

FORECAST
FRONT TONIGHT, FAIR
TONIGHT AND SUNDAY

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

WEATHER
Max, Yesterday, 55; Min,
Today, 40; Precipitation, .07

Forty-sixth Year,
Daily—Sixteenth Year.

MEDFORD OREGON, SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1916

NO. 33

TOWNSHEND SURRENDERS TO BESIEGERS

General Townshend, Besieged at Kule-Amara Since Last December, Capitulates to Turks After Destroying All Guns and Munitions—Relief Forces Unable to Reach Besieged Army on Account of Floods—Army Estimated at Ten Thousand.

LONDON, April 29.—Major General Charles Townshend, commander of the British forces besieged at Kule-Amara, Mesopotamia, by Turkish forces since last December, has surrendered. This information was contained in a British official statement issued this afternoon.

The official statement added that General Townshend destroyed all his guns and munitions before surrendering. The force surrendered numbered about 16,000 men.

The following official announcement was made:

"After a resistance protracted for 143 days and conducted with a gallantry and fortitude that will be forever memorable, General Townshend has been compelled by the final exhaustion of his supplies to surrender. Before doing so he destroyed his guns and munitions.

"The force under him consists of 2970 British troops of all ranks and services, and some 6000 Indian troops and their followers."

General Townshend probably was driven to surrender to avoid starvation of his forces. A recent official Turkish communication said the position of the British at Kule-Amara was critical, and that they were expecting to receive small supplies of food by aeroplane. An official statement received yesterday from London showed that a last effort to send supplies to the garrison had failed. It was announced that a ship laden with supplies had been sent on the Tigris, that it had been grounded about four miles east of the city.

Relief is held up.

Less than a score of miles away, on the banks of the Tigris, below the city, in a relief army which for months has been attempting to reach the beleaguered forces of General Townshend. Of late the Turks' resistance has increased, and aided by floods they have been able to hold the British in check.

No official figures have been given out as to the number of troops which set forth from the Persian gulf in November, 1914, on the expedition which has now ended in surrender. This force has suffered heavy losses in severe battles with the Turks.

The surrender of General Townshend is one of the few instances of the war in which an entire fighting unit of important numbers has laid down its arms. It is one of the largest bodies of troops of the entire allied which have surrendered and larger than any other captured British or French force.

Army Starved Out.

Early in December of last year, General Townshend's army was located in battle at Ctesiphon, eighteen miles below Bagdad, and retreated to

(Continued on page 2x)

AMERICA'S CALMNESS ANGERS GERMANS

LONDON, April 29.—The Berlin Keizer Zeitung indignantly discusses the fact that the comments of the German press on the American note are so seriously calm. Says Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent, who quoted the newspaper as adding:

"This is strange, because we good-natured Germans can find in the vocabulary of our language no other expression but 'smooth,' 'superficial' for the action of a so-called neutral state which does expect effort and pressure, to make up for the most drastic measures to be taken in the next few days."

FRENCH REPULSE RESUMPTION OF VERDUN ATTACK

Germans Assume Aggressive—Vigorous Attack East of the Meuse Near Douaumont Checked—French Artillery Disperse Troops Massed for Attack in Avocourt Sector.

PARIS, April 29.—After a violent bombardment of French positions near Avocourt, on Hill No. 304, on the Verdun front west of the Meuse, German troops were massed for an assault. The war office report this afternoon says this attack was prevented by French artillery, which dispersed the German troops.

A vigorous attack was made on French trenches east of Thimouval farm, but the Germans were repulsed with heavy losses.

The text of the statement follows:

In the Argonne.

"In the Argonne a surprise attack executed last night north of Four de Paris made it possible for us to clear up some of the enemy trenches and bring back some prisoners."

"On the left bank of the Meuse yesterday at five o'clock in the afternoon German troops were massed on the communicating trenches to the north of Hill No. 304 with the idea of attacking our lines. They were at once attacked with hand grenades and prevented from coming out and then dispersed. Our artillery effected the explosion of a depot of munitions in the same region."

"During the night there was a general bombardment in this sector, the fire being particularly spirited in the regions of Avocourt, Esnes and Hill No. 304."

Along the Meuse.

"On the right bank of the Meuse yesterday afternoon after a violent preparatory artillery fire directed against our first line, together with a curtain of fire of great intensity, the Germans delivered an attack against our trenches east of Thimouval farm in which they employed flaming liquids. Cut down by the shells of our artillery and the fire of our machine guns, the enemy was repulsed with heavy losses. At the same hour an attack upon our positions between Douaumont and Vaux also was checked by our fire. The remainder of the night passed in relative quiet on this part of the front."

"In Lozain we repulsed a strong reconnoitering party in front of the wood of Ramel, south of Domerey."

"In the Vosges a small German attack with grenades against one of our trenches at La Chapelle was effectively checked by our curtain of fire."

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY TALKS MERGER

NEW YORK, April 29.—With delegates present from all parts of the country, the socialist labor party today opened its thirteenth annual convention, to continue through Tuesday or Wednesday. A presidential ticket will be selected, to be submitted to a referendum of the party voters, and it was reported today that the nominees of the socialist party would be endorsed.

Arthur Reiser of Boston, socialist labor candidate for president in 1912, was made temporary chairman with Albert Seidman of Milwaukee as secretary.

The convention will elect a delegate to the international socialist bureau, with headquarters at The Hague, and elect an editor of the party's organ, the Weekly People.

GERMANY'S REPLY TO AMERICA WRITTEN

LONDON, April 29.—The Berliner Tageblatt says that Germany's reply to the latest American note has been completed and will be delivered at the beginning of next week, according to a dispatch from Copenhagen to the Exchange Telegraph.

OBREGON CALLS UPON SCOTT TO DISCUSS VILLA

Visits of Courtesy Exchanged Between Commanders—Obregon Asserts De Facto Government Now Ready to Take Over Pursuit of Villa and Protect the Border.

EL PASO, Tex., April 29.—General Alvaro Obregon, minister of war of the de facto government, with the chief military commanders of northern Mexico, made a return call of courtesy this morning upon Major General Scott and Finston, preliminary to the first conference between the American and Mexican military officials that is largely to determine the future course of the military arm of the United States that has thrust itself into Mexican territory in pursuit of Francisco Villa and his bandits.

In either the green room of the famous Alhambra Fronteriza, or equivalent house, in Juarez, Mex., or at some agreed place in El Paso, the conferees were in readiness to submit their proposals and counter proposals at their first session, and it was Minister of War Obregon who, with plenary powers from First Chief Carranza, sounded a hopeful note with the expression that "we should reach a satisfactory termination of these negotiations that will meet with the approval of our people."

Ready to Give Protection.

Minister of War Obregon, with Generals Trevino, Gutierrez, Calles, Gavira and Santos, with his civilian assistants, will submit the proposition that the de facto government is now ready to take over the pursuit of the Villistas and protect the border, and therefore the United States soldiers in Mexico should be recalled, while Generals Scott and Finston will counter, it is thought, with the proposition that American troops be disposed in certain spheres of northern Chihuahua, there to remain until the Carranza government has shown by deed as well as word, that there is no longer a Villista menace to the American border states.

Major General Scott said that not until he had conferred with General Obregon during the call of the Mexican officials this morning would it be definitely known whether the first conference would be held in Juarez or El Paso.

The general added that the conference might not be held today, but Sunday or Monday.

Military Welcomes.

General Obregon was given a military welcome in El Paso fitting to his rank as minister of war of a foreign state. As the automobile bearing General Obregon, Generals Trevino and Gavira with Mexican Consul Garcia, neared the American end of the international bridge, Brigadier General George Bell, in command of Fort Bliss, formally welcomed the Mexican party and entered General Obregon's car.

A hollow square of infantrymen was formed around the private car of General Scott and Finston, who cordially greeted General Obregon and his party at the station and led the way into the car for the return call.

The return call of General Obregon was concluded at 11:30 o'clock. At that time it was learned that the details of the first conference had not been concluded, but that in all probability it would be held this afternoon. No announcement would be made, but it was understood the meeting would be held in Juarez.

ROOSEVELT TO SPEAK TO ILLINOIS LAWYERS

CHICAGO, April 29.—Reservations for seats at the dinner of the Illinois Bar association at which Colonel Theodore Roosevelt is to speak tonight indicated today the meeting would be one of the largest ever held by the bar association.

Colonel Roosevelt will speak on "International Trade and American Policy." More than 1000 lawyers and hundreds of other guests will greet the former president.

GENERAL CARRANZA'S MINISTER OF WAR



Gen. Obregon

CAPTURE OF 5600 RUSSIANS CLAIMED AT LAKE NAROCZ

BERLIN, April 29.—The capture of Russian positions south of Lake Narocz between Stanarowe and Stachowice by German troops, together with more than 5600 prisoners, was announced by the war office today.

"Eastern front German troops south of Narocz lake made a thrust in order to improve their observation posts which had been relinquished by us March 20. After and previous to March 29 German troops conquered the Russian positions between Stanarowe and the farm of Stachowice. Fifty-six officers, including four staff officers, and 5600 men were taken prisoner and 1 cannon, 28 machine guns and 19 mine throwers were captured."

The Russians also suffered heavy bloody losses which were considerably increased during the night as the result of a Russian counter attack which was effected in thick mists.

"The enemy was unable to reconquer one foot of his territory."

"German aircraft attacked the railroad near Wodzien and the railroad tracks at Dzenowice and Rysowice."

35,000 GARMENT WORKERS LOCKED OUT

NEW YORK, April 29.—A locked-out strike between 35,000 and 40,000 garment making employees out of work in more than 100 shops was declared in effect today by the Cloth, Suit and Shirt Manufacturers' association. Unless an agreement is reached within forty-eight hours it was stated by members of employees' unions today there will be a strike of 1800 independent shops, which would bring the number of idle men and women up to nearly 20,000. The employees have rejected several offers of arbitration.

A statement on behalf of the employees today denied that a lock-out was caused by a demand by them for a closed shop. They asserted the statement said only that the manufacturers have continued to reference in favor of union open according to the 1910 protocol.

FIFTY YEARS IN PRISON FOR GRASS VALLEY FELD

GRASS VALLEY, Cal., April 29.—George Holland pleaded guilty to committing a criminal assault on two little girls in his body and was sentenced to fifty years in Folsom prison at Superior Judge Jones.

FRENCH CONSIDER BATTLE OF VERDUN NOW AT AN END

PARIS, April 29.—The battle of Verdun may now be considered as ended, according to the opinion prevailing in French military circles. Not only the recent French official reports, but yesterday's German announcement stated that nothing important had developed in the Verdun region.

It is nearly two months since the German war office has made such a statement.

Heavy German batteries in considerable number have been withdrawn from before Verdun and sent to a distant point, which, judging from the increasing activity there, probably is the position of the line held by the British.

The announcement of the decoration of General Petain and other high officers who have taken part in the battle is regarded as an indication that the French authorities share the view that the task of defending Verdun has been brought to an end.

UNIFORM GRADING OF WHEAT A LAW

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Against the protest of the 500 Year Produce exchange and other opposition, the House today advanced as part of the agricultural appropriations bill the policy of uniform grading of wheat. The bill fixed uniform standards for wheat and is designed to prevent deception in grain buying and to encourage the trade under uniform standards. It authorizes the secretary of agriculture to fix, establish and maintain grain standards and require their use when set forth in stipulated contracts of grain commerce and sold by grade.

COOL WEATHER FOR NEXT WEEK PREDICTED

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The weather bureau forecast for the week beginning Monday says:

"Unusually cool weather, with frosts, will prevail in the Rocky mountain and western plateau regions."

"Generally fair weather will prevail during the week several days. Another disturbance will reach the Pacific coast about Wednesday or Thursday."

STORY OF REVOLT SHOWS LEADERS WELL PREPARED

Pleasure Excursion Trains Carry Companies of Irish Rebels, Who, by Concerted Move Capture Bakeries, Motor Cars and Street Cars—1500 or 2000 Engaged in Rebellion.

LONDON, April 29.—Simultaneously with the outbreak in Dublin on Monday, says a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company dated yesterday, a number of excursion trains arrived with men apparently pleasure bent. Immediately upon reaching the station these men proceeded to join the rebels and by a concerted move captured all the bakeries and their delivery wagons, as well as motorcars, streetcars and cabs in the vicinity. Many of the vehicles were used to erect barricades while the cushions were utilized in the line of trenches which was dug in St. Stephen's green.

Some of the earliest fighting occurred at Ball's bridge and on the main road from Kingstown to Merrion square, where the rebels seized a school house and a small hall adjoining. Along the road also men who seemingly were working in gardens suddenly picked up guns and began firing at passersby, states the dispatch.

Outbreaks Now Rare.

These outbreaks in the outskirts however have now become rare, and the correspondent, and interest centers in Sackville street, where the postoffice is barricaded on the inside with bags of paper. Around Jacob's factory the trouble is accentuated by women taking sides. Their attempts to get provisions into the besieged rebels are resisted by co-workers who remain loyal and many fire fights among the two factions of women are reported.

The flat roofs of the houses are affording an excellent scope for the tactics which the rebels are employing. They can lie flat and hide behind chimneys and fire down on the military who are given little chance of returning the fire. However, with the proclamation of martial law and orders for the people to remain in their houses between 7:30 p. m. and 5:30 a. m. the situation improved and the streets are virtually deserted, except for the military who with the arrival of Major General Sir John Maxwell, began to tighten their grip on the rebels.

Rebels Surrounded.

Not only has the cordon around the disaffected center of the city been supply strengthened, but the outlying districts have been strongly picketed so that if any rebels succeed in escaping from the capital, the correspondent point out, they cannot reach the exclusion of the mountains.

From inquiries made among the military authorities at Dublin, the correspondent of the Evening Star concludes that there probably are not more than 1500 or 2000 men and boys actively engaged in the rebellion so far as the central part of Dublin is concerned. Among them are quite a number of old men who were close by associated with the Fenian troubles and some profiles of 16 or 17.

This is shown, the correspondent says, by the appearance of the prisoners already brought in.

DODD RETURNS FROM VILLA CHASE

FIELD HEADQUARTERS, Nantwich, Cheshire, April 28 (by wire) to London, N. M., April 29.—The column of American cavalrymen under Colonel George A. Dodd, which for six days has been pursuing a large band of Villistas under four different chiefs through the rocky defiles of the continental divide, was reported today to have returned to its base at Minaca.

The band is said to be practically all dispersed, numbers of its members apparently holding to the belief that Villa is dead.

Carrancista forces, consisting of five trainloads of men, was detaining south of Querretro today, and reports here said they intend co-operating with the American command.

DUBLIN AFIRE BUT REVOLT'S END IN SIGHT

Artillery Being Used on Houses to Stop Spread of Flames—Street Fighting Continues With Much Looting—Troops Arriving in Force—Upwards of Hundred Slain or Wounded in Rioting.

LONDON, April 29.—One dispatch received from Ireland this afternoon says that Sackville and Grafton streets in Dublin are in flames and that artillery is being used on the houses, the inhabitants having been removed.

LONDON, April 29.—Parts of the city of Dublin are in flames, an Evening News dispatch filed at Belfast last night says. Street fighting continues and there is much looting. It is said, but the reinforced military is making steady progress. Most of the shops are closed and passenger communication is still out of.

End in Sight.

LONDON, April 29.—"There is every indication tonight that the end is approaching," says a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company under Friday's date. "Troops have been arriving all day and intermittent fighting has been going on to the disadvantage of the rebels. There was some shelling on Thursday night in the center of the city, which is the stronghold of the Sinn Feiners. Several fires were caused and the largest of these was still burning this morning."

"Tonight (Friday) there has been a further action, and it is stated that the building which suffered principally was Jacob's factory. It is around this building that some of the fiercest fighting took place Monday evening. The rebels took large supplies of food and stocked the building, where they hoped to hold out for some time. This evening an attack on the building began and just now, as the heat is ready to depart from Kingstown, we can see across the bay flames shooting up into the sky."

A Hundred Slain.

LONDON, April 29.—Upwards of 100 persons have been killed or wounded in Dublin, a correspondent at Belfast of the Evening News reports in a dispatch filed last night. He says the rioters, hidden in houses surrounding important street junctions or covered by barricades in the streets, are keeping up a constant fusillade.

The list of casualties includes many civilians who, the correspondent says, have been picked off by Sinn Fein snipers for no other reason than that they were believed to be loyal.

The cordon of troops is being drawn gradually but surely around the rebel strongholds. The authorities are making every effort to avoid unnecessary bloodshed and damage.

LOGGERS ESCAPE FROM FOREST FIRE

MARSHFIELD, Or., April 29.—Three men were overcome and 250 loggers had narrow escapes in a forest fire at Powers, near here, today. The loggers were burning brush when a heavy wind came up and in twenty minutes carried a sheet of flame through the forest over an area a quarter of a mile wide and more than three miles long. A railroad trestle a quarter of a mile long was destroyed.

With the crowns of the trees in roaring flames the loggers staggered out of the burning area. After putting wet socks over their heads several went back and rescued three men who were overcome.

In a small cleared space the engineers of three donkey engines were trapped. They stood at their posts spraying water on themselves and their engines until the flames subsided. During this ordeal the hobbit metal was melted from the machinery.