

Forty-fifth Year.
Daily—Sixth Year.

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MEXICANS KILL
76 AMERICANS
IN THREE YEARS

State Department Transmits All Data Regarding Mexican Situation to Congress—47 Americans Killed in Three Years Preceding 1913—Defactor Government Strong.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—All of the state department's data on the Mexican situation asked for by Senator Fall was transmitted to the senate today by President Wilson, was, under motion of Chairman Stone of the foreign relations committee, ordered printed as a public document. It had been expected some of it would be held confidential.

In a letter from Secretary Lansing accompanying the report, it is said that seventy-six American citizens were killed from all causes in Mexico in the years 1913, 1914 and 1915, as against 47 in the three years preceding it, and that 26 civilian Americans and 16 soldiers were killed on American soil in the same three years as a result of Mexican troubles.

Lansing on Conditions.

In describing the Carranza government, Secretary Lansing wrote in the report:

"It cannot be said that the de facto government of Mexico is a constitutional government. The de facto government, like the majority of revolutionary governments, is of a military character, but that government has committed itself to the holding of elections and it is confidently expected that the present government will within a reasonable time be succeeded by a government organized under the constitution and laws of Mexico.

Americans killed in Mexico from causes that can be attributed to the revolutionary disturbances during 1913, 1914 and 1915 were placed at 18; those who have disappeared in Mexico and who were probably killed from causes that can be attributed directly to revolutionary disturbances, 6; those killed, apparently through motives of robbery by bandits or others (not including those killed by Indians), 10; those killed by Indians apparently through motives of robbery or revenge, 12; those killed from miscellaneous causes and causes not definitely stated, 30.

Pan-American Conference.

Referring to the effort of the recent Pan-American conference to get Mexican factions together, Secretary Lansing wrote:

"The attempt to bring the factions together for a conference failed. On the one hand there seemed to be no central organization among the Villista forces, while on the other hand, submission to the central authority was evidenced by the replies of the Carranzistas. The unity and loyalty of the Carranzistas appeared to indicate the ultimate triumph of that faction."

Secretary Lansing further said that order along the Mexican border was gradually being restored. The report stated that it would be incompatible with the public interest to disclose correspondence between the United States and the Brazilian minister at Mexico City, who acted for the United States, and also the correspondence with representatives of this government in Mexico.

Republicans have been delaying confirmation of Henry P. Fletcher's nomination as ambassador to Mexico until the data was on hand, on the ground that it would show there is no responsible government in Mexico.

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HOUSTON FAVORED
AS WAR SECRETARY

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Confidential gossip today took a strong trend toward the possible transfer of Secretary Houston from the department of agriculture to the war department. Dr. W. O. Thompson, president of the Ohio state university, and Representative Ashby P. Lever of South Carolina, chairman of the house agricultural committee, were being discussed as successors to Secretary Houston.

ASK GERMANY
FOR AGREEMENT
ON SUBMARINES

Lusitania Agreement Accepted Insofar as It Relates to Case, But United States Will Accept Nothing Short of Complete Agreement in Submarine Controversy.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Secretary Lansing today accepted the Lusitania agreement as acceptable to the United States insofar as it relates to that case, but asked Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, for assurances that Germany will not carry out its policy of sinking merchant ships without warning to liners even if they carry defensive armament.

The question of what constituted defensive armament is to be determined later in a way not yet agreed upon. It is suggested that the United States may propose that guns mounted on the stern of ships and capable of being swung from 15 to 30 degrees in either direction might come within that class.

It was stated authoritatively that Germany, because of its unusual position, cannot and will not accept the suggestion of the United States as it now stands that liners carrying arms shall be immune from attack under previous assurances.

Full Agreement Wanted.

Secretary Lansing said late today that the United States would accept nothing short of a full and complete agreement in the submarine controversy with Germany covering the principles for which it has contended as to the past and assurances for the future.

Secretary Lansing said the United States considered the announcement of the new submarine campaign inconsistent with assurances previously given and that the United States considered a merchant ship with defensive armament and one without guns not at all in the same class. Assurances were wanted, he said, to extend immunity from "liners" to all merchant ships.

Conform to Law.

Secretary Lansing is understood to have told the ambassador that while Germany's position is recognized as well founded the allied States must insist that Germany conform all her practices to international law inasmuch as the entente allies have declined to make any changes.

The Lusitania agreement will be kept by Secretary Lansing and later will be published with the assurances which the United States hopes to receive from Germany covering the principles brought up by the new submarine campaign.

Meanwhile it was said the United States would make efforts to have the entente allies agree not to put guns of any kind on passenger-carrying liners.

Ambassador von Bernstorff when he returned to his embassy sent a dispatch to his government setting forth fully the position of the United States as Secretary Lansing had outlined it to him.

LORIMER TRIED
FOR BANK WRECKING

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—William Lorimer, former United States senator, attended today the opening session of his trial on charges of wrecking the La Salle Street Trust & Savings bank, of which he was president.

Judge Dever of the criminal court, presiding, granted preliminary motions of the defense that the major charge of conspiracy to defraud be consolidated with the minor charges of receiving deposits when the bank was known to be insolvent and of confidence games resulting from misappropriation of the bank's funds.

The court granted motions of the prosecution for a separate trial for John K. Seagraves, director of the bank, and the dismissal of indictments against Charles Fox, cashier.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The American consul general at Copenhagen reported today to the state department that the Danish government had prohibited the exportation of wood pulp and heavy paper.

100,000 TURKS
1000 GUNS TAKEN
WITH ERZERUM

Capture of Strong Turkish Fortress, Key to Asia Minor, by Grand Duke Nicholas Most Important Victory for Allies in Many Months—Severe Blow to Turkish Prestige in East.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 17.—The official Messenger estimates the Turkish garrison at Erzerum, capture of which was announced yesterday, as 100,000 men.

It is also estimated that more than 1000 guns were captured.

It is said there were 363 guns in the outer forts, 374 in the central forts and 200 field guns at Erzerum.

Petrograd Rejoices.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 17.—Public rejoicing over the capture of Erzerum is reflected in the newspaper comment on the fall of the fortress. The Novoe Vremya considers the capture to have enormous importance, as it points out Erzerum is a center of road and railway routes and has immense depots for ammunition and supplies.

The Ketch says that the taking of Erzerum menaces all Asia Minor and even Constantinople.

The Bourse Gazette believes that the capture will have an effect upon Athens and Bucharest as well as upon Persia and Afghanistan.

Key to Asia Minor.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—Capture of the great Turkish stronghold of Erzerum by the Russians is declared by the French newspapers as the best item of news for the allies in many months. The military experts dwell upon the importance of the capture, declaring that it gives the Russians the key to Asia Minor and is a victory which will inevitably have far-reaching consequences.

General Berthaut in the Petit Journal says it is not only a deadly blow to Turkey, but an event which cannot fail to have its effect on the other theaters of the war. Major Clevieux says in the Matin:

"The conquest of Erzerum is of more importance than would be that of any other fortress in the whole war theater. In Asia we are not faced by a strategic chess board, ruled across by railroads and excellent routes along which fresh forces could be brought up in a few days. Erzerum was the solitary bulwark of the Turkish empire in Asia. Open spaces, suitable for operations on a great scale, now present themselves to the forces of Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia."

USE TRACTION ENGINES
TO PULL BIG GUNS

FORT SILL, Okla., Feb. 17.—Experiments using traction engines instead of artillery horses to pull heavy field pieces have been conducted here recently under the direction of the war department, it became known today. The tests, made up on marshy ground of the military reservation, were under the direction of two colonels and a lieutenant.

Spectators asserted that one of the feats accomplished was the crossing of a railroad bridge, a task said to be impossible with draft animals. Pulling a heavy cannon behind it, the machine rumbled over the ties without mishap, the witnesses said.

The official report of the experimenting board as to the adaptability of tractors for use in active service will be made to the war department.

ZEPPELIN WRECKED
INTERRED BY HOLLAND

LONDON, Feb. 17.—A dispatch from Rotterdam to the Star says that the report that a Zeppelin had blown adrift during yesterday's storm and wrecked at Blerik, in Holland, and there seized and interred by the authorities, is without foundation.

GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS 'COMES BACK'
BY CAPTURING GREAT TURKISH FORTRESSTURKISH VICTORY
OVER BRITISH FORCE
IN MESOPOTAMIA

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 17.—The losses of one of the British expeditions in Mesopotamia in a battle with the Turks near Batika, west of Korna, amounted to 2000 officers and men, according to an official announcement given out by the Turkish war department under date of February 16.

The statement also says that the Russians lost 5000 men in killed in a three-day battle on the Caucasian front.

The text of the statement follows: "Iraq front: One of our seaplanes flew over the enemy's artillery position at Kut-el-Amara, successfully dropping twelve bombs which had great effect."

"After his defeat in the battle near Batika, west of Korna, the enemy left many dead on his road of retreat. The enemy losses in that battle are established up to the present amount to 2000 men and 300 animals."

"Caucasian front: In the fighting which has been in progress during the last three days despite cold weather and snow, the enemy lost 5000 dead and sixty prisoners."

"Dardanelles: A cruiser, a monitor and a torpedo boat of the enemy on February 13 fired twenty shells on Tekke Burnu and then withdrew before the fire of our coast batteries. The fire of the warships did no damage."

"Near Aden, in the woods between Sheikh Hosman and Hauda, an enemy reconnoitering detachment was ambushed, nearly all the men being killed. Those who escaped fled in the direction of Sheikh Hosman, leaving behind all their baggage."

DAY IN CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Senate: Considered Nicaragua and Colombian treaties in executive session. Senator Hoke Smith introduced amendment to military bill providing a regular army of 250,000 men. Brandeis nomination investigation committee continued its hearing. Agricultural committee held hearing on Randall resolution for steel investigation.

House: General debate on postoffice appropriation bill was resumed.

Secretary McAdoo supported administration shipping bills before marine committee. Rear Admiral Grant continued his testimony on national defense before naval committee.

KHEDIVE OF EGYPT
UNABLE TO REPRESS
NATIVE MUTINEERS

BERLIN, Feb. 17 (by wire to Sayville).—Advices from Cairo as given out by the Overseas News agency, state that the khedive of Egypt has become discontented and that the British have offered the throne to Prince Yusuf, who has declined. The leader of the Senusi is said to have informed the British he was powerless to suppress the rebels.

The statement given out by the news agency follows:

"The Italian newspaper Ordine of Ancona published a report from Cairo, dated February 2, that the leader of the Senusi was requested by the British authorities to terminate the combat on the western frontier of Egypt, but replied that he was powerless against the rebels. The British said that the Redifs (first Egyptian reserves) who motivated must be suppressed with energetic measures."

"The khedive expressed to the British his intense pain that the Redifs had been fired on. He requested Major Sir John Maxwell, commander of the British forces in Egypt, that the British officer who gave the order to fire be court-martialed. In the meantime summoning of the Redifs has been postponed."

"The khedive is discontented and weary. The British have offered the suppression of the throne to Prince Yusuf, who declined."

The identity of the prince referred to is not clear. The reference may be to Youssef Sadik Bey, chief of the Egyptian cabinet.

SNOW IN CASCADES
MELTING GRADUALLY

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 17.—The mud slide that covered the Great Northern track between Seattle and Everett last night has been removed and train service to Vancouver, B. C., is proceeding.

The snow in the Cascade mountains is melting satisfactorily, the cool weather preventing too rapid thaw. At Hyak, the east portal of the Milwaukee tunnel, the snow now lies 18½ feet deep, and at Rockledge it was exactly 30 feet deep.

The state road department at Olympia is informed that no serious damage has been done to the state roads anywhere during the winter.

SAY COLLIERS
PAID BRANDEIS
IN GLAVIS CASE

Boston Attorney Accuses Brandeis of Being Unethical in Taking a Fee From Other Parties Than Those Named in Case, Upon Hearsay Evidence—Another Lawyer Praises.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Moorefield Storey, of Boston, an attorney charged before the judiciary subcommittee of the senate today that Louis D. Brandeis helped to wreck the New York and New England in 1892 and 1893 with the result that it was absorbed by the New Haven railroad.

"In the spring of 1892 Mr. Brandeis brought a series of ten suits against the New England railroad in Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island. He was acting ostensibly for N. F. Goldsmith, a Boston liquor dealer, and some associates. The bills were designed to paralyze the financial operation of the New England road."

Paid by Other Parties.

"It is apparent to me," said Storey, "that it was clear to Mr. Brandeis that the ostensible parties to the suits were not the real parties and that he made his charges and took orders from other parties who may have been persons or may have been the New Haven. The result was that the New England was wrecked."

Chairman Chilton wanted to know what was the specific complaint against Mr. Brandeis. Mr. Storey responded that he considered it unethical for a lawyer to do anything the truth of which would prejudice his case in court.

Senator Chilton suggested that the incident took place some twenty years ago, but Storey charged Brandeis had done the same thing in the more recent Ballinger-Pinchot investigation.

"Mr. Brandeis announced that he was appearing for Louis Glavis, whereas he was paid by Collier's Weekly," declared Mr. Storey.

Only by Hearsay.

"How do you know by whom he was paid?" asked Senator Walsh. "Only by hearsay."

"What difference did it make who paid him?"

"If he had announced he was employed by a newspaper he would not have been listened to as he was."

On cross-examination Mr. Storey was asked regarding the protest against Brandeis' confirmation signed by President Lowell of Harvard and fifty Boston lawyers. He brought out that there are from three to five thousand lawyers in Boston.

"Many young lawyers in Boston are with Mr. Brandeis and respect him," said Mr. Storey, "but they are the young lawyers who don't know him."

Regarding the Warren bill case in which it was charged that Mr. Brandeis was guilty of unprofessional conduct, Mr. Storey defended Mr. Brandeis. He said it was common practice for lawyers in such cases to represent all members of a family, even if some of their interests did clash.

Sherman L. Whipple, another Boston lawyer, said:

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WHITMAN STILL
FAVORING HUGHES

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 17.—Governor Whitman, who yesterday was named as one of the four delegates at large to the republican national convention, said today he had not changed his mind regarding the advisability of urging the nomination of Justice Charles E. Hughes for the presidency and that he does not contemplate a change of position. He made this statement in announcing the receipt of a letter from Frederick C. Tanner, a member of the "big four," requesting a conference of the delegates at large to discuss their mission.

The governor said the letter contained no intimation of the report that the other delegates at large virtually had decided to endorse William Root.

BILL TO SOLVE
PROBLEMS OF
UNEMPLOYMENT

Representative Crocker of Ohio Introduced Measure Suggesting Colonizing of Unemployed Workers by Government on Farming, Grazing and Forest Lands of Uncle Sam.

BY GILSON GARDNER

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—A unique legislative proposal—a bill which actually seeks to do away with the problem of unemployment—has just been introduced into the house of representatives by Representative Robert Crocker of Ohio.

It is evidently inspired by the recommendations made in the annual report of Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson, suggesting colonizing of unemployed workers by the government on the lands—agricultural, grazing and forest lands—remaining in government ownership.

Rep. Crocker's bill proposes to create a "National Colonization Board," consisting of the secretaries of labor, agriculture and interior, with the secretary of labor as chairman, which board is directed to examine portions of the public domain and the forest and other reservations, both in the U. S. and Alaska, and to set aside such portions as may be fitted for "colonization projects." The board is then directed to prepare the land for use by clearing, road-building, ditching, draining and other reclamation works as may be necessary; to develop and supply timber, coal, power, telephone and other service to the colonists at cost for their domestic use only; and to organize facilities for purchasing, marketing and other cooperative activities.

For Prospective Settlers.

When the lands are ready for use, the board is directed to offer them, in suitable parcels, to prospective settlers. Title to the lands is to remain forever in the government, the settlers being given a permit or lease which they have the right to assign or bequeath. The land is to be theirs so long as they use and occupy it. Capital invested by the government on improvements is to be repaid by the settlers in a period which may be as long as fifty years, in annual installments, with four percent interest, after which no charges are to be made except a reasonable tax charge. An equitable proportion of this tax charge is to be paid to the state and county in whose jurisdiction the project is located; the balance of the tax charge to go into a "colonization fund" to be used to finance new projects from time to time, as is now the case with the "Reclamation Service fund." A bond issue of fifty million dollars is provided to supply the first capital, the bonds to be paid off from the first receipts from the projects.

Lands in National Forests.

The bill contemplates the use, not only of agricultural, desert and grazing lands on the public domain, but lands within national forests, and the proposal is that permanent industries like cattle raising, sheep raising, logging, lumbering, sawmilling and similar industries shall be developed on the various projects. The colonization board is directed to take over the administration of the forest laws where colonization projects are located on national forests, and to administer timber sale contracts so as to maintain "a continuous and sustained annual yield and cut of timber within the area of the project"—indicating an intention to establish a permanent lumber industry instead of the present temporary "camps" with their hobo "lumber jacks" which now

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STEAMER PANAMA
PERU REPORTED AFIRE

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17.—The steamer Panama Maru from this port for the Orient is reported to be on fire at sea, according to a message from Yokohama by the chamber of commerce.

The report was received by wireless at Yokohama. It said several vessels were hurrying to the assistance of the burning vessel.