

LINER ORDUNA IS BOMBARDED BY SUBMARINE

Steamer With 227 Passengers, 21 Americans Aboard Attacked With Torpedo and Shells—American Sailing Vessel Forced to Act as Shield for German Submarine.

NEW YORK, July 17.—The British passenger liner Orduna with 227 passengers aboard, 21 of whom were Americans, was attacked without warning by a German submarine at 6:30 o'clock in the morning of July 9th, 16 hours out of Liverpool, on her way to New York. Announcement of the attack was made by the ship's captain, Thomas McComb Taylor, and passengers when the Orduna reached here today. A torpedo was fired at the steamer and missed it by ten yards. Twenty minutes later a submarine arose to the surface, possibly a different submarine from the one that launched the torpedo, and for half an hour thereafter pursued the steamer firing shells which whistled over the decks above the heads of passengers standing there with their life belts on.

Used American Flags

Ten minutes before the attack a sailing ship with two American flags painted on her side, was seen ahead. Captain Taylor became suspicious of this craft and began maneuvering his ship. Then came the attack, the first warning of which was the streak of a torpedo which whirled through the water and missed the Orduna's stern by ten yards or thereabouts.

Stewards ran below and aroused the passengers. With clothes hurriedly fastened haphazard, they made for the upper deck. There they were assembled near the bridge. Life belts were adjusted and life boats swung out. The crew stood ready to launch the boats. From a submarine off the starboard quarter there came a shell which kicked up a miniature geyser in the Orduna's wake. The submarine had the range.

Captain Taylor turned the stern of the ship toward the assailant and ordered full speed ahead. Within from two to five minutes another shell, this time passing over the heads of the assembled passengers was fired. As it overshot the mark, its landing place was marked by a rising column of water.

Pursued Half Hour

A third shell passed overhead and so close that it seemed to clip a life boat. Captain Taylor ordered the passengers to go to a lower deck. They obeyed and the lifeboats were adjusted lower still so that the passengers might step into them without delay. The shelling continued, shells falling about the steamer at intervals of from two to five minutes.

For about half an hour the submarine pursued the liner with the span of water between them lengthening each minute. Seven shots were fired in all. Four of them passed over the decks. The other three fell close to the ship. Then the submarine, distanced, gave up the chase.

"I did not have even the slightest warning of the attack," Captain Taylor said.

Baron Rosenkrantz described the attack in detail.

"We left Liverpool about 2:30 o'clock on the afternoon of Thursday, the 8th," he said. "At 5:55 o'clock by my watch, the first missile, a torpedo, was fired."

(Continued on page six)

ITALIAN COMMENT ON AUSTRIAN PROTEST

MILAN, July 17.—Commenting upon the Austrian note to the United States, protesting against the shipment of war munitions to the entente allies, the Corriere Della Sera points out that America never has refused to supply arms and munitions to the central empires, but that Germany and Austria are unable to obtain them from that country because of the superior power of the allies.

ANNIHILATION OF RUSSIAN ARMY IS GERMAN AIM

New Offensive of Huge Proportions With Riga as Object—Russian lines Holding North of Warsaw—Retreat Before Hindenburg—Austrians Driven Back Across Dniester.

LONDON, July 17.—A new German offensive of huge proportions, with Riga, a great Russian seaport and seat of the governor general of the Baltic provinces, as its objective, is repeated in the latest official statements issued at Petrograd and Berlin.

Military experts here construe the offensive to be a vast envelopment movement in which the Germans are making a great effort to destroy the Russian army.

Both the German and Russian communications agree that the German forces are at the Windau river near Goldingen, only 80 miles from Riga, the great strategic commercial metropolis of the Gulf of Riga and on the upper Baltic.

Sanguinary Fighting

An official statement received this morning from Petrograd adds details of sanguinary fighting all along the new line in efforts to hold back the German advance which now is being concentrated on Riga and on Warsaw, while the Austria-Hungarians are moving northward from the Dniester river.

Advices reaching London today say that the Germans left a trail of destruction along the Baltic sea from Memel to Libau, where the villas, hotels and casinos are said to have been destroyed, about the only exception being, it is said, the palace of a Polish nobleman whose cousin married an American woman. The palace now is being used as a military headquarters in which Prince Henry of Prussia and Field Marshal von Hindenburg recently conferred on the new offensive towards Riga.

Russian Lines Holding

Russian lines are holding well immediately north of Warsaw, where the greatest force of the Teutonic move against the Polish capital is being exerted, according to the latest statement from Petrograd. Attacks by "important forces" west of the river Arzyc have been repulsed with heavy losses, the Russians claim, and in sections where gains were made by the Germans their further advance was arrested.

A withdrawal of the Russian forces between the Pissa and Orzye rivers to new lines along the Narw in the face of General von Hindenburg's attacks is admitted in Petrograd. Continuation of the German advance in Courland, also is conceded. Increasing importance is attached by military observers to this movement in the Baltic provinces.

Austrians Driven Back

Field Marshal von Mackensen's army that swept through Galicia is giving signs of renewed activity in pursuance of the assumed plan of the Teutonic forces to attack simultaneously all along the sweeping 800 mile front from Battle to Besarabia.

Unofficial reports through Geneva declare that at the lower end of this line the Austrian troops crossed the Dniester but have been driven back to the other bank where retreat is being turned into a rout.

Fighting on the Austro-Italian front has resulted in few recent changes of positions, according to latest reports from Rome.

Numerous attacks by the Austrians on the Italian advanced positions are recorded, all of which are declared to have been repulsed.

FLOOD DANGER PASSES IN OHIO

COLUMBUS, O., July 17.—The passage of last night without any considerable rainfall resulted in improved conditions today throughout the Ohio flood district. While many thousand acres of land remained under water practically all rivers were either stationary or falling.

TOM EDISON, NEW U. S. NAVAL EXPERT, ON BOARD BATTLESHIP LIBERTY BELL



Thomas A. Edison, newly appointed head of the naval bureau of inventions and development. This photo was made aboard the U. S. S. New York. From left to right are, Admiral Fletcher, Mrs. Daniels, Secretary of the Navy and Thomas A. Edison.

NEW SUBMARINE TO CROSS ATLANTIC AND BACK AGAIN

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 17.—Simon Lake, inventor and builder of submarines for the U. S. government, was gratified today by the success of the experiments testing the new submarine G-3, which demonstrated that the new boat can cross the Atlantic ocean and return without stopping, having a cruising radius of 6000 miles. It is perfectly practicable for the G-3, with its new engines to cross the ocean, do what she went to do, and come back without dependence on any base of supplies, said Mr. Lake. It is merely a question of the economy of fuel.

The G-3 was built by the Lake Torpedo Boat company of this city. Her extensive cruising radius is due to the efficiency of a new Swiss engine which drives the boat both on the surface and under water, replacing both the gasoline engines heretofore used to drive submarine craft on the surface and the electric motor used for undersea travel.

In a series of tests consisting of trips up and down the length of Long Island sound the new boat showed a speed of 14.7 knots on the surface and 10.7 knots submerged. She cost \$450,000.

The G-3 is only 160 feet long, but seven new Lake submarines which are being constructed for the U. S. navy will be 350 feet long and possess a much greater radius of activity than the G-3. They will use the new engine and Mr. Lake said today that they would be the equal of any in the German navy.

AUSTRIAN REPULSE ALONG DNEISTER AND VISTULA RIVERS

GENEVA, Switzerland, July 17.—The Tribune prints the following despatch from its correspondent at the front:

"The Austro-Hungarian forces which attempted to dislodge the Russians from positions along the Vistula river have been repulsed with heavy loss. The Russians attacking in turn, occupied a mile of the Austrian trenches."

"Fresh Russian batteries which have arrived have been posted on the Sereth river have begun to bombard the passage across the Dniester south of the Zaleszyky, obliging the Austrians to recross the river. Their retreat is being converted into a rout by Russian bayonet attacks."

"East of Horodenka the Austrians occupying the left bank of the Dniester have been dislodged after a fierce hand to hand struggle."

"On the Stripa river the Russians have succeeded in temporarily arresting the Austrian offensive."

NOTIFY BRITAIN TO PROTECT RIGHTS OF AMERICANS

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Secretary Lansing made public today a paraphrase of the note by Ambassador Page on July 14th to the British government to conserve the rights of American citizens in cases being tried by British prize courts. It has no relation, he said, to the general note on contraband still in course of preparation. The paraphrase issued by the state department follows:

"In view of the differences which are understood to exist between the two governments as to the principles of law applicable in prize court proceedings in cases involving American interest, and in order to avoid any misunderstanding as to the attitude of the United States in regard to any such proceedings, the government of the United States informs the British government that insofar as the interests of American citizens are concerned, it will insist upon their rights under the principles and rules of international law as hitherto established, governing neutral trade in time of war without limitation or impairment by orders in council or other municipal legislation by the British government and will not recognize the validity of prize court proceedings taken under restraints imposed by British municipal law in derogation of the rights of American citizens under international law."

BRYAN MAY SPEAK AT MEDFORD ON CRATER LAKE TRIP

That William Jennings Bryan on his forthcoming trip, will make a public address in Medford is among the possibilities. A letter received by the Commercial club, accepting their invitation to visit Crater Lake, conveys the promise. Details or dates are not arranged.

It is planned to meet Mr. Bryan with autos at Montague and take him thence to Klamath Falls, where the night will be spent. From there he will be taken to the lake early next morning and from thence to Medford, where he will address the people in the city park in the evening.

This tentative program has been submitted to Mr. Bryan upon his expressed wish to view the Klamath Falls country and his limited time not permitting a more extended visit.

NEW CORPORATION FORMED TO MAKE FUSES FOR ALLIES

NEW YORK, July 17.—Most of the leading typewriter and adding machine companies in the east and middle west, it was stated today, have formed a new corporation under the title of the American Ammunition company, to take up contracts for the manufacture of fuses for high explosive and shrapnel shells for the English, French and Russian governments.

The shell commission of the militia department of the Canadian government, acting for the British war office, is said to have awarded to the American Ammunition company within a week a contract for the manufacture of fuses amounting to \$10,000,000.

An additional contract also amounting to \$10,000,000, it is stated, has been given by the Canadian shell commission to the same group of manufacturing concerns.

The Canadian militia department is reported to have given in addition a \$70,000,000 contract for shrapnel and high explosive shells to a financial group which will undertake to sublet the business among a number of industrial concerns.

DANGER MARK AT KANSAS CITY

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 17.—Big packing concerns and other business interests in the west bottoms here were warned today by the government weather bureau to prepare for a 28-foot stage in the Kansas river at Kansas City by Sunday night. Residents of the lowlands east of Kansas City also were warned to expect a 30-foot mark in the Missouri river. Should the rivers go as high as predicted, serious damage is feared.

The Kansas river stood today at 23.5 feet, a fall of two tenths of a foot over night. The Missouri was at 27.5 feet.

WOMEN DEMAND MUNITION WORK

LONDON, July 17, 3:10 p. m.—Enormous crowds of women thronged Victoria embankment today, despite a drizzling rain, to participate in the women's procession voicing the demand that the British government utilize women in the work of making ammunition and in replacing the men.

LIBERTY BELL REACHES GOAL AT EXPOSITION

Great Demonstration Greets Historic Relic—Champ Clark Orator of the Day, Advocates Greater Military Preparedness to Preserve the Liberty for Which the Bell Stands.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 17.—Liberty Bell, America's chief relic of the war for independence, was greeted today by a demonstrative crowd that increased from the arrival of the bell after midnight last night until noon today when within the grounds of the Panama-Pacific exposition thousands broke into cheers as the bell, in a mass of red rambler roses was brought before a platform in a great open space where Champ Clark, Governor Johnson and other speakers were gathered.

Children gathered along Van Ness avenue danced with delight, cheered with delight, cheered in treble voices and tossed sprigs of greenery, flowers and flags on the path of the Liberty bell. At the exposition 48 little school girls, representing the states of the union, placed wreaths of flowers on the bell.

Champ Clark Orator

Champ Clark, speaker of the house of representatives, was inspired by the reception of the Liberty bell here today to discuss the need of greater military preparedness to preserve to citizens of the United States that liberty of which the bell is an historic symbol.

In the course of his remarks, he said: "I differ toto coelo with the proponents of 'peace at any price.' That is an amazing, a demoralizing, a degrading doctrine."

"On the other hand I am utterly opposed to those who advocate a large standing army, and to those who advocate a navy equal to the two biggest navies in the world. I am not a jingo. God forbid! I hope most profoundly there will never be another war—particularly another to which we are a party, but knowing that human nature has not changed a jot or little since Adam and Eve were driven with flaming swords from Paradise. I am in favor of putting the country in such posture that if war should for any reason, become necessary we may emerge from it conquerors, as we have been in all our wars."

Advocates Swiss System

"We should also have a well drilled, and well equipped national guard to be used for strictly national purposes on the principle enunciated by Thomas Jefferson 'a well disciplined militia—our best reliance in peace and for the first moments of war; till regulars may relieve them.'"

"It seems that if little Switzerland can mobilize in a few days an army of half a million well drilled men by means of her system of military education and discipline—the cheapest system known among men and sufficiently effective—we could by such application of her system as fits our case, in a year or two, be able to mobilize an army of two millions of well disciplined men at a cost which to us would be a mere bagatelle—which would be a most effective insurance for this country and all her citizens and their interests."

FRENCH LOSSES AT ARRAS TOTAL 75000

BERLIN, July 17, by wireless to Sayville.—The Overseas News Agency announced today that the German authorities have succeeded by various means, especially by questioning the numerous prisoners taken, in securing accurate figures of the French losses in the great Arras battle.

"These," the agency announcement says, "reached the grand total of 74,800 in killed, wounded and captured, distributed as follows: "Third army corps, 15,000; ninth army corps, 6,000; tenth army corps, 10,000; seventeenth army corps, 4,800; twentieth army corps, 10,500; twenty first army corps, 8,000; twenty second army corps, 11,000; forty eighth division, 6,000; fifty fifth division, 3,500."

LUSITANIA LOSS DUE TO TORPEDO GERMAN MAKE

Court of Inquiry Probing Disaster Exonerates Liners Officers and Owners—Act Done With Intention of Not Only Sinking Ship But of Destroying Lives on Board.

LONDON, July 17.—"Torpedoes fired by a submarine of German nationality, caused the loss of the steamship Lusitania and its passengers, according to the findings of the court of inquiry appointed to investigate the disaster."

The court held that no blame for the tragedy attached either to Captain Turner, commander of the vessel, or the Cunard Line, the owners. "After having carefully inquired into the circumstances of the disaster," says the formal report of the court, "the court finds the loss of said ship and lives was due to damage caused the ship by torpedoes fired by a submarine of German nationality."

Done to Destroy People

"In the opinion of the court, the act was done not merely with the intention of sinking the ship, but also with the intention of destroying the lives of the people on board."

Other salient features of the report are that the life boat and life belt facilities were adequate; that the demeanor of the crew was above all blame, and that the conduct of the passengers, harrang a slight panic when the steerage passengers came on deck, was praiseworthy.

The court also found that the ship was unarmed that her cargo was a general one, the ammunition aboard consisting only of 5000 cases of cartridges, from which there was no explosion.

A small gathering composed almost entirely of survivors of the Lusitania and their relatives, listened to the reading of the findings by Baron Mersey.

Americans Disappointed

The report was a distinct disappointment to the American survivors who expressed indignant surprise at the portion which exonerated Captain Turner and the Cunard Line from all blame and commended the discipline of the crew.

Several attorneys representing American clients listened closely to the reading of the judgment which may have a great effect on actions brought against the steamship company.

Among the spectators were Webb-Ware, representing the Van derbilt family; Major F. Warren Pease and Mrs. Pearl of New York and R. Jenkins of Chicago, survivors; and William Crichton of New York, who a wife was lost.

Before the reading began, Major Pearl expressed the opinion that the decision would sharply condemn the officers of the ship and of the Cunard Line for negligence.

No Neglect Shown

"No doubt there were mishaps in handling the ropes of the boat," said Lord Mersey, "but in my opinion there was no incompetence or neglect."

Baron Mersey found that Captain Turner was fully advised by the British admiralty as to the best

(Continued on Page Two)

FINAL HONORS PAID MINE BUREAU CHIEF

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Dr. J. A. Holmes, late director of the bureau of mines, was buried here today. All over the country the mining industry, by suspending operations and closing mills, joined in a final tribute to the father of the mine safety movement.

Secretaries Daniels, Lane and Wilson, Surgeon General William C. Georges of the army, R. S. Woodward, president of the Carnegie Institute, Samuel L. Rogers, director of the census, Chas. M. Callaway, civil service commissioner, and Peter M. Wilson, chief clerk of the senate, acted as honorary pall bearers. The chiefs of the divisions of the bureau of mines who worked under Dr. Holmes, were the active pall bearers.