

Forty-fifth Year. Daily—Tenth Year.

MEDFORD, OREGON, TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1915

NO. 85

GERMAN RUSH THROUGH GALICIA REACHES POLAND

Teutonic Forces Touch Russian Territory—Czar's Center Reforms Anew for Battle on Grita Lipa—Sporadic Attacks on Western Front—Italian Advance Continues.

LONDON, June 29.—The Russian center in Galicia is rapidly reforming behind the river Grita Lipa before General Von Linsenger's drive across the Dniester, but this retreat, in the opinion of London military critics, is almost entirely due to the battle in the Lemberg region, where the positions of the Russians made retirement inevitable.

Only on the eastern fighting front are events of moment occurring, so far as is revealed by the news which filters through from the vast field of operations. The Teutonic sweep eastward along that front is continuing and the chief question which the military experts are endeavoring to answer is how far it will extend before being halted by the next determined defensive stand on the part of the Russians.

Teutonic Advance Continues

With the line of the Dniester north of Halicz evacuated, the main field of contention just at present seems to be to the north of Lemberg, where stubborn rear guard actions are being fought by the retreating Russians. Latest Austrian reports mention the operations at length and the Russian official statement admits the continued advance of the Teutons.

More effective resistance apparently is being offered by the Grand Duke Nicholas forces further to the north, in the southern part of Russian Poland, however, the Russians reporting that they have thwarted a determined attempt by the Austrians to drive through.

The only other hints of stirring activity come from the Dardanelles, where, according to Turkish reports, there has been heavy artillery firing with infantry attacks, which the Turks say they have repulsed.

On Western Front

In the west there have been sporadic attacks by the French, who report progress through an infantry operation along the road between Angres and Ablain. German accounts declare all attempts by the French to gain ground were frustrated. The French concede the correctness of a recent German claim to a gain in the Vosges, but declare part of the ground lost was recaptured.

The advance of the Italians has been very slow, but if it is to be entirely stopped more Austrian troops must in all probability be transferred from the Galician line unless Austria is willing to surrender the seaport of Trieste. Trieste, however, being the first important milestone of the road to Vienna, it no doubt will be defended to the last.

ACCEPT INDEMNITY FOR LOSS OF FRYE IF PAID PROMPTLY

WASHINGTON, June 29.—With the publication today of the American note to Germany concerning the destruction of the American ship William P. Frye and her cargo of wheat by the German commerce destroyer Prinz Eitel Friedrich, interest here centered in the character of the reply the government would make.

It was dispatched to Ambassador Gerard June 24 and by him presented to the German foreign office last Saturday.

The communication urges a settlement by direct communication instead of by diplomatic means.

The American government declares that it will accept indemnity, if paid promptly, as reparation. It is made clear that the United States will not accept Germany's contention that she has a right to stop the carrying of contraband by American ships by "destruction of the contraband and the ship carrying it."

BATTLE RAGING FOR POSSESSION CITY OF MEXICO

For Six Days Capital Has Been Isolated From the World—Carranza Forces Massing for New Attack—Zapata Forces Reported to Have Moved Archives to Cuernavaca.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—For practically six days there has been no word received here as to what has happened in Mexico City. Latest news came to Vera Cruz by courier and reached here several days old when conditions were described as extremely critical. What has happened since then no one here knows, because the Mexican capital has been cut off from telegraphic communication with the outside world.

These advices said that the Zapata forces had defeated General Gonzalez, and had taken a good deal of ammunition and other military supplies. It is feared here that the fighting may have been carried into the capital, thereby jeopardizing the lives of foreigners.

Capital Still Isolated

Late dispatches came through to the state department from Consul Silliman at Vera Cruz reporting that Mexico City still was isolated and that Carranza troops were massing for a new attack which was expected to begin within a few days.

General Carranza telegraphed his agency here today that further attack on Mexico City was being delayed while General Gonzalez was trying to make arrangements to avoid a battle within the city itself. The diplomatic corps in Mexico City, the dispatch stated, was taking steps to protect the non-combatants of all nationalities in the event of fighting within the city itself, and the Zapata forces were reported to have sent their archives to Cuernavaca. The telegram was the first confirmation from Carranza sources of the defeat of General Gonzalez by the Zapata forces in the first attack.

Refugees Arriving

General Carranza's telegram adds that American refugees from the capital are beginning to arrive at the camp of Gonzalez, which is southeast of the outskirts of Mexico City. What disposition is being made of them is not stated, but it is presumed they will be assisted to continue on to Vera Cruz.

MEXICAN FORCES IN HEAVY FIGHTING

LAREDO, Texas, June 29.—There has been severe fighting for the past three days between Villa and Carranza forces at Villa Garcia, between Monterey and Paredon, according to passengers who arrived here today from Monterey. It was estimated that the forces were about evenly divided, there being from five to fifteen thousand on each side. Losses were said to have been heavy. The Villa forces were said to have attacked with the object of preventing a Carranza campaign against Torreón. An officer of the constitutionalist army declared today that Villa evacuated Saltillo on account of food shortage there, but passengers from Monterrey denied this report.

BRYAN TO TALK PEACE AT HOME

LINCOLN, June 29.—William J. Bryan, accompanied by Mrs. Bryan, was met by a small party of personal friends this morning upon the return of the former secretary of state to his home. Mr. and Mrs. Bryan are the guests of Mayor Charles W. Bryan a brother, during a day's stay in the city.

Mr. Bryan will speak tonight at an open air meeting on the subject of "The Farmer, a Friend of Peace." He will leave tomorrow for San Francisco.

THE THAW BAR'L IS WHAT THEY WANT



SHIP OWNERS ASK SPECIAL SESSION TO REPEAL SEA LAW

NEW YORK, June 29.—The Maritime association of the Port of New York, numbering 800 representatives of domestic and foreign steamship lines entering this port, was preparing today an appeal to President Wilson, urging him to call a special session of congress to repeal the present seamen's law.

In resolutions adopted by the association, a copy of which was to be sent to the president, it was set forth that "enforcement of this law will be most disastrous in effect, and its drastic and impracticable provisions will defeat the very purposes for which it was said to be enacted." The situation is so critical to shipping interests, it is asserted, as to "warrant and fully justify the president in calling a special session of congress for the repeal of this law before its ruinous provisions shall become effective."

Unless the law is repealed, the association asserts, long established lines will of necessity be withdrawn and other lines heavily handicapped. Copies of the resolutions were sent to every commercial organization along the Atlantic seaboard.

GERMANY NOTIFIED ABOUT BIG LINERS

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The United States government has adopted the practice of notifying the German admiralty through Ambassador Gerard of the time of the departure of every passenger ship sailing the American flag and approximately the hours during which it will pass through the war zone.

This precaution is being taken in order that German submarine commanders may be on the watch for American vessels and prevent a repetition of the attack on the American tank ship Gulflight, torpedoed by a German submarine commander who supposed the vessel was a British ship because it was in company of two English patrol boats.

SHOWERS FOR OREGON IS PREDICTION FOR FOURTH

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Fair weather for the Fourth of July holiday next Monday was promised today by the weather bureau for every section of the country except Oregon, where light showers are probable.

CHAMPAGNE AND JEALOUSY CAUSE OF THAW'S CRIME

NEW YORK, June 29.—Dr. Chas. P. Bancroft, head of the New Hampshire state hospital for the insane, and a member of the federal commission which examined Harry K. Thaw during his sojourn in New Hampshire, testified today that in his opinion Thaw was not only sane but always had been sane. Dr. Bancroft testified as an expert alienist in the jury proceedings to determine Thaw's mental condition.

Thaw's act in killing Stanford White, Dr. Bancroft said, was not the product of a systematic delusion, such as characterizes the true paranoiac.

"The killing of Stanford White," he said, "appeared to us a passionate, impulsive act, growing out of a condition of mind due chiefly to anger and jealousy, which was the final culmination of a series of circumstances that had been bearing down on him a long time. It did not seem a type of paranoia but was due to jealousy of Mr. White, not to a diseased condition of mind."

"Thaw knew that White had been antagonistic to him in an unpleasant way. He wanted to get even with White. His act was the product of a sane mind, which, after he had indulged in champagne, suddenly lost its control."

"Then you believe Thaw was never insane?" asked Deputy Attorney General Becker.

"I do," was the reply. "Another reason for my belief is that Thaw expresses regret for his deed. A paranoiac never expresses regret. He continually tries to justify the deed and no amount of persuasion can convince him that he has done wrong."

COLORADO OPENS HIGH LINE DITCH

GRAND JUNCTION, Colo., June 29.—The so-called high line canal, seventy miles long, which is to irrigate more than 50,000 acres of government land, was opened here today. John J. Fitzgerald, chairman of the house appropriations committee, pulled the lever which set in motion electrical machinery that opened the head gates from Grand river. The house appropriations committee and a large number of government officials and citizens witnessed the ceremony. The canal was constructed four years ago at a cost of approximately \$3,000,000.

GERMAN FORCES NORTH OF LEMBERG ON RUSSIAN SOIL

BERLIN, June 29.—The official statement given out today by the German army headquarters staff announces that to the north of Lemberg the Austro-German forces are now on Russian territory. The report says:

"In the southeastern theater: The army under General von Linsenger defeated the enemy during a pursuit along the entire front between Halicz and Fircelov and drove them across the Grita Lipa river. In this section the fighting continues. Further to the east of Lemberg, the town of Kamionka, 25 miles northeast of Lemberg has been reached by our troops. To the north of Kamionka the enemy did not wait our attack but retreated across the river Bug at a point below Kamionka."

"In a section to the north and northeast of Mosty Wielkie, about 30 miles north of Lemberg, and also to the northeast and west of Tomas-Zow the enemy offered resistance. Everywhere he was defeated. Here we are now on Russian territory. (Tomas-Zow is in Poland.)"

"Under the pressure of our advance in this district the enemy is beginning to evacuate his positions in the Tanew section and on the lower San."

IRELAND PLEADS FOR CHURCH SCHOOLS

ST. PAUL, June 29.—The value of Catholic schools for the instruction of the Catholic youth was emphasized today by the Most Rev. John Ireland, archbishop of St. Paul, in his address of welcome to the delegates at the first general session of the Catholic Educational association's twelfth annual convention.

Archbishop Ireland said nearly a million and a half pupils were receiving instruction in the schools established in the United States by the Catholic church in the contention that "religion should permeate and vivify the education of childhood and of youth." This education is not obtainable in the home, he said, as few parents are capable or willing to teach religion.

"While religious instruction is given precedence in these institutions," the archbishop said, "other themes are given their share of attention, so that in matters of secular knowledge the Catholic schools rank with the best institutions of the state."

NEITHER NATION UNDERSTANDS OTHER-GERHARD

Peace Emissary in Berlin Press Says Influence of Papers Overestimated—Thinks Americans as Rule Disapprove of Filling Orders for Munitions for Allies.

BERLIN, June 29.—Dr. Anton Meyer Gerhard, attache of the German colonial office, who was sent from the United States to Berlin by the German ambassador, Count Von Bernstorff, to explain the views of the United States regarding the Lusitania incident, published an article in Der Tag today on "Germany and America," in which he says his experience convinced him that both countries misunderstood each other.

"It is true," says Dr. Meyer Gerhard, in his article, "that the American press, with some laudable exceptions, especially the German-American papers, have not succeeded in remaining neutral, but the influence of the press upon public opinion is sometimes greatly overestimated. Doubtless large sections of the American people are friendly toward Germany, whose efficient organization is daily winning new friends and arousing interest in things German."

"One excellent effect of the war is upon German-Americans, with without sacrifice of their loyalty to their adopted country have shown strong remembrance of their descent, their education and their culture. Beside them, on the other side of the ocean, there are wide circles who sympathize with Germany."

Alluding to the discussion over the ammunition question, Dr. Meyer Gerhard said:

"Germans often mistake large ammunition orders for filled orders. To a large extent such orders are changing big factories into ammunition works. This is regrettable, but the writer is convinced that large parts of the American people disapprove of it and a popular vote would show a considerable majority against the practice. Germans must discriminate between business men accepting orders and the great mass of American people."

BANDITS ROB CHILDREN AT FAIR

SAN FRANCISCO, June 29.—Search for two daylight bandits who held up and robbed children at the Panama-Pacific exposition, was begun today by the police at the suggestion of Henry G. W. Dinkelspiel, commissioner general from Sioux to the exposition, whose ten-year-old son John was one of three victims.

Two other boys, 10 and 12 years old, Ralph, son of Albert Kahn, fruit importer, and Matthew, son of Dr. Oscar Tohrner, were with John Dinkelspiel when two boys about 18 years old induced them by threats and the sight of clubs to follow them from a street where thousands of persons were passing to a secluded spot back of a building. The young bandits obtained \$2.30. They accused their victims of stealing a ball and took the money for payment.

PITY, DONT CENSURE CHRONIC ORATORS

SAN FRANCISCO, June 29.—Sorrow, pity and criticism were expressed today in the discussion of Fourth of July orators, trial lawyers and actors and other followers of Demosthenes by speakers before the 24th annual session of the National Speech Arts association. It was agreed generally that "actors may know how to act, but not how to speak" and that "orators" as a class are applause seekers, innocent of the open sesame to voice-mastery—"self forgetfulness."

George C. Williams of Rhaca, N. Y., president, advocated sectional committees to standardize teaching of "speech arts" in public schools.

NEW ARRESTS IN HUERTA REVOLT PLAN EXPECTED

United States Will Prosecute Every Violation of Neutrality Hatched on American Soil—Federal Agents Watch Diaz and Other Deposed Mexican Leaders.

EL PASO, Tex., June 29.—The possibility of additional arrests of Mexican leaders by United States officials and of an early beginning of new revolutionary activity across the border were the two outstanding features of the situation here today. No developments in the case of Generals Victoriano Huerta and Pascual Orozco were expected until they are called for trial Thursday before United States Commissioner George Oliver on charges of attempting to set on foot a military expedition in violation of the United States neutrality.

Federal authorities would not admit that additional arrests were contemplated at this time, but it was known that a large number of prominent Mexicans are under surveillance. At least fifteen former Mexican federal generals have been in El Paso for the past two weeks.

In Advisory Capacity

There was apparent among some adherents of Huerta a feeling that the general's arrest by United States officials would not materially affect developments in the new revolutionary movement. Some were inclined to believe that Huerta would act in an advisory capacity rather than take an active part in any operations that might be contemplated at this time.

Agents of the United States government were busily engaged all over the country watching carefully the movements of prominent Mexicans who have been active in Mexican politics and also those suspected of such activity to see that there are no violations of American neutrality.

To Prevent Conspiracies

The arrest of Generals Victoriano Huerta and Pascual Orozco at El Paso and the strict surveillance over Generals Felix Diaz, Mondragon, Blanquet and Felipe Angeles, now living in the United States, and others is a part of the general policy of the American government to try and prevent the setting afoot of any military movements other than those already established in Mexico.

In line with its policy to prevent, if possible, further revolutionary movements in the southern republic, or at least the setting on foot of such expeditions on American soil, the government purposes to prosecute vigorously violations of neutrality, regardless of the prominence of the individuals or their affiliations.

Possibility that others may be identified with the so-called Huerta conspiracy intensified interest here today in the investigation by agents of the department of justice into the situation.

STANFORD ALIBI FOR DEFEAT BY CORNELL'S CREW

SAN FRANCISCO, June 29.—Why Leland Stanford Jr., university's eight which took second place in the Poughkeepsie regatta yesterday did so mostly on brown, and showed no form to speak of, was explained here today by E. C. Behrens, Stanford's graduate manager of athletics.

Stanford, Behrens said, rows virtually in the mud while at home. A slimy slough, giving forth unpleasant odors, is their course. The water is so muddy it is thick, and so black it is like a mirror. The slough is eight miles by rail, and a considerable walk after that, from the campus. Once or twice a week Frank Guereña, the coach, slips down from San Francisco and coaches. The rest of the time the team does the best it can.

Guereña was coxswain in the ill-fated Stanford crew of 1912 which went to pieces at Poughkeepsie, after crossing the course the day before the race in better than the winning time.