

CZAR'S THRUST BRINGS RUSSIANS TO GERMAN LINE

Muscovite Forward Movement Gives Them Unbroken Front—Austrians Attempt Offensive—Great Suffering in Poland, Palestine and Carpathians—French Advance.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—News dispatches referring to the situation in Poland set forth that north of the Vistula, in the vicinity of Lapano, Russian advance guards are within twenty miles of the German frontier, while to the northeast the Germans have evacuated Skempe, which is about twenty-five miles from the Prussian border and due southeast of Thorn.

The western allies are watching this region just now with great interest and dispatches from Petrograd say that the Russians are pinning high hopes on this offensive thrust near the German line. Elsewhere they are planning merely to hold their own, barring, of course, the advance through Transylvania. The Austrians, however, appear not to have been crushed by their reverses in Bukovina, for the Russians themselves refer to the attempted Austrian offensive. Other news dispatches tell of the movement of Austrian reinforcements aimed to check the Russian advance.

The Turks claim to have arrested the Russian advance in the Caucasus, but give no details. The British press continues to assert that the proposed Turkish invasion of Egypt is doomed to failure, but it gives credence to many reports to the effect that such invasion surely will be attempted.

Widespread Suffering The suffering in Belgium, which the help of America has gone so far to relieve, is for the moment in the background when compared to the destitution of noncombatants in Palestine, Poland and the Carpathians. From Palestine, Jewish colonists continue to flee to Egypt, being conveyed as rapidly as possible by the American cruiser Tennessee. The destitution of Poland is said to be terrible, and a new appeal for aid has been issued by Ignace Paderewski and Henrik Sienkiewicz, who speak for all factions. It is said that the situation in Poland is far worse than it is in Belgium. The fleeing people of Bukovina are living like animals in caves and fighting with wolves for such sustenance as the snow-covered country affords.

Halt French Advance The Germans have halted the French advance designed to cut communications with the important fortress of Metz in Lorraine and isolate the German forces in the St. Mihiel region. The official statement from Berlin today says that the French lost heavily in an attack near Pont-a-Mousson and were repulsed. The French statement acknowledges that the Germans have retaken part of their lost trenches.

Another violent battle is in progress in Alsace, in which troops are engaged in hand-to-hand struggles. The Berlin war office asserts that the French were driven from the heights near Senheim.

Work of Zeppelins A dispatch from Berlin to Copenhagen states that the German aerial raid on the east coast of England on January 19 was the work of Zeppelins of the latest type, with full crews, and armed with heavy guns.

JOINT LOAN OF FIFTEEN BILLIONS

PARIS, Jan. 22.—A conference was held in Paris today by the British chancellor of the exchequer, David Lloyd-George, and Alexander Ribot and P. Bark, the French and Russian ministers of finance. It is said that the meeting was arranged to consider a joint loan of fifteen billion francs to bear interest of 3 1/2 per cent.

SENATE COMMITTEE VOTES THOUSAND MORE OFFICERS FOR ARMY

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Favorable report was ordered today by the senate committee on the bill to maintain the mobile army at maximum strength and provide an increase of 1000 officers. Secretary Garrison has approved the measure.

MEN ORDERED OFF BEFORE TORPEDOING BY SUBMARINES

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 22.—Members of the crew of the Durward say that they first sighted the German submarine in mid-afternoon and stopped the vessel in response to a signal. German officers boarded the Durward. Covering the captain and crew with revolvers, they ordered all on board to quit the vessel immediately. Boats were lowered and after all hands had left the vessel the submarine towed the boats to a safe distance. There they were ordered to wait. The submarine returned to the Durward and sent three torpedoes into her. It was 20 or 30 minutes before the vessel sank.

The submarine then picked up the small boats and towed them for six hours until they reached the Maas Lightship. Then the Germans cast them adrift and went off at full speed.

It was the German submarine U-19 according to advices from Amsterdam which torpedoed the Durward.

The London newspapers interpret the sinking of the Durward as the beginning of a German naval policy alleged to have been urged by Admiral von Tirpitz, the German minister of navy, against British merchant vessels.

The Evening Standard today prints a special article on the subject, pointing out that two small English merchant ships were recently sunk off Cherborough, which together with the present episode, the newspaper says tends to show the policy now being entered "in an endeavor to starve England."

THE HAGUE, Jan. 22, via London.—It was stated here today that the British steamer Durward had on board 40 tons of provisions belonging to the American relief commission when she was sunk by a German submarine.

GERMANS CLAIM ALLIES' DEFEAT

BERLIN, Jan. 22, by wireless.—Defeat for the allies in two important engagements is announced in an official statement given out today by the war office. A French attack near Pont-a-Mousson where the allies are attempting to cut the German communications with Metz, is said to have been repulsed with heavy losses for the attackers. In Alsace the French were driven out of the heights near Senheim. The Germans were compelled to evacuate a trench near Berry-Au-Bac, but gained some ground in the Verdun region. There is no change in the eastern campaign.

POPE PLEADS FOR INVADERS' MERCY

ROME, Jan. 22.—The pope today held a private and a public consistory in the course of which he preconized several bishops and delivered an allocution dealing chiefly with the war. The pontiff emphasized the neutrality of the holy see and referred to his efforts to mitigate the disastrous consequences of the conflict. He urged his hearers not to heed those conditions which separated the faithful, but rather to consider those which made them brothers in the faith and he called upon the invaders of territory of the enemy not to commit excesses. In conclusion, the pope invited all the faithful to participate in a great expiatory function in Europe to be held February 7 and outside of Europe March 21. He said that on February 7 he and the cardinals would take part in a special service at St. Peter's. "Concerning our beloved Belgian people," the pope continued, "we showed our sympathy in our letter to Cardinal Mercier. Here we make appeal to the sentiment of humanity of those who cross the frontiers of hostile nations, conjuring them not to devastate the invaded regions more than is absolutely necessary from the standpoint of military occupation, and above all not to wound without actual necessity the feelings of the inhabitants in their dearest possessions, their sacred temples, their ministers of God, their rights, their religion and their faith."

LITERACY NEVER BEFORE A TEST FOR IMMIGRANTS

President Wilson Hears Arguments for and Against Literacy Test—Labor Organizations Favor Bill, But Others Are Opposed—Will Not Keep Out Clever Crooks.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Five hundred men and women social workers, labor leaders and publicists, crowded the east room of the white house today at a public hearing before President Wilson on the immigration bill.

J. H. Patten of the Farmers' National Congress and the Farmers' National Union, opened the hearing for the advocates of the bill, saying he spoke for all organizations qualified to represent the farmers of the country. He said the farmers wanted further restrictions against immigration before ways of distributing them were worked out.

To Russinize America When Patten charged that many of the opponents of the bill desired to "Russinize America," the president quickly stopped him and asked that the "question of motive" be left out of the argument.

The president's approval of the bill as a protection to American workmen was urged by William M. Clark, who said he represented various organizations of railroad employees, numbering 350,000 men.

Professor H. H. Pathechild of Yale university spoke for the literacy test because, he said, "it was highly American to require education." He contended the test would encourage education in Europe.

E. A. Dennis, formerly of Princeton university, who said he represented 245,000 members of religious and patriotic organizations in New Jersey and New York, also favored the test.

Opening the argument for the opponents of the bill, Representative Gallivan of Boston asked all on his side of the question to rise, but President Wilson objected, saying he would not be influenced by number. Representative Gallivan said: "If there is one thing that stands out more imposingly in our national life, far more than others, it is that literacy has not been the source of American liberty or the cause of American greatness. It is everlastingly true that the crimes most injurious to society, most detrimental to business, commerce, finance, are never the work of the illiterate."

"Vicious talent sharpened and developed by letters is the most serious problem society has to deal with. Yet this absurd literacy test will admit the dangerous European criminals of the continental cities and bar out the honest and hard-working and badly needed peasant."

Professor M. D. Learned of the University of Pennsylvania opposed the literacy test on the ground that it did not test character. Oswald Garrison Villard of New York pointed out many reasons why a literacy test was not a real test of the qualities or desirability of an immigrant and how it would exclude many who become good citizens.

Robert F. Wagner of New York also opposed the test. He said 80 per cent of the population of New York (Continued on page two.)

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THREE DAYS BATTLE RAGING ALONG BELGIAN FRONT NEAR OSTEND

AMSTERDAM, via London, Jan. 22, 9:08 a. m.—Between Nieuport and Ostend a hard battle has been interruptedly raging for three days despite the rain, flooded trenches and almost impassable roads, says the Sluis Holland, correspondent of the Telegraaf. The correspondent reports large numbers of Germans wounded passing Sluis.

DOUBLE LICENSE FEES ON FISHERMEN

SALEM, Ore., Jan. 22.—The house fisheries committee last night decided to recommend for passage the Schuebel bill, which doubles the license fee imposed on fishermen using nets and stationary appliances in the Oregon rivers, and the fees exacted of cannerymen of all classes.

Mr. Schuebel appeared before the committee with a sheet of statistics showing the fees now paid, the profits of the business and the appropriations allowed at each recent legislative session to cover the propagation of commercial fish.

The bill proposes to wipe out most of the appropriation raised by taxation upon the people, the work to be carried on out of the fees collected from the interests which the fish commission is formed to safeguard. The appropriation in 1893 was \$29,000; 1895, \$27,000; 1901, \$11,000; 1902 and 1905, \$26,400; 1907, \$31,000; 1909, \$36,000; 1911, \$25,150, and 1913, \$40,000.

WOULD ABOLISH ENGINEERING BOARD

SALEM, Or., Jan. 22.—Should a bill introduced in the house today by Representative Davey become a law, state departments and institutions exhausting their appropriations must remain without funds until the legislature meets. For the bill reveals the sections of the emergency board law created "in the hour" and authorizing it to create deficiencies, but allows the sections forbidding state officers to create a deficiency or incur a liability against the state to stand.

FOOD FOR CIVILIANS SHIPPED TO GERMANY

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Carrying a cargo of food supplies shipped by an American firm and consigned to an American citizen in Germany, the American-owned steamer Wilhelmina was given clearance today from this port for Hamburg and is expected to sail this afternoon. The shippers assert that the food is meant only for consumption by civilians.

AUSTRALIA CALLS FOR VOLUNTEERS

LONDON, Jan. 22, 9:51 a. m.—William Morris Hager, the acting premier of Australia, has issued an appeal for more recruits, says the Melbourne correspondent of Reuter's Telegram company. In his appeal Mr. Hager says: "Every available man is needed for the front as soon as possible. The German power is not yet shattered and remains resolute with its strength unimpaired."

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BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 22.—The Chesapeake Bay steamer Maryland, bound to Baltimore from Pocomoke river points, caught fire off the Magothy river early today and burned to the water's edge after having been beached. So far as known no lives were lost, although, because of the rapid spread of the flames Captain Howard was not positive every one had escaped.

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EXTORTION OF SHIP COMPANIES SHUTS FACTORIES

Redfield Defends Ship Purchase Bill—No Foreign Complications Probable—Greed of Vessel Owners Exploited—Cynical Violation of Written Contracts.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 22.—At the trades convention today William C. Redfield, secretary of commerce, replied to the paper of Mr. Hill which he said was based on surmises and not facts.

"What does it mean," he said, "to speak of the complications almost certain to drag us sooner or later into the European conflict. It has been advertised all over America that there would be trouble if the government bought German ships."

"I have here an offer to sell the government 12 large English ships, available immediately. Does anybody raise the question that there would be international complications if we bought these English ships? We have had offers to sell the government French ships, available immediately. Has anybody raised the question of international complications if we buy the French ships?"

Critique First "I gave to a merchant in Louisville yesterday a letter from the English ambassador, saying there was no objection to his purchasing a German ship to be used in the South American trade. Why have we here in America so much the habit of criticizing first and setting facts next?"

"The Panama Steamship company earned a profit of \$214,000 from its steamship operations in the 12 months ending June 3. That was after charging off interest against the plant, and six per cent per annum depreciation on the ships."

"Extortion is closing American factories today and causing cable stop orders at the time of our biggest opportunity. The cynical violation of written contracts by shipping companies makes the robber of the middle ages look like a public benefactor."

"I have the contracts in my hand and I have letters from the ship companies to the shippers violating those contracts and raising shipping rates from 300 to 400 per cent. In many cases the shipping companies refuse to carry goods at all."

Shippers Show Greed Shipping companies are doing things today that would put any railroad man in jail, Mr. Redfield said. Secretary Redfield then told the convention that if private individuals succeeded in caring for American sea commerce the administration would say "God bless you" and would keep hands off.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 22.—The New York State Bar association at its thirty-eighth annual meeting today received a report from the committee on international arbitration, offering resolutions urging President Wilson to submit to the next international congress the proposition of limitation of armaments both on land and sea, and the establishment of an international police force.

HENRY FORD WOULD SAVE CONVICTS

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Henry Ford of Detroit, millionaire manufacturer of automobiles, will guarantee to take every convict out of Sing Sing prison and make a man out of him. He so stated today when he appeared to testify before the United States commission on industrial relations, which is investigating the great philanthropic foundations of the country, and the cause for industrial unrest.

"The philanthropic foundations may do some good," said Mr. Ford, "but they are not adequate. My idea is just and not adequate. My idea is to aid men to help themselves. Nearly all are willing to work for adequate reward. We have all kinds of cripples in our employ and they are making good. We have a great many who have been in prison, who are outcasts from society. Ev-

ery one of them is making a good showing and is gaining in self-respect and strength of character. We will guarantee to take every convict out of Sing Sing and make a man out of him."

Mr. Ford a year ago installed in the concern of which he is the head a system of profit-sharing and a minimum wage scale of \$5 a day. The plan, he asserted today, has done wonders. No more are his employees arrested for infraction of the law. Instead of spending their time at vicious or unprofitable pursuits they spend their time in their homes and at their employment. There has been an increase of 130 per cent in the bank accounts of employees in the last year. So great is the interest of the men in their work that the executive heads of the concern are constantly having to hold them back in their activity, he declared.

HOUSE VOTES DOWN GARDNER'S AMENDMENT FOR \$1,000,000 AIRSHIPS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The house today voted down amendments to the army appropriation bill by Representative Gardner to increase the appropriation for aeroplanes to \$1,000,000 but accepted the item of \$300,000 in the bill. Chairman Hay explained that sum would provide 50 new aeroplanes.

ZAPATA FORCES WITHIN FOUR MILES OF CITY OF PUEBLO

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Zapata forces were within four miles of Puebla when an official dispatch was filed from there to the state department late last night and the Carranza defenders were reported loading artillery and equipment, apparently for retreat. The Carranza troops recently dove the Villa-Zapata army out of the city with heavy loss.

Other official reports were summarized at the department in this statement:

"A dispatch from Mexico City says strict orders have been issued against any kind of depredations, under pain of death. The convention did not transact any business of importance on January 19. On January 20 Mexican dollars went to 12 1/2 cents. The local supply of petroleum and gasoline in Mexico City is reported about exhausted.

"Troops of General Villa are now at Reata. A large force of Carranza troops, under General Vasquez, has retreated back to Monclova."

The Carranza money statement today mentioned reports that Villareal former treasurer of the Mexican national convention, has been put to death with other prominent Villa sympathizers by troops of Banderas in the capital. A private telegram reports General Murguia, a Carranza commander, besieging Queretaro. Vera Cruz advises to the revenue report economic conditions in Mexico City critical and say Villa troops are committing depredations.

BRITISH STEAMER SUNK BY SUBMARINE

LONDON, Jan. 22, 10 a. m.—The British steamer Durward, says a Rotterdam dispatch to Reuter's Telegram company, has been torpedoed by a German submarine. The crew was saved.

The Durward was a vessel of 1300 tons and was built at Glasgow in 1895. She was owned by G. Gibson & Co. of Leith, Scotland.

The Durward was bound from Leith to Rotterdam and was struck by the torpedo, according to the Reuter correspondent, while twenty-two miles off the Mans lightship. The crew took to the boats and received the lightship, from which a Dutch pilot boat conveyed them to Rotterdam.

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(Continued on Page 2.)

JEROME LEAVES TO GET THAW TONIGHT

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—William Travers Jerome announced today that he would leave at midnight for Manchester, N. H., to bring back to this city Harry K. Thaw, for trial under the indictment charging him with conspiracy. Mr. Jerome obtained a bench warrant for Thaw's arrest from Supreme Court Justice Davis today.

SPORTSMEN TO FIGHT TO FINISH TO CLOSE RIVER

Resolution Protesting Destruction of Game and Fish Commission and Transfer of License Fund—Lobbyist Sent to Salem—Fund Raised to Wage War Upon Legislation.

At a rousing mass meeting of the anglers and hunters of Medford Thursday evening at the public library resolutions were passed protesting legislative action to destroy the fish and game association and transfer of license funds to general and county funds, as provided under house bill No. 191, protesting the proposed opening of the upper Rogue to commercial fishing as provided in Smith senate bill 2, and favoring the closing of the Willamette river at Oregon City falls to net fishing and requesting the Jackson county delegation to act accordingly. Committees were appointed to raise funds to fight the Rogue river fishing bill, over \$50 being contributed on the spot. R. L. Ewing was appointed to go to Salem to lobby against the measure.

Resolutions Adopted The resolutions were unanimously adopted and were endorsed by the Rogue River Fish Protection association, by W. F. Isaacs, president, and L. Bundy, secretary, the Medford Rod and Gun club by E. R. Seeley, president and T. E. Daniels, secretary, the Medford Commercial club by C. E. Gates, president, F. W. Streets, secretary, the Jackson County Business Men's association, by Earl C. Gaddis, president, John H. Carlin, secretary, the Jackson county court by F. L. TouVelle county judge, and W. C. Leever, commissioner, and the city of Medford by V. J. Emerick, mayor and E. T. Foss recorder.

Similar resolutions were adopted by the Gold Hill Rod and Gun club, H. D. Reed secretary, by a mass meeting of sportsmen at Ashland, and by the Talent Rod and Gun club.

Hearing on Monday The Rogue river fish bill is scheduled for a hearing before the senate fisheries committee Monday. The public hearing of the bill abolishing the game commission will be held Wednesday. Mr. Ewing will attend both hearings and represent the local clubs.

Chris Gottlieb as chairman on the committee to raise funds, desires every sportsman in the valley to assist in the work. Join the club for one dollar, if you cannot give more. A long fight, with prospects of referendum looms ahead and the local sportsmen are going to make it a fight to the finish this time, and will have the backing of all the sportsmen in Oregon. The resolutions adopted were:

Rogue River Resolution Whereas, a bill has been introduced to open the upper Rogue river to commercial fishing thereby benefiting only a few fishermen with no investment at stake, and Whereas, the upper Rogue river is a swift, shallow, narrow stream unsuitable for commercial fishing, and such a law means within a few years the practical extermination of the fish and the complete destruction of angling, and

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