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NO. 304

# WARSHIPS FORCE CARRANZA TO ABANDON BLOCKADE OF PORT AGAINST AMERICAN SHIPS

## CRUISER KEEPS PORT OPEN FOR SISAL SHIPPERS

Admiral Caperton Reports Raising of Blockade at Progreso—Mexican Gunboat Had Fired at American Ships and Interfered With British Shipping.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—General Carranza has abandoned his blockade of the port of Progreso on urgent representations by the United States.

The Mexican gunboat Zaragosa has been called off and two American ships laden with sisal for the United States were cleared Saturday without interference.

### Des Moines at Port

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The United States had served notice on General Carranza that this port of Progreso, through which practically all the sisal used in making harvesting twine for this country is obtained, must be kept open and is prepared to back up its demand with the cruiser Des Moines now at that port.

State department advice also reported that Progreso was open for the present at least, although they assigned a severe storm as the reason for the return to Vera Cruz of the gunboat Zaragosa. A British steamer which had been detained sailed Friday. Naval officials say there is little probability of a renewal of the effort to close the port.

### Blockade Is Raised

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Rear Admiral Caperton, commanding the American fleet in Mexican waters, reported the raising of the blockade in his official dispatches early today. The Zaragosa has returned to Vera Cruz.

The admiral's dispatches telling of relief of the situation crossed a new note from the United States, which was sent on its way to Carranza this morning, giving notice that the United States was determined to raise the blockade and if necessary, use the cruiser Des Moines to do so.

It became known for the first time today that last week the Mexican gunboat had stopped one American ship with a shot across her bows, had help up another, and had interfered with British shipping. The seriousness of the situation growing out of the blockade of Progreso was pointed out by Secretary Houston of the department of agriculture, who advised the president that 200,000,000 pounds of twine are used each year in the United States in binding grain, flax and corn crops, and that nine-tenths of the supply is made from sisal grown in Yucatan and exported through Progreso.

### Needed for Grain Crop

Telegrams from manufacturers and farmers in the grain growing states pouring into the white house and the state department pointed out that unless sisal was obtained through Progreso, the harvesting of this year's grain crop would be embarrassed. Since February 25 the state department had strongly protested to Carranza against closing Progreso, where there have been factional troubles between Mexicans nominally under his control. The people of Yucatan it was said obtain all their food from outside sources and were as anxious that the embargo be raised as was the United States.

## THIRTEEN SHIPS SUNK BY CRUISER

RIO JANEIRO, March 15.—The German auxiliary cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm has sunk thirteen vessels since she began her raid on commerce according to the passengers and crew of the French steamer Guadeloupe, who were taken to Pernambuco by the British steamer Churchill. The Guadeloupe was sent to the bottom by the Kronprinz Wilhelm near the island of Fernando de Noronha off the eastern extremity of Brazil.



## BEACHY, DARING AVIATOR, DROPS TO DEATH AT FAIR

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—Lincoln Beachy's desire to outdo his feats in an aeroplane increased his intrepidity in a new monoplane, before he had sufficiently tested its possibilities, are said today by aviation experts to have been responsible for Beachy's drop to death in San Francisco bay yesterday at the Panama Pacific exposition before a holiday crowd of many thousands.

The recovery of Beachy's body showed that he was drowned in forty feet of water a short distance from the exposition embankment when his monoplane embedded itself in the deep ooze which covers the bay's bed. His body was still firmly strapped in position, but apparently his injuries from the fall would not have caused death.

Beachy was killed in his second flight of the day at the exposition grounds. He had flown upside down and looped the loop. His death came during his attempt to execute a perpendicular drop of about 2000 feet, which he had previously performed, fighting his machine within a few hundred feet of the ground. Yesterday when he attempted to tip the elevator of the monoplane, the two wings of the machine crumpled successively.

Beachy was born in San Francisco in September, 1887. He began his aerial career at the age of 13 as a balloonist. Ten years ago he became an amateur aviator. He gave exhibition flights in a dirigible at the Portland exposition in 1905. Five years ago he began a more serious study of aerial aviation with Glenn Curtiss.

Lieutenant John C. Walker, Jr., of the twelfth infantry, U. S. A., a member of the army's aviation corps, who saw the fall, said it must have been due to undiscovered structural weaknesses in the new monoplane.

## BRITISH REGAIN LOST GROUND

PARIS, via London, March 15.—The communication from the war office this afternoon is as follows:

"The Belgian army continued to progress in the bend of the Yser and south of Dixmude. The British troops were very violently attacked yesterday evening at St. Eloi, south of Ypres, and were at first pushed back slightly, but they counter-attacked and regained part of the ground lost. The fighting continues. In the region of Neuve Chapelle there is no change. In the Argonne the enemy attempted later yesterday afternoon a third and very violent counter attack to retake trenches won by us between Fourde, Paris and Bollanti. As was the case with previous attacks, this assault was repulsed."

## CLOSE SEAS TO ALL COMMERCE WITH GERMANY

British Announce Plan of Cutting Off Trade to and From Germany—All Ships to and From German Ports to Be Seized and Goods Confiscated—Civilian Population Cut Off.

LONDON, March 15.—The British foreign office delivered to Ambassador Page its reply to the American government proposing to Great Britain and Germany the withdrawal of the German submarine blockade, provided England would permit food to reach German civilians. Great Britain's reply is an absolute refusal.

LONDON, March 15.—The British government's plan in co-operation with its allies of cutting off trade to and from Germany was announced today in London. It contains drastic provisions, not only for holding up ships to and from German ports, but confiscation of goods of German origin or destination which are shipped from neutral ports. Under this decree the civilian population of Germany, as well as the army, will be cut off from any form of overseas traffic so far as it lies within the power of the allies to bring this about.

### All Traffic Forbidden

The text of the order in council follows in part:

"First, no merchant vessel which sailed from her port of departure after March 1, 1915, shall be allowed to proceed on her voyage to any German port. Unless this vessel receives a pass enabling her to proceed to some neutral or allied port to be named in the pass, the goods on board any ship must be discharged in a British port and placed in custody of the marshal of the prize court. Goods so discharged, if not contraband of war, shall, if not requisitioned for the use of his majesty, be restored by order of the court and upon such terms as the court may deem to be just to the person entitled thereto.

"Second, no merchant vessel which sailed from port after March 1, 1915, shall be allowed to proceed on her voyage with any goods on board laden at such port. All goods laden at such ports must be discharged in a British port and placed in custody of the marshal of the prize court.

### Goods to Be Sold

"The proceeds of the goods so sold shall be paid into the court and dealt with in such a manner as the court may in the circumstances deem to be just, provided that no proceeds of the sale of such goods shall be paid out of the court until the conclusion of peace, except on the application of a proper officer of the crown.

"The third, every merchant vessel which sailed from her port of departure after March 1, 1915, on her way to a port other than a German port and carrying goods with an

(Continued on Page 2.)

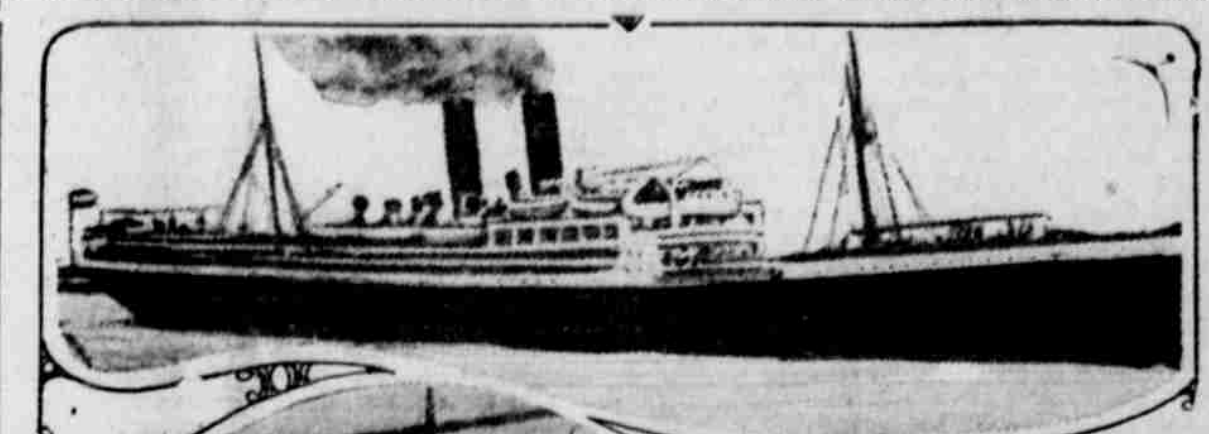
## DOUBLE MURDERER IS ALSO A SUICIDE

BELLINGHAM, Wash., March 15.—The body of Samuel Thompson, a prominent rancher of this county, who shot and killed his wife and Hugh Boyd, his hired man, at the Thompson home near Lynden last night, was found about half a mile from the house this morning. Evidence showed that Thompson had killed himself with the shot gun with which he committed the murders pulling the trigger with his foot.

The authorities are convinced that the slayer was driven insane because his wife had announced her intention to start divorce proceedings. A telephone operator at Custer, whom Mrs. Thompson was trying to call when she was shot, heard the words: "You will get a divorce d—n you!" just as the gun was fired.

The motive for killing Boyd is not known.

## TEUTON TERROR OF HIGH SEAS, CRUISER EITEL FRITZ AND AMERICAN SHIP WILLIAM P. FRYE



The sailing ship William P. Frye (at right), owned and manned by United States citizens, was sunk off the coast of South America by the German commerce raider Prince Eitel Friederich (above).

## CARRANZA TOLD TO PROTECT LIVES OF ALIEN CITIZENS

WASHINGTON, March 15.—President Wilson's reply to General Carranza's note of March 8, which was in response to the urgent representations of the United States for better treatment of foreigners in Mexico was as follows:

"I thank you for your message of the 8th of March for the assurances it conveys and for your kind personal words. I beg that you will understand that if our messages occasionally are couched in terms of strong emphasis, it is only because they contain some matters which touch the very safety of Mexico itself and the whole process of its future history.

"We seek always to act as friends of the Mexican people, and as their friends it is our duty to speak very plainly about the grave danger which threatens them from without, whatever happens within their borders, which is calculated to arouse the hostile sentiment of the whole world.

"Nothing will stir that sentiment more promptly or more hotly or create greater danger for Mexico than any (even temporary) disregard for lives, the safety or the rights of the citizens of other countries resident within its territory or any apparent contempt for the rights and safety of those who represent religion.

"Any attempt to justify or explain these things will not eradicate this sentiment or lessen the danger that will arise from them.

## RUSSIANS FORCE GERMANS BACK ALL ALONG LINE

PETROGRAD, March 15.—The Russian war office today issued the following statement:

"On the whole front in the region of Przasnysz, from the Mlawa railway to the Orzye river, and on the left bank of the latter river we progressed fighting all the way. German counter-attacks everywhere have been repulsed.

"The guns of the Ossowetz fortress have put out of action several German siege batteries of heavy caliber which had been installed within range of the fortress.

"On the left bank of the Vistula river there has been no fighting.

"In the Carpathian mountains, generally speaking, there have been no changes.

Austrian attacks in the direction of Baligród and Gorzan attacks on Hill No. 992 near Kozizouka, have been repulsed.

"In East Galicia our troops threw the enemy back in the region to the north of Obertyn.

"There has been an artillery duel at Przemysl."

## MRS. ROCKEFELLER'S REMAINS AT REST

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., March 15.—The body of Mrs. John D. Rockefeller was taken from Potantio Hills today and placed in the mausoleum of John D. Archbold, in Sleepy Hollow cemetery. There it will remain till its permanent resting place is decided.

The funeral cortege consisted of Mr. Rockefeller, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and his family, Mr. and Mrs. H. Parmelee Prentice, Harold McCormick, Miss Lucy Spelman and the household servants. The Rev. Dr. Cornelius Woelfkin, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist church, New York, read the burial service at the cemetery.

## DRESDEN SUNK BY BRITISH OFF COAST OF CHILI

German Cruiser Caught by British Squadron of Three Warships and After Five Minutes' Fighting Flees White Flag and Sinks—Crew Saved, But Fifteen Badly Wounded.

LONDON, March 15.—The British admiralty announced tonight that the German cruiser Dresden had been sunk.

The sinking of the Dresden was announced by the admiralty tonight in the following statement:

"On the 14th of March at 9 a. m. H. M. S. Glasgow, Captain John Luce, R. N.; H. M. Auxiliary cruiser Orama, Captain John R. Segrave, R. N., and H. M. S. Kent, Captain John D. Allen C. B., R. N., caught the Dresden near Juan Fernandez Islands.

Flees White Flag

"An action ensued and after five minutes fighting the Dresden hauled down her colors and displayed the white flag. She was much damaged and set on fire after she had been burning for some time her magazine exploded and she sank.

"The crew was saved, 15 badly wounded. Germans are being landed at Valparaiso.

"There were no British casualties and damage to the ships."

The sinking of the Dresden leaves at large on the high seas, so far as is known, only two German war vessels—the cruiser Karlsruhe, last reported as operating in the West-Indies and the auxiliary cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm, which is still raiding commerce in the South Atlantic.

Escaped From Falkland

The Dresden was a member of the German squadron which was defeated by the British off the Falkland Islands in December. She was the only one of five German warships to escape. The Dresden was said to have fled to the westward but there had been no definite reports as to her whereabouts since that time. She was reported unofficially to have been seen in the straits of Magellan and later to be in hiding in one of the bays on the Chilean coast.

The Dresden was a sister ship of the famous Emden, which was sunk in the Indian ocean by the Australian cruiser Sydney.

At the outbreak of the war the Dresden was assigned to the west Indies station and just prior to the beginning of hostilities, she took Victoriano Huerta, who had resigned as provisional president of Mexico, from Puerto Mexico to Jamaica.

Was Light Cruiser

Little was heard of her until the battle off the Falkland Islands. Late in August she sank the British steamer Hyades off the coast of Brazil.

The Dresden, a vessel of 3600 tons was no match for the battle cruisers in the fleet of Vice Admiral Sir Frederick Sturdee in the battle off the Falkland Islands and after the destruction of the Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Leipzig and Nürnberg, she steamed away and escaped her pursuers in the darkness.

Long Eluded Pursuit

Since that time both British and Japanese warships have searched persistently but for more than three months the German cruiser eluded pursuit.

The Dresden's armament was comparatively light. She carried ten 4.1 inch guns, eight five pounders, four machine guns and two torpedo tubes. She was 325 feet long. Her complement was 321 men.

## THREE BRITISH SHIPS SUNK BY TORPEDOES

LONDON, March 15.—The British steamers Flora Zan, Headlands and Hartdale, torpedoed by German submarines, all have sunk, according to an announcement by the British admiralty today.

Earlier reports held out the hope that these vessels had not been destroyed and might be brought into port.

## MORE POWDER NEED OF BRITAIN

Kitchener Says Progress in Equipping Britain's New Forces Hampered by Failure to Get Necessary Facilities—Ammunition Supply Must Be Increased.

LONDON, March 15.—Secretary of War Earl Kitchener gave a brief review of the war situation in the house of lords this evening.

He said that only trench fighting had been possible for many weeks past, but that this had not affected the morale of the British troops. Recent occurrences in the fight around Neuve Chapelle and Epinette showed how successfully the British troops have been able to take the offensive. He referred to the gallantry shown by the soldiers of India and he spoke eulogistically of the French army, which, he said, had made important progress at various points along the line, especially in Champagne. The situation in the Ardennes was well in hand, the speaker declared, but he was unable to say more than has appeared in the press.

Short on Supplies

Progress in equipping Britain's new armies had been seriously hampered by failure to get necessary facilities.

He said: "It is causing me serious anxiety. It is absolutely essential that the output of ammunition must be increased. To do so is of the utmost importance to the operations in the field."

Continuing, Earl Kitchener urged firms in certain lines to place their spare labor and machinery at the disposal of the government. He said he considered that men engaged in the supplying of munitions were serving their country as much as the men in the field and that a medal would be issued to workers on munitions of war on the successful termination of hostilities.

Health Remarkably Good

The health of the British troops was remarkably good, was another declaration made by the war secretary and a striking testimony to the value of inoculation.

Speaking of the Russian campaign, Earl Kitchener remarked that the German attacks were either well held or had been driven back. In conclusion, the speaker said the government was considering arrangements by which armament firms should come under government control and their employes reap some of the benefits which the war has automatically brought to their employers.

PACKERS PROTEST INCREASE IN RATES

CHICAGO, March 15.—Allegation that the proposed increase in freight rates asked by the 41 western railroads would discriminate against the packing house industry and would penalize certain shipping centers were made by Luther M. Walter, counsel for the packers at the rate hearing today before Interstate Commerce Commissioner W. M. Daniels.

On fresh meats and packing house products the railroads are asking for an increase in rates amounting generally to three and a half cents a hundred pounds.