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STATESMANSHIP OF INDUSTRY IS WILSON'S THEME

President Says It Is Impossible to Separate Business and Life and Declares Business Men Should Be Prepared to Mobilize Resources as Measure of National Defense.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 10.—President Wilson, addressing the chamber of commerce here, declared today that if the United States preserves its self-protection in the present crisis it will have great influence in reconstructing the peaceful course of the world and in bringing the nations together again.

Preparedness by business men to mobilize the resources of the nation as a measure of national defense was urged by the president.

Address Applauded

The president's address was applauded by a non-partisan audience of 1100 men, including many of the leading officials and business men of Ohio. His theme was the statesmanship of industry.

The president told the business men who had assembled at a luncheon in his honor, that it was impossible to separate business and life. The history of business in the United States, he said, was tied up with the history of the nation.

The need of ships to carry the commerce of the nation was dwelt on. Since the war of 1812, he declared, the United States has purposely attended first to internal affairs. Some business men, he declared, sought foreign trade, but many disregarded it.

Praise Bank Law

The banking and currency law passed during the present administration was lauded by the president as a great aid to commerce. Until it was passed there were hardly any foreign branches of American banks, he said.

He criticized the policy of protection. Business, he declared, should be efficient, but it should not be organized in order to secure monopolies.

"I, for my part," he said, "look forward to the future of American business with confidence, because it has changed its point of view."

He opposed the injection of politics into business. He described himself as a "militant democrat," and added that the democratic party wanted to help business. Repeating the idea expressed in his last message to congress, the president said that he believed in liberty of all peoples. He declared aggressively that so long as he was president Mexico would be allowed to choose its own government.

U. S. in New Relation

The president's words were frequently marked by applause. He spoke rapidly, but clearly, and used more emphatic gestures than usual.

"I would not entrust the economic progress of the nation to a few trustees," said the president.

The European war, the president asserted, had put the United States in a new relation to the world. This nation will have to be the reserve force of the world, he asserted.

"It is imperative, therefore," he continued, "that no obstacle shall be put in the way of American business."

"Business has been set free by the new banking law," he added.

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ASK REMOVAL OF LOG WOOD EMBARGO

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Headed by Senator Hughes, Paterson, N. J., silk manufacturers today visited the state department and asked that representations be made to England to remove the embargo which forbids shipments of log wood from her West Indian possessions except to British ports.

The manufacturers said that if the embargo is not removed the big silk mills at Paterson probably will have to shut down within three months on account of a lack of dye-stuffs.

More than 40,000 workmen would be affected.

RELATIONS WITH AUSTRIA NEAR BREAKING POINT

Diplomatic Relations Will Be Severed Unless Urgent Demands for Disavowal of Sinking of Ancona Are Complied With—Prompt Reply—Expected—Austria Still Delays.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Diplomatic relations with Austro-Hungary are in danger of being broken off by the United States unless the urgent demands of the American note to Vienna for a disavowal of the sinking of the Ancona and reparation are complied with.

Furthermore, it was stated today upon high authority, the United States expects a prompt reply to its communication. Austria's delay in furnishing answers to questions submitted to Baron Burian, minister of foreign affairs, by American Ambassador Penfield a few days after the Ancona went down, has not served to ease the situation.

The foreign office, however, did inform Ambassador Penfield it desired time to answer the inquiry, but American officials are unable to clearly understand why it is impossible for the Austro-Hungarian government to secure the information desired. It has been said that if the commander of the submarine which sank the Ancona had taken his vessel out on another cruise he should have returned to his base long before this time. It was understood that officials are certain that it has been possible for the Austrian government to communicate with the commander of the vessel by now.

SENATE PROBE OF UNNEUTRAL PLOTS ASKED BY LODGE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Senatorial investigation of bomb plots and other unneutral acts by citizens of the United States and inquiries into the law and facts in the attacks upon the steamers Gulf Light, Falaba, Lusitania, Arabic, Ancona, Hesperian and Petroline was proposed in the senate today by Senator Lodge.

Senator Lodge's proposal was submitted as an amendment to a resolution by Senator Hoke Smith asking investigation of British interference with neutral trade.

Senator Lodge declared it was far more important that America should extend protection and security to American citizens than American property.

Senator Smith's resolution and Senator Lodge's amendment were referred to the foreign relations committee.

"American lives are more important than American dollars," said Senator Lodge. "The body of an innocent child, the victim of an unarmed vessel, floating on the waters, is a far more poignant and tragic spectacle than an unsold bale of cotton."

The Lodge resolution would have the committee investigate and report on the law and facts "referred to by the president of the United States in his annual message when he said, referring to certain persons: 'They have formed plots to destroy property, they have entered into conspiracies against the neutrality of the government. They have sought to pry into very confidential transactions of the government in order to serve interests alien to our own.'"

BILLS FOR GOVERNMENT OWNED ARMOR PLANT

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Bills for an \$11,000,000 government armor plate factory were introduced in both houses of congress today by Chairman Tillman of the senate naval committee and Representative Tamm of Illinois.

ENTENTE ALLIES HINT AT RETREAT FROM SERBIA

French and British Retiring as Serb Army Is Out of Reckoning—Bulgarian Successes Amount to Occupation of Evacuated Positions—Attacks Renewed, States Berlin.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Fighting along the front where the British are facing the Bulgarians was suspended Wednesday, and also Thursday morning, says a Reuter dispatch from Saloniki today.

The casualties of the allies have not been considerable, it is declared, while the losses of the Bulgarians are thought to have been heavy.

BERLIN, Dec. 10.—According to information received in military quarters here, the Anglo-French expedition in the Balkans has continued its retreat and has now entirely evacuated Serbian territory. In the battle between Bulgarian and British forces in southwestern Serbia ten guns were captured from the British, the war office announced today.

Evacuation Probable

LONDON, Dec. 10.—What seems to be an intimation that the troops of the entente allies contemplate evacuating Serbian territory, if they have not already done so, is contained in a statement declared in a Reuter dispatch from Saloniki to have been issued by the French general staff on the Balkan front.

The statement quoted by the Saloniki correspondent reads as follows: "We, the French and British, are retiring for reasons easy to explain: The Serbian army for the moment is out of the reckoning. Our presence in Serbian territory is no longer necessary. Bulgarian successes amount to an occupation of territory no longer disputed by us. They have invariably suffered checks each time the allied troops assumed the offensive, notwithstanding their numerical superiority of forces."

Bulgars Reinforced

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The Bulgarians, heavily reinforced and well supported by artillery, are removing violently their attack upon the Franco-British forces in Macedonia. Their assault has gone through all the preliminary stages and is now approaching the climax of intensity.

Although pursuit of the Serbians still continues, it is apparent from the proportions which the Macedonian conflict is assuming that the major part of the Bulgarian army has diverted its attention to the allies. The outcome of the battle now in progress is awaited with great anxiety in England, as it will determine in great measure the immediate future for the entente powers in the Balkans.

May Force Retreat

The numerical superiority of the Bulgarian forces already has been demonstrated in the initial encounters with the British. Grave doubts are voiced here as to the ability of the British forces to repel the increasing momentum of the Bulgarian attack.

Resistance of the Montenegrins has lost nothing of its stubbornness and the plight of the Serbians fleeing into Albania is said to be growing less serious. But military affairs in these sections have become of comparatively small importance and have little bearing on the main situation which, since the Serbian retreat, has shifted southward.

Hard fighting continues on the western front, where the Germans have been compelled to relinquish all but a small part of the advanced trench captured by them east of Butte de Souain.

Grain for Allies Burned

ERIE, Pa., Dec. 10.—Two of the Anchor line grain elevators owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad company here, were destroyed by fire early today with their contents, about 500,000 bushels of wheat. The loss is estimated at \$750,000. A third elevator holding 325,000 bushels of wheat, was saved by firemen. The wheat came from Canada and awaited shipment to Great Britain and her allies.

An investigation of the origin of the fire will be requested.

THE SKIPPER AND THE BOSS



Henry Ford and Capt. Hempel as they stood behind a life preserver just before the Oscar sailed.

KAISER RECALLS ENVOYS AND ASKS SAFE CONDUCTS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Emperor William has personally withdrawn Captains Boy-Ed and Von Popen, the naval and military attaches of the German embassy here, and has made a personal request that the United States secure safe conducts for them and their successors. This was formally announced today by Secretary Lansing.

The German ambassador late today informed Secretary Lansing that Captain Boy-Ed and Captain Von Popen, naval and military attaches, respectively, of the embassy, had been recalled in accordance with the request of the United States. He asked that safe conduct home be obtained for the officers.

The ambassador said the American reply to Germany's request for the reasons for asking the recalls had been satisfactory. After leaving Secretary Lansing the count refused to make any statement.

It was made plain that the recall of the attaches was perfectly satisfactory to Emperor William, who handled the case personally.

COMPROMISE TO REFUND S. P. TAXES

SALEM, Ore., Dec. 10.—The compromise committee appointed by the Oregon and California land grant conference today decided upon tentative plans for presentation to the Southern Pacific railroad company for solution of the land grant problem. The committee seeks to reach an agreement with the railroad on a plan for the disposal of the lands which can be submitted to congress for acceptance.

The committee would give the company \$2.50 an acre for the land and reimburse it for all excess taxes. Railroad officials were to meet with the committee this afternoon.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 10.—The following official communication has been received here from Teheran: "Russian troops have occupied Sultan Bulak pass, where insurgent gendarmes and German mercenaries had been fortifying themselves for the past two weeks under the command of German and Turkish officers. The enemy fled in complete disorder, pursued by our troops."

PEACE DEBATE TO STIMULATE NATION TO GREATER EFFORT

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The speech of the German chancellor, Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, before the reichstag yesterday, is commented on extensively by the London newspapers this afternoon.

The chancellor's utterances are described editorially as colorless and perfunctory and as an attempt to present a picture of Germany waging a purely defensive war against enemies which would encircle and starve her.

All of the newspapers characterize as fallacies the chancellor's argument in regard to the analogy between British troops in Greece and the German invasion of Belgium.

The evening Standard says Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg's speech disposes of the idea that Germany intends to ask for peace. This newspaper considers the prospect of peace as perhaps more remote at this moment than at any other period since the outbreak of the war. It contends that any assumption that Germany's zeal is weakening will merely lead to an unpleasant surprise in the spring, at which time Germany hopes to surpass her previous achievements.

The object of the reichstag debate, the Standard continues, is to stimulate a national spirit which will make the achievements possible.

The Pall Mall Gazette thinks the essence of the German chancellor's speech lies in its omissions. It continues:

"While Germany, according to the chancellor, has beaten everybody and her calculations show no flaw and no uncertain factors, neither the burden nor the inconveniences of the conflict seem to diminish."

VILLA ENROUTE TO CHIHUAHUA CITY

EL PASO, Texas, Dec. 10.—Confirmation of the reported arrival of General Villa with 2000 men at Madera, Chihuahua, several days ago, was given by Juarez officials today who added that Villa was en route to Chihuahua City. Because of the recent dispatch of numerous empty military trains to Casas Grandes, Chihuahua, it is believed here Villa intends returning to Juarez.

ARMY BOARD ASKS FOR ARMY OF 1,500,000

General Staff Considers Huge Mobile Army Necessary to Resist Invasion and Protect Coast—Third in Standing Army, Third Continental, Third Militia.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Secretary Garrison made public today in connection with his annual report the special national defense report prepared at his request by the war college division of the general staff. It showed that the army itself considers that to secure the continental United States from attack it is necessary to have a mobile army of 1,500,000, fully or partially trained men. It made the following specific recommendations:

Regular army: With the colors, 121,000; reserves at end of eight-year enlistment period, 369,000; total, 500,000. Continental army: Under training three months a year for each of three years, 500,000; on furlough, subject to three months' additional training before taking the field, 500,000.

Organized Militia

Organized militia: No provision beyond annual appropriation of \$7,000,000 and repeal of all acts requiring state soldiers to be received into United States service in advance of any other force in time of war.

In estimating the cost of this establishment the report figured as follows for the first year: Regular army, \$258,960,000; continentals, \$87,500,000; militia, \$7,000,000; total, \$353,460,000.

In addition to these figures, Secretary Garrison points out, an annual expense of \$2,000,000 for each of four years would be necessary for harbor defense and reserve material would cost for the first year alone \$28,404,786, making the grand total for the first year \$363,228,786.

"Our abiding national policies," the board found to be the Monroe doctrine and the avoiding of "entangling alliances." To maintain these, it says, a co-ordinated policy of land and sea defense must be evolved.

Invaders' Strength

The report contained a military table of the strength of the leading foreign powers as of August, 1914, and also an estimate of the available shipping for a military expedition to the United States. It said a "reasonable estimate" shows that Austria-Hungary could send 180,000 men with all necessary stores and animals across the seas within 40.7 days in two expeditions; France, 404,226 in 30 days; Germany, 827,000 in 30.8 days; Great Britain, 170,000 in 27 days; Italy, 227,000 in 35 days; Japan, 238,367 in 41 days, and Russia, 104,974 in 40 days.

STEEL TRUST GETS NO RAIL REBATES

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—No basis for the charge that the United States Steel company had received enormous rebates from the railroads during the last six years has been found in the interstate commerce commission's investigations.

This statement was made today in response to a resolution by Senator Lane of Oregon. The commission is in constant contact with the records and accounts of railroads and other public carriers through its examiners of accounts and has reason to believe there "is no basis for the allegation that the wholesale rebates have been paid to the steel corporation during the period of six years mentioned in the resolution."

NEW WORLD'S RECORD FOR BUTTER PRODUCTION

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 10.—Lady Pontiac Johanna, a cow valued at \$20,000, has just broken the world's record for butter production by yielding 658 pounds of milk in one week, from which was made 41 81-100 pounds of butter. This eclipses the former butter record by 54. Lady Pontiac Johanna is owned by Oliver Cabana, Jr., of Buffalo.

PROHIBITION LAW OF WASHINGTON DECLARED LEGAL

State Supreme Court Upholds Validity of Dry Law, Prohibiting Sale of Liquor After January 1—Saloons and Breweries Put Out of Business Initiative Sustained.

OLYMPIA, Wn., Dec. 10.—The state supreme court today affirmed decision of the lower court upholding the validity of the initiative measure adopted by the voters at the election of November, 1914, prohibiting sale of liquor in the state after January 1, 1916. Six judges joined in the decision upholding the lower court, two others concurred and Judge Bauman, who was appointed to the bench after the hearing was begun, did not sit in the case.

The court unanimously upholds the decision of Judge D. F. Wright, of the Thurston county superior court, in which he held that the law was valid in every respect. The decision of the supreme court which covers fifty-eight typewritten pages, is probably the longest ever handed down. As a result of the court's conclusion every saloon and every brewery in the state will have to go out of business on January 1, although individuals may import for their own use not to exceed two quarts of spirituous or more than twelve quarts of malt or vinous liquors for private consumption in private homes.

Initiative Sustained

The court in its decision first disposes of the contention that the initiative and referendum amendment to the constitution adopted in 1912 was invalid by upholding it on every point of attack. The decision holds with Attorney General Tanner, that while the initiative and the referendum were submitted as one proposition they both deal with the subject of legislation and therefore may be properly included in one amendment as there is hardly any subject that might be submitted that is not capable of being subdivided.

The court says it will not go behind the journal entry on file and the proclamation of the governor, and will presume from the official accounts and records on file that all of the individual steps have been complied with in every particular. The court adopts the policy of the "enrolled bill" doctrine and concludes that the law was duly submitted and enacted according to law.

Wets Lose Every Point

The contention of the brewers that a sufficient number of votes had not been cast is disposed of in short order. In regard to the "discriminatory" points raised by the opponents of the law, which allows physicians and others to dispose of liquor, the court says the question is not a new one but adds that the present law does not in any way violate the rules of interstate commerce law as handled by the court in saying that while there is a question of the right to raise the point it is governed by the Webb-Keayon federal act.

MONTENEGRINS REPEL BULGARS

PARIS, Dec. 10.—Montenegrin troops repulsed energetic attacks by the Austro-Hungarians and forced them to retire beyond Dubofehizza, December 8, according to an official communication received by the Montenegrin consul general here today.

The statement adds: "On Thursday an Austrian aeroplane dropped bombs on Cetinje without causing any damage. On the same day the Austrians launched from aeroplanes over the Montenegro front a proclamation advising them to cease resistance or they would suffer the same fate as Serbia."

GRAY AND KITCHENER SEE FRENCH PRESIDENT

PARIS, Dec. 10.—Sir Edward Grey, the British secretary for foreign affairs, and Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, secretary for war, who are in Paris for conferences with French government officials, were received today by President Poincare.