

Forty-fifth Year, Daily—Tenth Year.

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300 LOSE LIFE WHEN AUSTRIANS TORPEDO LINER

Italian Passenger Steamer Ancona Sunk by Submarine in Mediterranean—270 Reported Saved out of 642 Aboard—Two Americans on the Vessel—Many Women Lost.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Two Italian-Americans sailed from Naples on the steamer Ancona, according to a dispatch to the state department today from Consul White. One of them was Mrs. Francesca Mascolo Lamura. Consul White cabled it was verbally reported in Naples that 270 persons had been saved out of the 642 aboard.

Consul White's dispatch said the other lost American citizen was an infant child.

The consul gave the names of no other passengers. His dispatch was the first concerning the Ancona to be received at the state department. Consul White's dispatch said the Ancona was torpedoed off Bizerta, on the Mediterranean sea, North Africa.

Attempted to Escape

BERLIN, Nov. 10 (by wireless to Sayville).—Information from a reliable source is that the steamship Ancona was sunk by an Austro-Hungarian submarine, says the Overseas News agency. "She attempted to escape and thus compelled the submarine to use her guns."

ROME, Nov. 10.—The Italian liner Ancona, carrying 482 passengers and a crew of 160, has been sunk by an Austrian submarine flying the German flag in the Mediterranean. The loss of life is estimated at exceeding 300, mostly women and children immigrants. There were 85 first-class cabin passengers, 60 second cabin and 339 steerage. The vessel left Naples yesterday for New York and was sunk somewhere between the western end of Sicily, the southern end of Sardinia and Bizerta. Two hundred and twenty-nine passengers and crew have been landed at various points.

Passengers Landed

One hundred and thirty passengers, a number of them injured, are reported to have been landed at Bizerta, while a later message stated two of the Ancona's boats with 54 of the crew, had landed at Cape Bon, Tunis, about 70 miles east of Bizerta.

A message from Malta states that four passengers and 41 of the crew of the Ancona have been landed there.

One hundred shells were fired into the Ancona before she was torpedoed.

Among those aboard the Ancona was Prince Cassano Zucica.

Not a Transport

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The Ancona (Continued on page six)

CRUISERS SINK TWO SUBMARINES

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Telegrams received here from Algiers, Morocco, by way of Madrid, report a British cruiser has sunk two German submarines in the straits of Gibraltar.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The British steamer Moorina has been sunk.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The British steamer Californian, a vessel of 6223 tons, has been sunk.

The steamship Moorina was in the service of the British government and there are no records of her recent movements. Her net tonnage was 3139.

The Californian was a Leyland liner of 6223 tons gross register. She had been taken over by the British for government service.

The Californian figured prominently in the story of the Titanic, having been near the scene of the wreck, but not having gone to the rescue.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The British steamer Clan Mac Allister has been sunk.

The Mac Allister, 4825 tons gross, was owned in Glasgow.

SERBS REPULSE BULGARIANS IN REAR ATTACK

Situation for Allies Grows Steadily Worse in the North, But Offers Encouragement in the South—French Recapture Veles—Four Days' Battle Raging.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—From the point of view of the allies, the Serbian situation grows steadily worse in the north, but offers fresh ground for encouragement in the south. All of the important railway line through Nish that remains in Serbian hands is a small section near Aleksinac, north of Nish, and this is doubly threatened by the Bulgarian advance to the Morava river and the continued southward drive of the German forces from Krusevac, both converging upon Aleksinac, where it seems likely that a junction soon will be effected.

South of Nish the railway is undoubtedly in the hands of the Bulgarians as far as Veles, since Leskovac has been recently taken by them, but south of Veles, in the neighborhood of Kivopalak, the situation has taken a turn decidedly more favorable for the allies. The Bulgarians are still persistently attacking this point, but Saloniki dispatches report they have been driven back no fewer than four times and the net result of the Bulgarians' desperate attempt to work themselves behind the Serbian army has been heavy losses without their gaining a foot of territory.

Decisive Offensive

French and British troops figured conspicuously in this Bulgarian repulse, and it is confidently believed here that, reinforced by troops now arriving in large numbers, a decisive offensive by the allies will be possible in the near future.

Serbian Victorious

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Serbians operating in the defiles of Kutchank against the Bulgarians advancing from Uskup to Pris Rend report an important success, according to advices from Saloniki.

In the region of Strumitsa, British troops have received reinforcements and replaced the French north of Doiran, with the object of harassing the flank of the Bulgarians, who are attempting to reach Doiran and Guevgelich.

Claim French Defeat

BERLIN, Nov. 10 (by wireless to Sayville).—A defeat for the French and British troops in southern Serbia with losses which are described as enormous is reported in a dispatch from Sofia by way of Budapest.

According to this information, the battle occurred between Krivolak and Prilep. The allies made a violent attack upon defensive positions of the Bulgarians.

In addition to heavy losses in killed or wounded of the allies, it is reported a large number of their troops were captured.

Four Days' Battle

PARIS, Nov. 10, 10:25 a. m.—Dispatches to the Patrie from Athens from Saloniki state that for four days a violent battle has been in progress in the vicinity of Strumitsa between French and Bulgarian forces. At last accounts the fighting was still going on. The French were outnumbered by the Bulgarians. General Sarail, the French commander in chief, has sent reinforcements to this front.

KRUPP MILLIONS OF PROFITS FOR CHARITY

BERLIN, Nov. 10, by wireless to Sayville.—Although the profits of the Krupp works last year amounted to \$21,500,000 and would permit of payment of a 24 percent dividend, the owners will make no extra profit on account of the war. After payment of a dividend of 12 percent, the amount distributed last year, a surplus of about \$6,000,000 will be devoted to charity. To the relief fund for families of soldiers killed in battle \$5,000,000 will be given and \$925,000 will go to the general relief fund.

ANCIENT RITES IN CONSECRATION OF YOSHIHITO

Mikado Enthroned as Emperor of Japan Amid Mystic Ceremonies of Ancestor Worship—Will Continue Work of Father in Building Up Empire and Strengthening Friendships.

KIOTO, Nov. 10.—In Kioto, the ancient capital of Japan, Yoshihito was consecrated emperor today.

For days the weather has been wet and gloomy. At the moment Yoshihito bowed down before the ancestral sun goddess today, the rays of sun flashed over the mountain, dissipating the clouds. According to legend, the sun goddess in prehistoric ages emerged from her rocky cave and filled the whole universe with glory.

The appearance of the sun today is interpreted by the people of Japan as a good omen of an auspicious reign of Yoshihito and of the destiny of the empire.

Ancestor Worship

The first part of the principal ceremonies held this morning consisted of a ritual service of ancestor worship, which struck a note of religious mysticism. This afternoon Yoshihito was enthroned. The morning ceremony was addressed to the gods, it seemed, and the other to the people.

Foreigners who witnessed the coronation were deeply impressed. The American women were particularly interested in the sight of the Japanese noble women, in ancient court robes. The American ambassador, George W. Guthrie, expressed himself as moved by the solemnity of the occasion. Post Wheeler, first secretary of the American embassy, who is studying the mythology of Japan, spoke of the immobility and silence of the people until Premier Okuma called "Banzai! Banzai!" when the onlooker through took up the cry and acclaimed the monarchy.

Continues Father's Work

The emperor today issued an imperial rescript in which he declared he will continue the work of his father, who "conceived the great policy of opening the country to foreign intercourse," in the building up of the empire and the strengthening of friendships with other nations. Following is the partial text of the rescript:

"Having ascended the imperial throne of divine origin, we hereby perform the ceremony of accession. "Our forefathers have been constant and loyal to the imperial house, thus consecrated by ties that unite sovereign and subjects with the strength of a bond between father and son. Our empire has developed a character which has no equal on this earth.

Strengthen Friendships

"Now that we have inherited the grand work of our father, it is our will to secure the permanent stability of the state by consolidating its foundation, and to share the benefits of peace and harmony by strengthening friendship with other nations. May the heavenly spirit of our ancestors witness our determination that we fulfill our mission by diligently laboring day and night.

"We trust our loyal subjects will guard and maintain the prosperity of the throne by performing with assiduity their respective duties. It is our wish to make ever more brilliant the glory of our country by the united virtue and harmonious co-operation of all. We command you, our subjects, to be guided by these, our wishes."

PRESIDENT BEGINS WORK ON MESSAGE

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—President Wilson will begin work next week on his message to congress. He has called a cabinet meeting tentatively for next Friday or the following Tuesday—the first held since last July—at which outlines of the work of the government departments and the estimates for the coming year will be discussed. The president, according to his custom, probably will deliver the message in person.

Next week the president will confer with the congressional budget committee.

CONSECRATED EMPEROR OF THE JAPANESE



THE NEW EMPEROR OF JAPAN YOSHIHITO

SUGAR FACTORY CAMPAIGN NEAR FAILURE—GATES

To the People of the Rogue River Valley:

The beet sugar proposition will be a fizzle unless the people get it out of their minds that it will go anyway, whether they help it or not. I have spent nearly three weeks on this work, leaving my business to do so. There are business men in this town, owning land, whom I have called on several times. They are too busy to talk to me—and request that I come again; or they are not ready to sign now, but will talk it over and see me later.

Now, I do as much business as any business man in town and it is of as much interest to others as it is to me. If I can spare my time in full, others can surely spare part of their time.

Now, what I want and must have is co-operation. If I do not get it, I might just as well close my desk and go back to the store and let the beet sugar proposition go by the board.

C. E. GATES, Manager Beet Sugar Campaign.

PRUSSIAN LOSSES TO DATE 2,099,454

ROTTERDAM, via London, Nov. 10.—German losses from October 10 to November 2 in dead, wounded and missing were 78,375, according to figures published by the Courant, which presumes these casualties relate to the Champagne.

The total Prussian losses to date, the paper says, have been 2,099,454, not including 230 Bavarians, 295 Wurttemberg, 280 Saxon and 30 navy lists and the loss of officers and non-commissioned officers who have been lost while fighting with the Turks.

ANOTHER RUSSIAN MINISTER RESIGNS

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The resignation of another member of the Russian cabinet is reported by Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd. The dispatch said S. V. Rukhloff, minister of communication, has retired and that the emperor has conferred on him the Order of Alexander Nevsky.

PARLIAMENT TO BE DISSOLVED BY GREEK KING

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The section of the press favorable to the Greek government affirms that a decree dissolving the chamber will be promulgated tomorrow, says an Athens dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company.

The ban by the allies to Greece, definitely announced today, will, it is thought, tend to cement friendly sentiment and by showing the confidence of the entente powers in Greece to more than offset the offers of territory or other inducements to quicken that country's benevolent inclinations into positive action.

Reports differ as to the probability of the dissolution of the present Greek chamber, some stating that dissolution is imminent and a decree on the point of being promulgated, and others that former Premier Venizelos and others that former Premier Venizelos and his party are prepared to support the Skoufionis cabinet. General opinion seems to be that all the elements are anxious to avoid a political contest under the present disturbed conditions.

ASQUITH ASKS FOR TWO BILLION MORE

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Premier Asquith will ask the house of commons today for a vote of credit of £400,000,000. This will make the total amount voted for war purposes in the current year £1,300,000,000.

With the amount voted in the fiscal year of 1914-1915 the sum allotted for the war, including new vote of credit will reach the aggregate of £1,662,000,000.

HUNDRED OF VILLA OFFICERS LEAVE HIM

GALVESTON, Texas, Nov. 10.—One hundred Villa officers left Douglas, Ariz., for Piedras Negras, at 7 o'clock last night, having accepted amnesty, according to a message from General Calles, Carranza commander at Agua Prieta received by the Mexican consulate here. The message states that the officers will return to their homes in Mexico from Piedras Negras.

FIRE DESTROYS MUNITION PLANT AT BETHLEHEM

Machinery and War Material Worth Many Millions of Dollars Consumed by Flames—Fire Results From a Spark From Electric Lamp Which Exploded, Falling Into Pool of Oil.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pa., Nov. 10.—A fire which virtually destroyed the No. 4 machine shop of the Bethlehem Steel company here today, was finally extinguished this afternoon after causing damage estimated at from \$1,000,000 to \$4,000,000.

The building destroyed was recently reconstructed and equipped with valuable machinery at a cost of about \$3,000,000. Eight hundred guns, along with other war material, were in process of manufacture in the shop. These guns were valued at nearly \$1,000,000. The building was almost completely burned and the machinery and guns ruined or damaged. The guns were being made for the entente allies and for the United States government.

Due to Crossed Wires

The company issued a statement that the fire was due to a crossed electric light wire circuit, which ignited oil in the boring mill.

The fire spread rapidly and soon the entire building was wrapped in flames. The fire department of the steel plant was called into action, as well as the departments from four neighboring towns.

Loss Totals Millions

The value of the guns alone in the shop is said to be several million dollars. There were about 1000 machines of different kinds in the building, running from lathes, shapers, drills on down to boring machines. These machines were worth from \$400 to several thousand dollars each, and it is estimated that the value of the machinery was several million dollars.

The burned shop was 250 feet wide, 500 feet long and four stories high. On these four floors, 2050 men were employed in day and night shifts. In the neighborhood of 800 men were at work when the fire started, and so rapidly did it spread that some employees had to make their escape by means of ropes.

From workmen it was learned that the fire started in oil near the entrance to the plant. There was only a spark of fire at first when some workmen started to put it out by throwing on water. Then followed a mighty flash and up leaped a flame as high as the structure.

Floors Collapse

General alarms were sounded throughout the boroughs of South Bethlehem, Bethlehem, Fountain Hill and Northampton Heights.

The fire started on the south side of the building and soon ate its way through the structure. Floor after floor loaded down with machinery collapsed and fell to the first floor, where it lay in a jumbled mass. As far as known there was no loss of life. The fire probably will burn all day.

Recently the burned building was rebuilt and expanded and equipped at a cost said to be \$3,000,000. It was given over to the manufacture of guns of various calibre for the United States, England, and some of these guns were in process of manufacture when the fire broke out.

BERLIN CLAIMS RUSSIAN REPULSE

BERLIN, Nov. 10 (by wireless to Sayville).—An offensive movement undertaken by the Russians in the Riga district is said by the war office today to have failed. An advance was attempted vainly against the German positions near Kemmern, 20 miles west of Riga. Strong Russian attacks at Jacobstadt also were repulsed and one officer and 117 men were captured.

The Russians also took the offensive in the region of Czartorysk. They attempted to break through the German lines north of Rudka, but were checked and by a counter-attack were thrown back to their former positions.

BRITISH SEARCH AMERICAN SHIP IN NEUTRAL PORT

Steamer Zealandia Boarded by British Officers in Mexican Port and Awaited by British Cruiser Outside—Reported to Have Aboard German Officers Interned at Norfolk.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The American steamer Zealandia was forcibly searched by a party from a British cruiser last week while lying in the port of Progreso, Mexico. The American consul there reports the cruiser now is lying outside, presumably waiting to seize the ship.

On the face of such a report as the consul sent, even though incomplete, the official conclusion here is that the British naval authorities not only violated Mexican neutrality, but far exceeded their rights in forcibly searching an American ship in a neutral port.

To Attack Oil Trade

The Zealandia figured much of late in reports of the investigations of British agents on the trail of ships supposed to be fitting out in the United States for attacking oil carrying ships from Mexican oil fields where the British navy draws a great proportion of its supply of fuel oil.

On October 7, the Zealandia, formerly a Hawaiian ship, mysteriously left Pensacola, Fla., at night for Tampico, Mexico, carrying a large stock of provisions and manned principally by Germans. An American flag painted on her hull had been painted over and it was reported that while at sea she flew the German colors, although this was flatly denied by her owners.

Ship's Movements

The ship moved from Tampico to Campeche, where British agents located her and reported that she bore a large quantity of rosin for which there was no ostensible use in Mexico, although it is used largely for making shrapnel. They also reported their suspicions that she bore a large quantity of copper and the British view was that the ship was waiting for an opportunity to slip out with the cargo for some port where it would find its way to Great Britain's enemies.

Nothing further of her movements was reported until today when the American consul reported she had been forcibly searched in port by a party from the British cruiser which had been lying outside. What the searchers found, the consul did not report, but inasmuch as he reported the cruiser still lying in wait it was supposed they found something aboard that gave them a reason to await the Zealandia's departure.

The Zealandia is reported to have taken on board several officers who escaped from the interned German auxiliary cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm at Norfolk, Va., and fitted out for the use of German submarines against British commerce in the region of the Gulf of Mexico.

BELGIAN COUNSELLOR OF U. S. FORCED OUT

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—M. Delval, a Belgian employed by the United States as counsellor to the legation at Brussels, has left Belgium and will not return to his post because Germany has given notice that Delval is persona non grata. The state department will not admit that Delval has been removed, but announced today that he had left Belgium and will not return.

FRENCH REPULSE GERMAN ATTACK

PARIS, Nov. 10.—A German attack near the forest of Givenchy was easily repulsed by French troops, according to an announcement made this afternoon by the French war office, while at the same time French batteries in the Champagne district near Tahure responded with energy to a German artillery attack.