sane. Should the case ever come up the point will be raised as to his sanity when the assault was committed.

EUROPE CAUSES MARKET DECLINES

NEW YORK, July 24.—Financial and political conditions in Europe and reports of crop damage in middle western states resulted in several declines. The close was weak.

With London's market demoralized as a result of the Ulster and Austrian-Serbian situations, the market naturally opened with general declines. Canadian Pacific, which lost two points in London, yielded only a point here, but its affiliated property, commonly known as "Soo," declined two points. In addition to Canadian Pacific, new low levels were recorded by Baltimore and Ohio, Erie canal and first preferred and Chesapeake and Ohio. Leaders were comparatively firm.

ROOSEVELT AGAIN ATTACKS BARNES

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 24.—The reply of Colonel Roosevelt to the \$50,000 libel suit of William Barnes, today was an attack on the republican state chairman and a promise to help the suit forward. Colonel Roosevelt said he would not be deterred from attacking Mr. Barnes by the suit, but on the contrary would assail the harder. He expressed the hope that he would have the opportunity to take the stand against Mr. Barnes before election. To make clear what he meant, the ex-president, who was in a fighting mood today, dictated this statement: "I'll do all I can to hurry forward the suit. "I regard the action of Mr. Barnes as the most striking proof that could be given that the bosses recognize in me personally the one enemy that the type of machine government for which they stand has to fear and furthermore recognize that the most dangerous menace to the present system of bi-partisan politics in this state is contained in the movement to

ROUND TABLE FAILS TO SETTLE IRISH TROUBLE

Conference Unable to Agree on Area of Ulster to Be Excluded From the Control of Dublin Parliament—Buckingham Palace Conference Today Shortest on Record.

LONDON, July 24.—The fact that the conference at Buckingham palace between the leaders of the various political parties had been rendered abortive by its failure to agree on the area of Ulster to be excluded from the control of the Dublin parliament was confirmed by Premier Asquith in the house of commons today.

Unable to Reach Agreement The premier's statement on the subject of today's meeting of the conferees was brief. He said: "The possibility of finding an area to be excluded from the operation of the Irish home rule bill was considered but the conferees, unable to agree in principle or in detail on such an area, brought its meeting to a close."

According to the Liverpool Daily Post, one of the leading Liberal papers, it is acknowledged today that the effort made by the conference at Buckingham Palace to reconcile the conflicting views of the Irish Nationalists and the Ulster Unionists must be abandoned. The newspaper adds that the report of this unhappy result of the conference of the leaders of the Liberal, Conservative, Irish Nationalist and Ulster Unionist parties will be published in the Court Circular this evening.

Conference Is Short The Buckingham Palace conference today was the shortest of its four sessions. The chairman, the Right Honorable James Lowther, Premier Asquith and Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd-George, representing the Liberals; Andrew Bonar Law, and the Marquis of Lansdowne of the regular Conservative opposition; Sir Edward Carson and Captain Ames Craig, Ulster Unionists, and John Dillon, Irish Nationalist, arrived at the palace at 11 o'clock, but the business of the session did not begin until 11:30, as John E. Redmond, through a misunderstanding, was half an hour late.

Discussion of the Ulster situation lasted only 40 minutes and the members then left the palace. Mr. Asquith then announced that the second reading of the bill to amend the Irish home rule bill would be taken on July 28. The premier was invited to inform the house as to the exact differences of opinion which had prevented the attainment of a settlement by the conference and in reply said: "I can make no statement on the subject at the present moment."

NEW YORK, July 24.—Job E. Hedges today formally announced himself as a candidate for the "regular" republican nomination for governor of New York.

elect Mr. Hinman as governor on a non-partisan ticket, which I hope will contain the names of such anti-machine democrats as Mr. Hennessy, as well as progressives and anti-machine republicans. "I shall continue with increased aggressiveness to attack Messrs. Barnes and Murphy and the kind of machine politics which they typify, which I hold must be eliminated from the state."

NEW YORK, July 24.—William Barnes, when shown the statement made today by Colonel Roosevelt in Oyster Bay, said: "The question involved in this matter is only whether he tells the truth."

At that point, Mr. Barnes was reminded that the colonel had declared he could prove everything he had said. "Well, that's what we are here for," replied the republican state chairman. "But we are not going to discuss it here. We will discuss it in the courts and under oath."

GENERAL HUERTA AND PARTY ARRIVE SAFELY AT KINGSTON

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 24.—General Huerta and the party of fugitives from Mexico accompanying him, arrived today on board the German cruiser Dresden from Puerto Mexico.

HOPE FOR PEACE GROWS BRIGHTER IN HUERTA LAND

Direct Advice From Carranza, Carranza, Villa and Zapata Increase Prospects for End of Warfare—Amnesty for Political Offenders and Guarantees for Property.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Direct advice to the United States today from Provisional President Carranza, General Carranza, General Villa and Emiliano Zapata—the four chief elements in the Mexican problem—renewed the hopes of officials here for peace that Carranza, through the Brazilian minister in Mexico City officially declared he was willing to transfer the executive power to Carranza and had sent a delegate, Reginaldo Cepeda, to arrange with the constitutionalist chief. Carranza reiterated he merely wanted an amnesty for political offenders and guarantees for the safety of the property of people who had supported Huerta.

Carranza to Be Lenient Carranza, through the American consul accompanying him, manifested his readiness to be lenient with the foes of the constitutionalists and give the desired guarantees. Villa in a message phrased in most courteous terms spoke of his desire to see peace established on a basis of justice and liberty and gave assurances that he would do his utmost to restore normal conditions.

Communication with Zapata has been difficult, but official word has been obtained from him in which he manifests a desire to join with the constitutionalist chief in rehabilitating the governmental machinery throughout Mexico. Inasmuch, however, as most of the men implicated in Madero's assassination have fled from Mexico, hope was expressed that an agreement speedily might be reached.

U'REN MUST CHOOSE NAME TO RUN UNDER

SALEM, Or., July 24.—W. S. U'ren of Oregon City will have to decide whether he will make the race for governor as an independent or as a candidate of the prohibition party, for Secretary of State Ben W. Olcott, after consulting attorneys, today ruled that his name could not appear on the ballot as an independent candidate and also as the candidate of the prohibition party. U'ren was given the prohibition nomination for governor several months ago. Prior to that, he had announced his intention of becoming an independent candidate, and recently put nominating petitions in the field. Discovering there was a question whether his name could appear on the ballot as both an independent and prohibition candidate, he wrote to the secretary of state for a ruling.

LABOR AND CAPITAL BOTH SHOULD ORGANIZE

CHICAGO, July 24.—In the opinion of Charles W. Gladele, president of the Building Construction Employers' association, who testified today before the federal commission on industrial relations, both laborers and employers should be organized. "I know of no better arrangement for industrial peace," said Mr. Gladele, "than to have both laborer and employers organized and to have agreements made and abided by on both sides. It gives the rank and file assurance of their day's work. The conscientious parties on both sides have been anxious for this."

BORDER PATROL IS DOUBLED AGAIN

EL PASO, Tex., July 24.—The border patrol at this point was doubled today. Strict orders to prevent smuggling of munitions were issued. Regulations, however, prevent arrests, detentions or confiscations unless in actual progress across the international line. Constitutional agents here have been notified that Mexican soldiers must remain south of the international line. General Villa was reported locally as returning to Chihuahua City from his visit to his former home in western Chihuahua.

COLIMA FALLS INTO REBEL HANDS

EL PASO, Tex., July 24.—Colima, capital of the state of that name, and Manzanillo have fallen into the hands of the constitutionalists, according to dispatches received here today from General Alvarado, at Guaymas.

Colima was taken after several days' fighting. Manzanillo was evacuated by General Tejeda, who had fled there from Guaymas. The report stated that the troops and families of the officers shipped south on the steamboat Juarez to Salina Cruz.

Reports from the west yesterday indicated that the Yaqui Indians were again on the warpath in southern Sonora, having sacked several villages. The Sonora troops were endeavoring to quell the uprising, with little success.

MEXICAN TREASURER SHY MILLION PESOS

MEXICO CITY, July 24.—As the result of an investigation ordered by Provisional President Carranza into the finances of the country during the administration of General Victoriano Huerta, it is reported that an order was issued today for the arrest of Eugenio Parades, former general treasurer of the republic. Parades is charged in the warrant with misappropriating more than two million pesos of government money. He is reported to be now at Puerto Mexico.

SURE RAILROAD RETAINS GRANT

PORTLAND, Ore., July 24.—W. F. Minard of Portland admitted on the witness stand here today that he believed the applicants had no chance of ever getting claims on the Oregon and California railroad grant. Minard and J. W. Logan and E. J. Sellers of Tacoma are on trial in the United States district court on the charge of misusing the mails to sell fraudulent locations. "I always believed that the applicants had about one chance in three," he said, "but during the last few days I have been thinking it over—of course it is natural that during the trial I should think it over—and I

BARNES ANXIOUS FOR EARLY TRIAL OF LIBEL SUIT

NEW YORK, July 24.—The trial of the libel suit of William Barnes, chairman of the republican state committee, against Theodore Roosevelt, in which \$50,000 damages are asked because of references made to Mr. Barnes in a political statement issued Wednesday night, will be held in Albany county, the home of Mr. Barnes, unless Mr. Roosevelt gets a change of venue.

Chairman Barnes is eager for a speedy trial of the case and through his lawyer, Jas. S. Noyes, has indicated that he wished to have the issue settled on its merits before October.

"If Mr. Roosevelt wishes to adopt obstructive tactics," Mr. Noyes said, "after serving the papers in the case, the trial can, of course, be delayed for a year and a half or two years."

Mr. Roosevelt has given no indication of what his course will be, saying he would consult his attorney. His only comment on the case was made when he heard a suit was proposed.

"Let Mr. Barnes go on," he said. "I have never said anything that I could not prove."

DEADLOCK OVER WAGE MEDIATION

CHICAGO, July 24.—Continuation of negotiations by the federal board of mediation and conciliation in the attempt to compose the wage differences between the engineers and firemen of 98 western railroads and the railroad managers' committee hung in the balance today.

Since Monday there have been daily meetings of the board with labor officials and the railroad managers, each meeting separately. As matters stand now the federal board is waiting word from the engineers and firemen and on their message depends the continuance of the meetings of the board.

BURGLARS SECURE \$2000 FROM SAFE

PORTLAND, Ore., July 24.—Burglars early today entered the merchandise store of A. Fox at Troutdale, near here, and robbed the safe of \$2000, according to word received at the sheriff's office. The yegmen used nitroglycerin in blowing open the safe. They escaped without leaving any clue.

AUSTRALIA DEFEATS CANADA AT TENNIS

CHICAGO, July 24.—Australasian tennis experts today qualified to meet Germany in the competition for the Davis cup, making a clean sweep of the doubles match with the Canadian team, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4. Brookes and Wilding played for Australasia and Schwengers and Powell for Canada.

LOVE MISSIVES TO FIRST WIFE READ IN COURT

Theatric Argument Over Letters Presented by Mme. Gueydan for Evidence in Caillaux Trial—Friend of Former Premier Makes Political Stump Speech to Jury.

PARIS, July 24.—"Call Mme. Gueydan," was the command of Judge Louis Albanel, when court opened today for the fifth day's session in the trial of Mme. Henriette Caillaux for the wilful murder on March 16 of Gaston Calmette, editor of the Figaro.

Mme. Gueydan, former wife of the prisoner's husband, Joseph Caillaux, an ex-premier of France, had, however, not arrived, and Pascal Cecaaldi, the most intimate private and political friend of Caillaux, was called to the stand.

Interest centered around the two intimate letters referred to in yesterday's testimony and handed by Mme. Gueydan to Maitre Labori to deal with as he chose. Great curiosity has been awakened as to whether they would be read in court or communicated privately to the jurors.

Defense of Caillaux Maitre Labori, before M. Cecaaldi began his testimony, said he would defer until the arrival of Mme. Gueydan a communication he desired to make to the court.

M. Cecaaldi then addressed to the jury an impassioned defense of the Caillaux family. He described Mme. Caillaux's effort to restrain her husband from assuming political power, as she was of the opinion that his keeping out of the government was the only way in which they could have peace in their life.

M. Caillaux, seated in the crowded court among witnesses and journalists, followed attentively his friend's panegyric, nodding his head in approval and occasionally casting a glance about the court room, as though measuring the effect of the witness' words.

Defendant Pitiful Figure Mme. Caillaux, in the prisoner's enclosure, presented a sorrowful figure. In her eyes was a look of bewilderment and seeming terror. She did not speak to any one, but she had had a long talk with her husband in the prison before the hearing began.

It was understood that former Premier Barthou was again to be confronted with M. Caillaux today.

M. Cecaaldi amazed those in the court by giving his testimony in the form of a speech in which he reviewed the political and newspaper attacks on the former premier.

The auditors meanwhile kept a continuous murmur of protest or approval. The protests caused Cecaaldi to shout: "If I defend M. Caillaux it is because..."

TITLED MILITANTS ARRESTED SEEKING TO SEE THE KING

LONDON, July 24.—Two suffragettes belonging to the British nobility, Lady Barclay and the Honorable Miss Edith Fitzgerald, were arrested today at Buckingham Palace, where they made persistent and unsuccessful attempts to present King George a letter written to his majesty by Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the militant suffragette leader.

The letter demanded a personal interview with the king and claimed that the suffragettes be given the same right to an interview as certain militant men, namely Sir Edward Carson, Captain James Craig, John Dillon and John B. Redmond, who had, it was pointed out, been invited to Buckingham Palace by the king. The two women announced their determination to remain at the palace until they were given an audience with the king. The police took the two women to the nearest police station.