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RUSSIANS LOSE LEMBERG AFTER SEVERE BATTLE

Austro-German Forces Recapture Capital of Galicia, According to Berlin Reports—Was Occupied by Russians Last September—Fierce Drive of Combined Armies.

BERLIN, June 23. (by wireless to Sayville.)—Lemberg has been conquered after a very severe battle, according to an official report received from the headquarters of the Austro-Hungarian army.

The Galician capital fell before the advance of the second army.

Lemberg, capital of Galicia, was occupied by the Russians September 2, 1914, about one month after the outbreak of hostilities, in the course of the early Russian drive into Austria. It has therefore been in Russian control for over ten months.

Effect Upon Balkans

For the last 20 days, since the Austro-Germans took Przemysl from the forces of Emperor Nicholas, it has been the objective of a series of fierce and concentrated attacks on the part of the Teutonic allies. Their successes will have a far-reaching political effect, as the driving out of the Russians from Galicia is counted upon in Berlin to help maintain the status quo in the Balkans.

The capture of Lemberg was one of the earliest important successes of the Russians. Following it they pushed onward rapidly through Galicia. The high water mark of the invasion found almost all the province in their hands. They approached within striking distance of Cracow at the western end of the province, close to the German frontier; stormed the heights and passes of the Carpathian mountains, which separate Galicia from Hungary, and to the east they swept down through the Crownland of Bukovina to the Roumanian frontier.

Victories Change Situation

All this has been changed by the steady succession of Austro-German victories of the last few weeks. The change began with the launching of the great drive from Cracow eastward. Great numbers of German troops were sent in to assist the Austrians, as well as a vast amount of field artillery. The use of artillery by the Teutonic allies has been described by correspondents as on a scale never before undertaken. Its effectiveness was relatively increased by the shortage of shells on the part of the Russians, which is believed to have contributed largely to the weakening of their resistance.

The Austro-German armies pushed westward through Galicia, recaptured Przemysl June 3 and then without pause, struck at Lemberg from the south and west. At no point were the Russians able to withstand the terrific bombardment directed against their positions and even the line of defenses near Grodek, 16 miles west of Lemberg, which is of great natural strength, proved to be untenable.

Galicia Reclaimed

With Lemberg now in her hands, Austria has reclaimed virtually the whole province of Galicia. The fighting in this campaign has been of unusual intensity, with heavy losses. The figures of killed, wounded and captured, as given in Austrian, German and Russian official statements, run into the hundreds of thousands.

Russia had made plans for permanent occupation of Galicia, bringing in officials to set up civil government in the territory as fast as it was taken. Lemberg was re-christened Lvov, the old Russian-Polish name.

LASSEN ONCE MORE SPOUTING SMOKE

REDDING, Cal., June 23.—Lassen peak became active today, erupting for the 162nd time in its recent activity. Clouds east of here have shut off view of the volcano, but reports from points in Hat Creek valley said the eruption was in progress but was not dangerous.

ZAPATA GRILLS WILSON FOR 'INTIMIDATION'

Defiance Breathed Against Nation Which Permits the Sinking of a Ship Like the Lusitania by a Great Nation. Only to Mix in Mexican Affairs—Will Not Be Intimidated.

MEXICO CITY, Saturday, June 5. (Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—President Wilson's recent declaration on the Mexican question has created a sensation in this capital and throughout the federal district. The public is warm in its praise of the spirit of fairness and friendship shown by the American executive, but the military leaders are somewhat careful in their comment. President Garza has received the following letter on the subject from General Emilio Zapata, brother of General Emiliano Zapata. It can be taken as a sample of what some of the revolutionists think in this connection:

Zapata's Message

"Cuatla, June 1.—Answering your message of today referring to intervention, I can only say that we are Mexicans. Two times before this we have been threatened as if we were children. I am not sure that you would care to make public my ideas about the matter.

"If these northerners do not wish to take into consideration our rights as guardians of Mexican soil, if they deem us weak and incapable of defending our beloved country, if they consider it honorable to allow a great nation to sink a ship like the Lusitania with impunity and then to desire to mix in our political affairs simply because they are strong, then I say let hostilities break out. Let them bombard our ports with their great squadrons, as we have no warships. It does not matter.

Never Be Intimidated

"Let them send millions of their soldiers. We will fight them one against two hundred. But never will the Mexicans be intimidated by the bragadoocio of the Yankees.

"If I compromise myself by these expressions, I and my followers accept all responsibility. We will answer with our lives, if necessary. We will go against these invaders and drive them from Mexico.

"Our country and history will later cover us with glory for not running as cowards before this powerful nation that wishes to crush us for committing no greater crime than that of fighting for liberty. Although we are incomparably smaller, we are more patriotic. We have no arms, nor have we ammunition, but we have breasts wherein to receive bullets."

"You may use the foregoing in such manner as your patriotism dictates. 'EMILIO ZAPATA.'"

LLOYD-GEORGE TO SPEED-UP MUNITIONS

LONDON, June 23.—Lloyd George, minister of munitions, took the country into his confidence today by introducing in the house of commons the munitions bill, a measure which would revolutionize the conditions under which ammunition and other war material is prepared.

LANSING APPOINTED SECRETARY OF STATE PORTFOLIO FOR LEGAL ADVISOR

Temporary Appointment Following Resignation of Bryan Made Permanent by Wilson—Is President's Mainstay on Questions of Law.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Robert Lansing, secretary of state ad interim since the resignation of William Jennings Bryan, has been definitely selected by President Wilson for the permanent post and has accepted. For an announcement will be made at the White House at 5 p. m. today.

Mr. Lansing, a son-in-law of former Secretary of State John W. Foster, became counselor of the state department upon the retirement of John Bassett Moore and has been regarded as President Wilson's mainstay on questions of international law in all the different negotiations thrust upon the United States by the European war. It was a matter of common remark that he commanded the respect and admiration of the foreign chancelleries here to a marked degree.

Behring Sea Case

Mr. Lansing's home is in Watertown, N. Y., and he is just past fifty years old. Since 1880 he has practiced law, but he began his first diplomatic work in 1892, when he became counsel for the United States in the Behring sea arbitration. Soon afterward he became counsel for the United States Behring sea claims commission and following that was solicitor for the Alaskan boundary tribunal. In 1909 he was counsel in the North Atlantic coast fisheries case at The Hague.

His last work before becoming counselor for the state department was as agent for the United States in the Anglo-American claims arbitration. He was graduated from Amherst college and only yesterday received an honorary degree from Colgate university.

Secretary Lansing's writings on international law have attracted wide attention. One of his principal papers was "Government, Its Origin, Growth and Form in the United States." Since 1902 he has been an associate editor of the American Journal of International Law.

President's Advisors

While the notes to Great Britain and Germany have admitted in the work of President Wilson and former Secretary Bryan was consulted during their preparation, it was no secret that the president was almost in constant communication with Mr. Lansing on many intricate points of international law upon which Mr. Lansing was always able to advise his chief without any hesitation. Recently the president invited him to sit at the cabinet table while the notes to Germany on the Lusitania were being discussed and put into final form. Secretary Bryan was also present at these meetings, and so far as is known, Mr. Lansing's presence was a precedent.

Since Mr. Bryan's resignation the president has frequently expressed his admiration for Mr. Lansing and practically announced his intention to ask him to take the portfolio. Mr. Lansing has appeared very little in politics and at one time there seemed some doubt among the president's intimates as to whether he would accept.

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BALKAN NATIONS QUARRELING OVER DIVISION OF SPOILS

BERLIN, June 23. (by wireless to Sayville.)—The Overseas News Agency today gave out the following:

"The German minister at Sofia, Bulgaria, who has arrived at Berlin to confer with the foreign office concerning the latest proposals of the quadruple entente to Bulgaria, returns soon. The press of the allied countries expresses disappointment at conditions in the Balkans. A revival of the Balkan alliance seems impossible on account of quarrels between Serbia and Bulgaria about Macedonia; between Serbia and Roumania about the Banat territory in southern Hungary and between Serbia and Greece about Albania. Russian diplomats even fear a new Balkan war, if satisfaction by the quadruple entente of the demands of one or two of the Balkan nations incites the others.

Warning is given in official circles against over-estimating reports of domestic troubles in Russia. In these circles the conviction is expressed that Russia, if willing, is capable of continuing the war for several months.

BULGAR RESERVISTS ORDERED TO COLORS

PARIS, June 23.—A number of Bulgarian reservists living in Switzerland have been notified by their government to hold themselves in readiness to rejoin their regiments at a moment's notice, says a Geneva despatch to the Journal.

AIRSHIP ATTACK DAMAGES NAVAL YARDS AT SHIELDS

BERLIN, June 23 (by wireless.)—The Overseas News Agency today gave out the following:

"A message from Christiania says that the steamer Lottum, which has arrived at Stavanger reported that several Zeppelins on the night between Tuesday and Wednesday (probably June 15-16) dropped many bombs on the Armstrong works at South Shields, England, which destroyed the navy yards and arsenal. Several buildings burned all night. The damage was enormous. Seventeen persons were killed and forty injured."

The foregoing evidently refers to the raid of Zeppelins over the northeast coast of England on Tuesday night of last week. The British censorship prevented the publication of details of this raid and there has been no previous intimation that the naval works at Shields were damaged.

An official announcement from London, June 16, said merely that sixteen persons had been killed and forty injured and that fires started by bombs were overcome the morning after the attack. The announcement did not say what town had been attacked.

Shields, on the bank of the Tyne, has vast docks and is a great seat of the shipbuilding and subsidiary industries. The Armstrong company has shipbuilding yards, extensive ordnance works and steel works at Elswick yard, near Shields. The company employed 25,000 men before the war.

CALEXICO, Cal., June 23.—Further earthquake shocks were felt here today. Several tremors after midnight were followed by a severe shock at 10 o'clock this morning.

FIVE LOSE LIFE IN EARTHQUAKE IMPERIAL VALLEY

Seismic Convulsion Rattles Desert Region—Clusters of Adobes in Ruins—Deaths Reported at Mexicali—Much Damage at Calexico—Shock Felt as Far as Yuma.

EL CENTRO, Cal., June 23.—Originating somewhere in the old volcanoes of the Coconah mountains, the granite backbone of Lower California, a seismic convulsion shook and rattled the Imperial valley of California last night, and today its cluster of little curios is partly in ruins. Buildings were rent asunder. Fire did its part and the damage is estimated at more than \$1,000,000 in the first reports coming to hand after the restoration of wire communication.

Five persons were reported to have lost their lives, but the reports were unconfirmed. Practically all the adobe were said to be at Mexicali, a little adobe town, consisting principally of saloons, gambling halls and other resorts not permitted on the American side, that lies across the street from Calexico.

Roar of Tremor

The roar of the tremor below the border was the first warning the people of the valley had. The earth began retching. That was about 8 o'clock. The first shock was the most severe. Two others followed. Electric lights went out all over the valley after the first shock and the stricken were in darkness except for the light afforded by blazing buildings. The greatest confusion reigned everywhere. Ranchers and city residents who had homes at dinner time last night woke up today in open fields, roadways or irrigation ditches.

So far as can be learned, the shocks were severest down at the border and below the border and grew less and less the farther north it came, so that Calipatria and Niland appear to have been damaged slightly less than the towns in the south end of the valley. The shock extended all the way to Yuma, Ariz. The duration of the first shock was about thirty seconds. This was followed in half an hour by a second shock almost as severe as the first.

Five Killed at Mexicali

Plate glass windows, brick walls and hollow tile structures were more or less badly damaged. No one in Imperial valley was killed. The five reported to have lost their lives in Mexicali were killed when a wall fell.

Fifty deputies took stations about the business district here and patrolled the town.

The fire truck patrolled the streets ready to extinguish any fires that might spring up.

Telegraph and telephone company services were immediately stopped. The telephone company set up a service board in a vacant lot and messages were sent to Yuma and there relayed to other points. The Barbara Worth hotel, a four-story brick structure, stood the shocks in excellent shape. The decorative work of the lobby fell, but not a person was injured. The elevator continued operation until all the guests were out of the building.

Streets Are in Ruins

On either side of the business streets are ruined buildings, some (Continued on Page Two)

THAW TESTIFIES IN OWN BEHALF AS TO SANITY

Relates History of His Escape From Matteawan and Subsequent Adventures—Entertained and Was in Turn Entertained—Banks Honored Checks Signed by Prisoner.

NEW YORK, June 23.—Harry K. Thaw took the stand today as the first witness in the trial before a jury to determine his sanity.

John B. Stanchfield, Thaw's counsel, told the jury before his client took the stand, the main question at issue was whether Thaw is sane at the present time and whether his liberty would be a menace to society.

Mr. Stanchfield reviewed the case and read the argument in which William Travers Jerome denounced Stanford White and said that "no one pretends that Thaw is insane as he now sits in court."

Claim Illness Incurable

Deputy Attorney General Cook asked to be heard on behalf of the state. Mr. Cook declared that the state had no interest in the case other than as to whether Thaw was a menace.

"We will show you that he is suffering from incurable insanity," said the state's attorney.

Mr. Cook asserted he would show "by Thaw's mother that she was suffering from nervous prostration when he was born." This fact, said the attorney, had affected Thaw all his life.

"We will show you that in his childhood Thaw talked gibberish and that his teachers had to talk his language," he said.

Thaw, he continued, had hidden behind the skirts of Evelyn Nesbit.

Thaw Upon Stand

Thaw was then called and Mr. Stanchfield began to question him in a low tone. Thaw answered in equally inaudible tones. He identified his mother, sister and brother, who were sitting in the courtroom.

"When you left Matteawan did you believe you had recovered your sanity?" he was asked.

"I believed I was sane," said the witness.

"Physicians had told you so?"

"They had."

Thaw was taken over the history of his escape to Canada and his subsequent movements.

"You formed acquaintances at various places where you stopped?"

"I was fortunate in forming acquaintances," he said.

Thaw Relates Facts

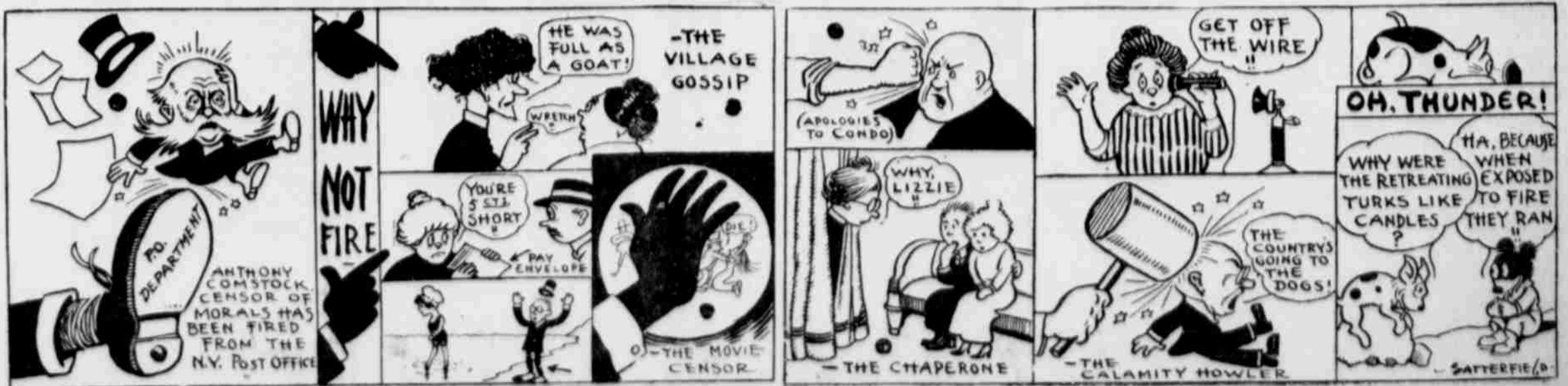
Mr. Stanchfield asked the witness to give names, dates and places in detail and this Thaw did without hesitation.

"It is a fact that while you were (Continued on Page 6)

MONTENEGRINS ATTACK SCUTARI

ROME, June 23.—The Montenegro offensive against Scutari, Albania, is developing with success, according to a despatch to the Giornale d'Italia. Montenegrin troops are said to be marching against the city in three columns.

Nobody Loves a Censor, Anyway



By Satterfield