

March Complete

SECOND  
EDITION

# MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

WEATHER  
Fair tonight and Tuesday—  
Max. 59; Min. 30.

Forty-fourth Year.  
Daily—Ninth Year

MEDFORD, OREGON, MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1915

NO. 292

## ALLIES ANNOUNCE GENERAL BLOCKADE OF ALL SHIPPING TO GERMANY

### ALLIED NATIONS NOTIFY AMERICA BLOCKADE IS ON

France and Great Britain Serve Notice That They Hold Themselves at Liberty to Stop All Shipping Hereafter to and From Germany in Reprisal for Submarine Warfare.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—France and Great Britain served notice on the United States that they would hold themselves at liberty to stop all shipping hereafter to and from Germany.

A communication, outlining measures on reprisals on the part of the allies for the submarine warfare on merchant ships conducted by Germany, was delivered to Secretary Bryan by the French and British ambassadors here, who called at the state department together for that purpose.

Secretary Bryan promptly apprised President Wilson of the new move, but declined to make any statement. The ambassadors intimated that the state department would make all announcements on the subject.

It was pointed out here that while there might be no precedent for such a wide range of action as the allies propose, there was likewise no precedent for the German submarine blockade of the British Isles. Neutrals have not always recognized the validity of blockades and many contests have arisen where belligerents have attempted to confiscate ships and cargoes seized for running blockades that were alleged to be in accordance with the rules of international law.

### STEGLER'S WIFE FREED FROM JAIL AFTER ASSAULT

NEW YORK, March 1.—Mrs. Richard P. Stegler, arrested today at Grenoble hotel on a charge of felonious assault made by Arthur Mateiket, reporter for a German newspaper, was discharged later in police court. Had certain evidence been more definite the magistrate said he would have been inclined to send her to the workhouse.

Almost at the moment Mrs. Stegler was discharged in police court, the federal grand jury returned an indictment charging her husband with conspiracy against the United States in obtaining an American passport falsely. Stegler is a German naval reservist. Two others were indicted with him—Richard Madden, in whose name the passport was issued, and Gustave Cook of Hoboken, who, it is charged, participated in obtaining the passport.

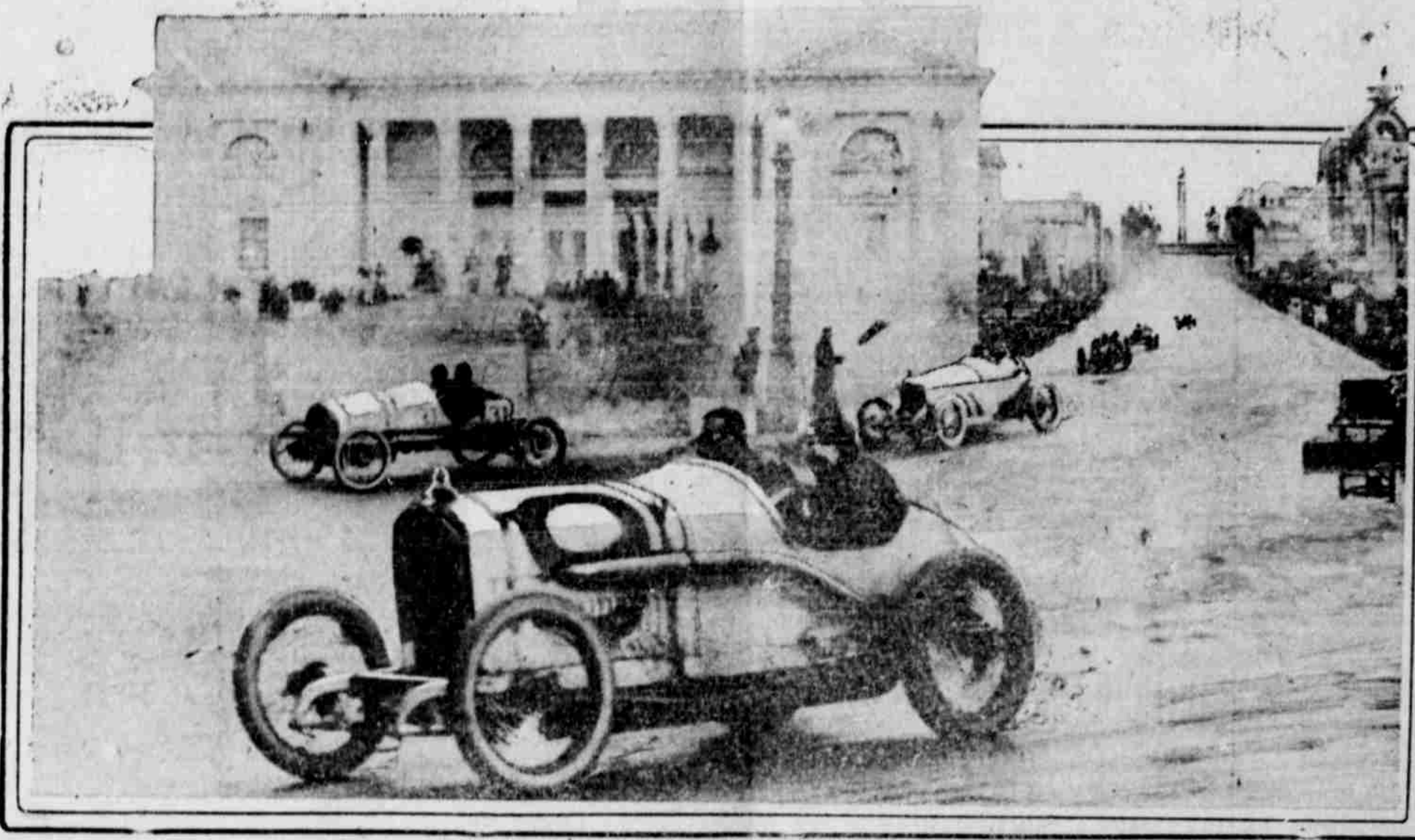
The three men were to be arraigned later in the afternoon.

Mrs. Stegler spent the night in a cell in a police station. Mateiket, who appeared against her, told the court that she had attacked him in a bedroom with a seltzer bottle and then had beaten him over the head with a cane. He showed no marks of an encounter, however. The testimony brought out that Mateiket and another American had taken the two women to the hotel, one of them being Mrs. Stegler, that the party had obtained adjoining rooms, where they remained until 12:30 o'clock.

Mrs. Stegler testified that the party remained together during the entire period they were at the hotel, and that the two men had tried to disrobe her. At no time, she testified, were she and Mateiket alone. She characterized the charge against her as a "frame-up."

In discharging the complaint against her the magistrate said he would be inclined to send Mateiket and his male companion to the workhouse if the testimony concerning their alleged attempts to disrobe Mrs. Stegler were more definite.

BUNCHED AT DEATH BEND—A THRILLING MOMENT DURING THE GRAND PRIX RACE AT SAN FRANCISCO EXPOSITION COURSE SATURDAY



A pack of Grand Prix rivals jockeying for place on dangerous curve near finish. The big car in foreground is Dario Resta, who won the slowest but hardest Grand Prix race ever run. Resta drove a Peugeot, average 56 1-10 miles per hour. Wilcox in a Stutz second, Hughes in an One third, Anderson in a Stutz fourth, and Di-brow in a Simplex fifth.

### RUMANIA AGREES TO ENTER WAR IN BEHALF OF ALLIES

PARIS, March 1.—Take Jonescu, Rumanian minister of the interior, informed a meeting of conservative democrats who were discontented with the party's policy, according to special dispatches from Bucharest, that he had not attacked the government because J. J. C. Bratiano, former premier and minister of the interior, had concluded a formal agreement common action with the triple entente powers (Great Britain, France and Russia). Proof of this would be found, Jonescu said, in the Rumanian loan made in London, which it would have been impossible to arrange if the Bucharest cabinet had not made a categorical statement of its position.

A Bucharest newspaper has announced that ten classes of reserves have been called out for March 13 and that senior students in the military colleges have been drafted into the regular army with the rank of non-commissioned officers.

The confident belief has been expressed in England, France and Russia that Rumania eventually would enter the war on the side of the allies. A dispatch from Paris February 24 said the Matin's Bucharest correspondent had obtained information that Nicholas Misu, Rumanian minister to London, would return to England with a note assuring the British government that the Rumanian army would take the field in April.

### GREATEST GIFT TO BELGIANS ARRIVES

ROTTERDAM, Holland, March 1.—The largest amount of gifts from the United States to the destitute people of Belgium which has been received on any day since the relief work began arrived today at Rotterdam. The steamer Great City, carrying 9400 tons of goods, representing the generosity of people in every state in the Union, docked here, as did the steamer South Point, which brought 7000 tons of flour contributed by millers of northwestern states.

### GERMAN REPLY TO AMERICA ASKS RAW MATERIALS

BERLIN, March 1.—Germany's reply to the American note concerning the naval war zone was handed today to Ambassador Gerard. It corresponds in general with the forecast of some days ago.

The foreign office characterizes the German reply as "acceptance with few modifications," of the American proposals.

The reply suggested that in accordance with the principles of international law, the importation should be permitted not only of foodstuffs, but also of such raw material as are urgently necessary for the peaceful civilian population.

The American note and the German reply probably will be published here tomorrow afternoon.

### BANDITS CONFESS TO MANY CRIMES FROM MURDER UP

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 1.—Using the statement of one to elicit further admissions or accusations from the other, police detectives sought today to induce Charles E. Sligh and Alfred Sells, arrested as bandits last month, to continue further confessions. So far they have involved each other in a score of crimes including the murder of Joseph Vogel, an aged Fruitvale banker, and his wife February 11; a hold-up of the Southern Pacific Lark train near Burbank last September, and the robbery of a San Diego photographer last October. At the same time the officers tried to get the name of a girl manicurist, who is said to have been a "diamond spotter" for them.

Another crime which Sells said was contemplated was the assassination of Francis J. Heney, the former graft prosecutor, for his efforts to expose gambling operations in Oakland last November. The only reason Heney was not killed, Sells declared was that Sligh could not get a guarantee of \$2000 for the work.



Dario Resta, winner, and Fred McCarthy (right), his mechanic, haggard at the end of the 400-mile race. Below both men are shown before the start, eight hours previous, their appearance offering a striking contrast to the spent victors.

### CONGRESS RUSHES TO CLOSE SESSION

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Congress entered today on the closing week of the session in a rush to wind up all business before final adjournment on Thursday. A large amount of work confronts the senate, but in the house business is pretty well cleaned.

Both houses began consideration of conference reports on the big appropriation bills. Awaiting the action of the senate also were the Indian and rivers and harbors appropriation bills, and President Wilson's nominees for the federal trade commission.

The house devoted itself to consideration of the conference agreement on the ship purchase bill with a view of sending it to the senate before the close of the day's session.

### RUSSIANS FORCING GERMANS BACK FROM PRZASNYSZ

PETROGRAD, March 1.—The highest importance is attached by the Russian military authorities to the German defeat at Przasnysz. It is asserted by Russian staff officers that the Germans' hope of success during their operations of the last fortnight along the northern front was based upon their confidence in breaking the Russian line at Przasnysz. This attempt by the Germans to strengthen the position of their left wing, which was an important part of their plan for a gigantic encompassing movement extending from Augustowo to eastern Galicia, is said today by the Russians to have failed definitely.

The Russians assert that the retirement of the Germans in the north is more precipitate and disorderly than any previous retreat in this theater of the war. They state that the Germans have abandoned large numbers of heavy and light guns and have even left behind slightly wounded soldiers in an effort to execute a hasty retreat. This condition of affairs, according to the Russian viewpoint, assumes added significance from the fact that the Germans are said to have employed some of their best troops in this fighting.

Russian progress in the region of Przasnysz has been notable. We have captured one village after another, taking several hundred prisoners in each. In other sections the Germans are delivering counter attacks, bringing fresh troops into action, and certain villages pass from the possession of one side or the other. Nevertheless, our front advances measurably each day.

### ASK PRESIDENT TO END OHIO STRIKE

WASHINGTON, March 1.—President Wilson may be asked to intervene directly in the eastern Ohio coal strike. Representative Francis told the president today he might later ask him to take steps to restore industrial peace in that region.

Secretary Wilson of the department of labor had an engagement today to discuss the strike situation with John P. White, president of the United Mine Workers, and other leaders of the miners. Representatives of the coal operators also are expected here.

### BRITAIN'S REPLY IS CLOSURE OF GERMAN PORTS

Asquith in Commons Announces Establishment of Virtual Blockade on All Shipments to and From Germany—No Risk to Neutral Ships or Crews, But All Cargoes Liable.

LONDON, March 1.—The establishment of a virtual blockade of hostile countries is Great Britain's reply to Germany's attacks on merchant shipping as announced officially today by Premier Asquith in a momentous speech in the house of commons.

The plan of the allied governments for the regulation of shipping to and from ports of hostile nations contemplates the prevention of commodities of every kind reaching or leaving those ports without, however, involving risks to neutral vessels or their crews. The allies will hold themselves at liberty to capture goods presumed to have come from hostile countries or deemed to be destined for them. They have no intention, however, of confiscating ships or cargoes which are detained, unless they are liable to confiscation under normal conditions of war.

Measures of Reprisal  
The premier revealed these measures of reprisal to parliament and the nation on introducing the third and fourth votes for credit to meet the expenses of the war. These are respectively \$185,000,000 to balance the expenditures of the current fiscal year, making the total costs of eight months of war \$1,810,000,000, and another vote of \$1,250,000,000 as the first installment for the year opening April 1.

Referring to the German naval campaign against British shipping, Premier Asquith declared Germany had violated systematically all of the conditions intended for the mitigation of warfare. She had taken further steps, the premier said, by organizing an "under-sea campaign of piracy and pillage." Germany, he declared, was not blockading and could never blockade English shores.

Referring to what he termed "whispers of peace," Mr. Asquith said it was not the talk of peace; that this time would arrive "only when the great purposes of the allies are in sight of accomplishment."

Expenses of War  
The premier pointed out that on April 1 the war would have lasted 240 days, with an average expenditure of 1,500,000 pounds (\$7,500,000) daily. After making full allowance for all items not in the nature of recoverable loans, the daily expenditure would not work out less than 1,200,000 pounds. The total amount raised under votes for credit during the current financial year—362,000,000 pounds sterling—represented broadly the difference in expenditures on a peace and a war footing.

Of the total 38,000,000 pounds sterling, represented advances for war expenditures of the dominions and the crown colonies, in addition to which there had been advanced \$10,000,000 to Belgium and 800,000 pounds to Serbia.

"Further advances to these allies are in contemplation," the premier (Continued on page two.)

### VIRGINIA TO SUE MORGAN FOR WILL

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Attorney General Pollard of Virginia today asked the supreme court of the United States for leave to file a suit in behalf of the state against J. P. Morgan to recover Martha Washington's will.

The will, it is alleged, was taken from the Fairfax county, Virginia, courthouse during the civil war and eventually found its way to the late J. Pierpont Morgan's collection of historical documents.