

Forty-fifth Year. Daily—Tenth Year.

MEDFORD, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1915.

NO. 103

FURTHER LOSS AMERICAN LIVES UNFRIENDLY ACT

United States Informs Germany That Further Destruction By Submarine Warfare in Contravention of Principles of International Law Will Be Regarded as Act of Hostility.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The United States has decided to inform Germany that further loss of American lives as the result of submarine warfare by Germany in contravention of the principles of international law will be regarded as an "unfriendly act."

The discussion of principles is virtually ended. The American government will now warn Germany of the interpretation it will place on future transgressions of American rights.

In the new note the United States assumes that Germany already has admitted the principle that passengers must be removed to a place of safety before destroying an unresisting merchantman as a prize.

Conform to International Law Taking the position, therefore, that the two governments are agreed in principle, the United States views it as incumbent upon Germany to make her submarine practice conform with the accepted principles of international law.

Any deviation in actual practice resulting in the loss of American lives, it is then pointed out would be viewed as an unfriendly act. The action which the United States might subsequently take is not indicated but in diplomatic usage the phrase "unfriendly act" has always carried with it an implication of finality leading often to a severance of friendly relations.

The note will reject Germany's proposals that American vessels be given complete immunity when not carrying contraband and for the transfer to American registry of four belligerent vessels for trans-Atlantic traffic, provided they did not carry contraband.

German Proposals Rejected Again the American government will reiterate its willingness to act as an intermediary in adjusting the interests of belligerents on the high seas but will make it clear that so far as American rights are concerned they are not to be confounded with the practices of reprisals of one belligerent against another.

The note probably will be finished tomorrow or Friday.

AMERICANS CAN PRODUCE CHEMICALS IF GIVEN CHANCE

DETROIT, July 21.—Herbert W. Dow, president of the Dow Chemical company of Midland, Mich., told the federal trade commission meeting here today that American manufacturers of chemicals could produce indigo and other products fully as cheaply here as abroad.

All that is necessary for the cheap production of the chemicals is a little more experience and knowledge of the "tricks of the trade," he said.

Mr. Dow charged that as a result of his company selling a certain bromide abroad, Germany had taken the United States trade in that chemical from the Michigan concern.

"We were warned," he said, "that for every pound we exported, the Germans would put two pounds in the United States. We thought it was a bluff and continued to export the bromide. The result was that we did not sell a single pound in the United States. The Germans not only paid a duty of 25 per cent but actually undersold us. Since the war started, however, we have regained part of our trade."

"Isn't that practice common whenever an American article gets a start?" asked Joseph E. Davies, chairman of the commission.

RUSSIANS SHOW MORE POWER OF RESISTANCE

Rumors of Fall of Warsaw Not Confirmed—German Rush Slows Down—No Halt However in Advance Upon Baltic Provinces and in South Poland—Italians Gaining Ground.

LONDON, July 21.—Rumors of the fall of Warsaw are in circulation today, but the latest communications from both sides indicate the Austro-German rush towards the Polish capital has slowed down.

The Russians continue to lose ground, but apparently the campaign has not yet been brought to a decisive issue. There is no halt in the Teutonic drive. The Russians, however, seem to be showing increasing powers of resistance as the lines of the attacking hosts draw closer to the Polish capital.

Latest official statements showed the Germans under the guns of the fortress of Nowo Georgievsk, the key to Warsaw on the north and only 19 miles from the city. Farther north the fortress of Ostrolenka fell.

In Baltic Provinces The impressive German advances continued. The campaign in this latter section is interpreted by military observers in capitals of the entente allies as possibly intended to cut in on Russians lines of communication and prevent a successful retreat of their armies from the Warsaw region.

Less speedy, but none the less steady, is the Austro-German advance through southern Poland. So far as reports show the important communication lines in the Lublin region have not been pierced.

Continued advances by the Italians in the Isonzo region are reported from Rome, the most notable gain of ground being on the Corso plateau. The Austrian war office, however, denies that the invaders are making progress.

Little activity of a pronounced sort is reported on the lines in France and Belgium.

There have been no official reports for several days of the campaign in the Dardanelles.

The French report further progress on the heights overlooking the valley of the Fecht, in the Vosges, their troops capturing German defenses in the north of the region. Important aeroplane operations also are reported.

YUAN DISCHARGES TWO MINISTERS

PEKING, June 23, (correspondence).—Two important officers of the government, both vice ministers of the cabinet, have been dismissed summarily. President Yuan Shi Kai in a mandate made a charge of wholesale speculation against Chang Hu, vice minister of finance, who has been acting also as a director of the Salt Gabelle, one of the principal sources of revenue in the country.

Chang Hu was banished to Szechuen province. Yet Kung Cho, the vice minister of communications, is the other dismissed man.

Not long ago another high official, formerly a personal friend of President Yuan, was executed because of co-operation.

RECEIVER ASKED FOR DIX LUMBER FIRM

ALBANY, N. Y., July 21.—Announcement was made here today that friendly involuntary petitions in bankruptcy had been filed in the United States district court at Utica against former Governor John A. Dix, individually, and the Moose River Lumber company, of which Mr. Dix is the principal stockholder.

No statement of assets or liabilities in either case was given. Business conditions are blamed for both failures.

ROOSEVELT FOR MILITARY DUTY FOR AMERICANS

Teddy Declares There Should Be Universal Military Service on Plan of Swiss Model—United States May Have to Pay Price Belgium Has Paid for Lack of Preparation.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt addressed the Panama-Pacific exposition crowds today on Preparedness for War. The speech was given over almost entirely to that theme and he set it forth with new emphasis.

"I firmly believe that there should be universal military service for our young men on the Swiss model," said the former president, at one point in his speech.

At another, referring to the price which Belgium had paid because of her unpreparedness, he said:

Warning for Future "Some day or other it may well be that we shall have to pay on a ten-fold greater scale the same price for exactly the same reasons; and, if such should be the case, remember, my fellow countrymen, that whereas the case of the Belgians excited warm sympathy, our misfortunes would excite nothing but scorn and contempt; for a rich, powerful, boastful people invites the ridicule of all mankind if, whether from sheer silliness and short sightedness, or from soft timidity, or from gross and greedy devotion to the material benefits of the moment, it fails to prepare itself to defend its own rights with its own strength."

Colonel Roosevelt spoke derisively of "eloquence as a substitute for action"; and in his arraignment of those who stood in the way of preparedness for war, he said the "professional pacifists, the peace-at-any-price, non-resistance universal arbitration people are seeking to Chinify this country—to reduce it to the level of impotence to which old China sank." The average Chinaman, had taken the view that China was "too proud to fight," and "in practice made evident his hearty approval of that abject pacifist song, 'I Didn't Raise My Boy to be a Soldier.'"

Denounces Peace Treaties With all of his old-time vigor, Col. Roosevelt denounced the all-inclusive arbitration treaties, which the United States had entered into and said that in declining to apply their principle in the case of the Lusitania there had been evidence of national hypocrisy or else an utter recklessness of folly in making promises. It was necessary to repudiate the principle in the Lusitania case, the colonel agreed, but "a shameful thing to have put ourselves in such a position that it had to be repudiated."

The United States had treated the Hague Conventions as mere "scraps of paper," he said, "when the demand was made to show that our signatures meant something."

"I have a very strong feeling about the Panama exposition," said Col. Roosevelt in beginning his speech.

(Continued on page six)

PICKETS PLEAD WITH MECHANICS

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 21.—Labor leaders announced today that pickets stationed in front of the Remington Arms and Ammunition company's main plant had stopped 80 skilled mechanics on the day shift from going to work. The pickets went to the plant soon after day-break and remained several hours. Every machinist that appeared ready for work was taken aside and talked to by the pickets. The labor men admitted that not all of the men approached had stayed away from work.

John W. French, publicity agent of the Remington company said: "We are not at liberty to say how many machinists, if any, are out on strike. We can give no figures."

According to figures of labor union men given today, 250 machinists all told, are now on strike. They said that 90 per cent of the machinists at the old Remington plant would walk out later today.

MINERS' CHIEF RECRUITING IN ANTHRACITE LANDS



John P. White, president of the National Mine Workers Union, is campaigning in the hard coal districts for more members. He wants to get the anthracite miners lined up in the organization before their contract expires next spring. The picture above shows White making a speech to the miners at Archibald, Pa. The lower picture is of a portion of the crowd he talked to.

ZAPATA FORCES AGAIN OCCUPYING MEXICAN CAPITAL

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Vera Cruz advises the state department dated yesterday say the complete evacuation of Mexico City by General Gonzales and its re-occupation by Zapata forces has been confirmed in Carranza quarters and that there is no communication with the capital.

EL PASO, Texas, July 21.—General Villa's expeditionary forces has cut communication between Vera Cruz and Mexico City and made it impossible for General Gonzales, who evacuated the capital, to receive supplies from the coast.

This report was received last night from Colorado, Zacatecas. It reached there by courier from Salinas in the state of San Luis Potosi, to which point General Reyes, the Villa commander, had telegraphed from Fachuca.

General Reyes said that he had destroyed the railroad from Lagos to Queretaro and then to Banu. Reyes reported that he had delivered to the Zapata forces a supply of ammunition with which he had been entrusted, adding that the combined forces would move immediately on Mexico City.

Oregon is believed to be using all efforts to open a line of communication to the east through San Luis Potosi to Tampico.

TURKISH TRANSPORT FLEET DESTROYED

PETROGRAD, July 21.—The following official communication has been received from the headquarters of the Russian army in the Caucasus: "Our destroyer flotilla destroyed a fleet of 69 Turkish sailing vessels laden with flour."

"A battle is raging in the direction of Mush, Asiatic Turkey, 83 miles southeast of Erzurum. We captured Nazyk in the course of the fighting."

FRANK'S RECOVERY PRACTICALLY CERTAIN

MILLEDVILLE, Ga., July 21.—Marked improvement in the condition of Leo M. Frank, whose throat was cut Saturday night by a fellow convict at the state prison farm here, was announced today. His temperature was 100, the lowest since Sunday. Physicians said that while he is not yet out of danger, his recovery now is practically certain.

RUSSIANS FIGHT DESPERATELY ON BUKOWINA FRONT

BERLIN, via London, July 21.—A dispatch to the Lokal Anzeiger from Czernowitz, capital of Bukowina, reports heavy fighting along the Dniester river near the Bukowina-Galicia border. The Russians brought up reinforcements and made determined attempts to retake positions on the left bank of the river which had been captured by the Austrians. They were supported by heavy artillery, but the dispatch says, their attacks gained them nothing.

Along the Bzurian front also the Russians are on the offensive, having made desperate attacks during the last four nights. They succeeded in breaking into the Austrian positions in one place, but the attacking force subsequently was captured and held, as elsewhere, the Russians were unable to make gains. The battle of Monday night lasted six hours, during which the Russians made eight assaults.

According to dispatches reaching Berlin, all the official archives in Riga, the Russian Baltic port, now threatened by the Germans, together with the money of state banks and court records, were taken to Petrograd Monday. Government officials have been advised to be ready to depart. It is said more than 10,000 inhabitants of the city fled last week.

OKLAHOMA'S FIRE REMAINS MYSTERY

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Official reports on the fire on the dreadnaught Oklahoma in the shipyard at Camden, N. J., leave the exact cause a mystery. More damage than was first thought was done. Deck plating was injured, bulkheads were warped and the electric lighting and ventilating systems were destroyed. The navy department believes it was due to careless workmen dropping lighted matches.

ITALIANS REBUILD BRIDGE OVER ISONZO

UDINE, Italy, July 21.—The engineer corps of the Italian army has completed the reconstruction of the railroad bridge over the Isonzo river between Cervignano and Monfalcone, which was destroyed by the Austrians at the outbreak of hostilities. The first train passed over the structure today. Reconstruction of the bridge in so short a time is regarded as an engineering feat.

BRITISH MINERS SPEED UP FOR WEEK'S IDLENESS

Strikers Back at Work Striving to Make Up for Lost Time—Lloyd-George Appeals to Men's Patriotism—French Ships Idle for Lack of Fuel—To Fill Navy Bunkers.

LONDON, July 21.—The South Wales coal miners have accepted the terms agreed upon yesterday and the strike therefore is definitely at an end. Throughout the coal fields there was an overwhelming majority in favor of the settlement.

Work in the mines will be resumed at once. Both sides promised the government to exert every effort to make up for the week of idleness.

Lloyd-George Talks David Lloyd-George, minister of munitions, to whose efforts the ending of the strike is largely due, appeared at the conference hall in Cardiff after the decision had been reached and received an enthusiastic welcome. President Winston of the miners' federation declared that Mr. Lloyd-George and his colleagues had performed a great service for the miners of the empire who were now prepared to do everything possible to make up for the production lost by the strike.

Mr. Lloyd-George addressed the miners, expressing sincere joy the men had decided to go back work with him and his colleagues fight the common enemy. He said: "A week of enormous value been lost to this country. It is gradually dawning on us how tremendous is the struggle in which we are engaged. Even now I am not sure that we fully realize what will be its effect on the whole course of human affairs."

Vessels Await Coal "The coal fields of France are now in the hands of the enemy. France depends upon you for coal. Five vessels from France lie in Cardiff harbor waiting for their bunkers to be filled, and I am going to ask you to make up for lost time and show the democracy of France that you are prepared to assist her in the struggle for the freedom of the world."

"I want you to work, moreover, for the sake of the British navy. Fill its bunkers. It means an inviolate Britain, the existence of which makes it impossible for the Germans to despoil to Welsh coal fields as they have the coal fields of France."

"Peace at home is essential. I am sick at heart at the necessity of calling attention to the gravity of the position, but the situation is sufficiently serious to call for the united action of every man and woman in the whole land."

"We have sent the men to the front. Support them. If we do we shall win a victory for European liberty which will resound through the ages."

The miners cheered wildly as Mr. Lloyd-George concluded his speech.

FRENCH AIRSHIPS IN MID-AIR FIGHT

PARIS, July 21.—A battle in mid-air and the bombardment of the important railroad station at Conflans, Carnay, by a fleet of 38 French airmen yesterday is described in an official French war statement issued today. Three German aviators who ventured to oppose the attacking force were routed by French scout aeroplanes, the report says, and an enemy machine was compelled to land.

That portion of the French official statement telling of a raid of 38 aviators on the station of Conflans, although the wording is somewhat ambiguous, seems to refer to the operations of a French squad of airmen on German lines of communication. The Conflans referred to apparently is Conflans-en-Jarnisy, which is in the French department of Meurthe-et-Moselle near the Lorraine border. This territory is held by the Germans.

1 DEAD, 60 HURT STANDARD OIL STRIKE RIOTING

Three Separate Attacks Made on Bayonne Plant—Workers of Foreign Birth and Unorganized—Three Policemen Among Injured—Crowd Attacks Fire House.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Serious rioting in which John Molosky, 18 years old, was killed and nearly 60 more or less seriously injured, marked the second day of the strike of workmen at the plant of the Standard Oil company of New Jersey at Bayonne, N. J. The workers, most of whom are of foreign birth and unorganized, gathered at the gates of the plant at an early hour and disorder lasted until nearly noon. The police say several thousand persons took part in the attack.

Of the 53 injured taken to the Bayonne hospital, 50 are men and boys who fought at the gates of the plant; the other three are policemen. Inspector Cady had a horse shot from under him and later narrowly escaped serious injury.

Sheriff in Command Sheriff Eugene Kinhead of Hudson county arrived shortly after noon and took command of affairs. Sheriff Kinhead spoke for half an hour to the crowd and ordered the

and here all the widows were broken, after which the crowd moved on and attacked the police near the main gate of the Standard Oil plant. Three rioters were injured by bullets.

Storm Tidewater Plant The rioters then went to the plant of the Tidewater Oil company, half a mile away, which remained in operation though the strikers had been led to believe that the men there would join them. As they approached the plant, 1300 of the men there left their work and marched out to the crowd but apparently this did not satisfy the rioters as they made a rush at the police on guard.

The most serious fighting of the day followed and it was during this attack that Molosky was killed and a majority of the injured received their wounds. The police at first, it is stated, fired over the heads of the rioters but when this had no effect they shot directly into the crowd. Even this did not stop the rioters and the police were almost out of ammunition when help arrived.

WABASH SOLD UNDER HAMMER FOR \$18,000,000

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—The property franchises and all other rights of the Wabash railroad, a \$220,000,000 corporation were sold under the hammer for \$18,000,000 to the joint reorganization committee of the road's creditors under foreclosure here today to satisfy a \$41,000,000 mortgage of which the Equitable Trust company of New York is trustee.

The road was knocked down to Robert Golet, who bid for the purchasing committee of the joint reorganization committee. As soon as the federal district court which authorized the foreclosure confirms the sale of the road it will be turned over to the purchaser. Plans for reorganization having in view a termination of the receivership then will be worked out.

Among the New York financiers who attended the sale were Robert Golet, member of the reorganization committee; R. H. Neilson, representing Kuhn, Loeb and Company, and Lawrence Greer and G. W. Murray of the Equitable Trust company.

Bidders were required to put up \$1,700,000, or Wabash bonds to the amount of \$3,500,000.