

FORECAST
FAIR TONIGHT AND
WEDNESDAY.

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

WEATHER
Maximum yesterday 88;
Minimum today 41.

MEDFORD OREGON, TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1916

NO. 35

COMPULSION DECIDED UPON FOR ENGLAND

Premier Asquith States That Government Will Introduce Measure Tomorrow for Universal Military Conscription for Great Britain—Over Five Million Enrolled Since War.

LONDON, May 2.—Premier Asquith declared in the house of commons this afternoon that a bill to be introduced tomorrow would be one of general and immediate compulsion. The prime minister announced that the whole recruiting problem would be dealt with in a single bill. Mr. Asquith told the members of the house of commons that the total naval and military effort of the British empire since the beginning of the war exceeded five million men. The British army, excluding India and including the dominions, comprised eighty-three divisions.

Mr. Asquith said that while in August, 1914, the British army at home and overseas consisted of 26 divisions, there were now 71 divisions, including the naval division.

Mr. Asquith said communication between Ireland and England now was nearly normal. **Discuss Surrender.** In addressing the house of commons, Premier Asquith said the public was naturally depressed by the deplorable incident of the surrender of the garrison at Kut-el-Amara, but that it was not an event of military importance. Referring to the attacks on the government in this and other connections, he invited the house to turn to speeches delivered during previous crises in the history of the country. It would be found that charges of exactly the same nature were made. There had been the same accusations of indecision, procrastination, half heartedness and delay and exactly the same cry for a savior or a combination of saviors.

At one moment the people were told that the civilians in the cabinet—as quite wrongly in the case of Gallipoli—had overruled their military and naval experts. At another moment—as he believed they would be told in regard to Mesopotamia—it was said the civilians in the cabinet were too subservient to their military advisers.

Answer to Critics. "My answer to all this," Mr. Asquith continued, "is that if there have been mistakes or blunders, perhaps both in policy or strategy, our contribution—the contribution of the United Kingdom and the empire to the common cause—has grown and is growing steadily month by month, and is greater at this moment and better directed than ever before. And the naval and military situation of the allies has never been so good as it is today.

"We have to put up with these things," the premier said. He added that the government would not be disturbed by them as long as it retained the confidence of the country.

GERMAN REPLY COMING THURSDAY

LONDON, May 2.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company from Amsterdam today says it is suggested in political circles that the king of Spain will be asked to arbitrate the submarine question between the United States and Germany.

"Diplomatic circles in touch with Germany believe that the reply to the American note will be delivered on Thursday," the correspondent says, "but that in all probability it will not be in the nature of a final reply. They expect Germany will make counter-proposals regarding the establishment of new rules for submarine warfare."

"Ambassador Gerard arrived in Berlin early this morning."

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Thomas Nelson Page, American ambassador to Italy, on leave in the United States, called on President Wilson today. Mr. Page said there were no diplomatic questions of importance pending in Rome. He expects to be here about two weeks.

PERSHING'S MEN WILL CONTINUE HUNT FOR VILLA

Final Conference Between Scott and Obregon—Immediate Withdrawal Not Considered—Mexicans Disappointed Over Administration's Attitude—No Trouble Anticipated.

EL PASO, Tex., May 2.—Major General Scott conferred here this afternoon with General Obregon, minister of war of the de facto government, and General Jacinto Trevino, commander of the northeast division of Mexico. General Funston was not present at the opening of the conference. Because of the presence of a local mining man it could not be definitely stated that the conference had to do with the negotiations now pending between the two republics.

EL PASO, Texas, May 2.—Major General Scott and Funston held an extended conference today over the amplified instructions sent them from Washington in which the administration stated that no agreement was to be reached that was based on any proposition for the immediate withdrawal of the American troops from Mexico. Word was then dispatched to General Obregon, minister of war of the de facto government, and his associates, asking for a second conference to discuss the military questions now involving the two republics.

Final Conference Tonight. This conference will probably be held this evening in El Paso and there were indications early today that it would be the last one. The Mexican conferees, having become acquainted with the administration's position on withdrawal through press dispatches, showed their disappointment and there were intimations that they might not further pursue their request for withdrawal. A Mexican conferee said today that even though the request was not met at this conference there was no reason to fear that serious trouble between the two countries would follow.

ADMIRAL FISKE DECLARES DANIELS DENIAL FALSEHOOD

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Vice President Marshall, in doubt as to the propriety of making public a communication to the senate criticizing an official of the United States declined today to hand down a letter addressed to the senate by Rear Admiral Bradley Fiske, assailing Secretary Daniels, and referred it to the naval committee for consideration.

The Fiske letter contains a denial of Secretary Daniels' statement in a communication to the senate April 21, that a letter from Admiral Fiske warning the navy department of an unprepared state never had been furnished him.

"This communication was not furnished me, and I did not know of its existence until long after it was written," wrote Mr. Daniels on April 21. "I find upon inquiry that it was filed with the chief clerk without my knowledge that it had been written. Although Rear Admiral Fiske was in my office daily he did not tell me that he had placed the communication on file."

In his letter to the senate Admiral Fiske declares he personally handed Secretary Daniels a copy of his paper on unpreparedness, watched him read it, and says others can testify to the occurrence. Admiral Fiske asked for an opportunity to be heard on the subject, but if it is not granted, that his letter to the senate be published.

SLIGHT EARTHQUAKE SHOCK AT LOS ANGELES
LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 2.—A slight earthquake shock that lasted about 15 seconds was reported here today at 6:40 a. m., according to Dr. Ford A. Carpenter, instructor of the weather bureau. He said the movement was from west to east.

REVOLT DYING OUT IN IRELAND; DUBLIN IS QUIET

Small Group Near Dublin Still Defiant—Rounding Up Last of Snipers—Irish Not Led Badly, But Misled, Says Captured Rebel Officer—Uprising a Surprise to Men.

DUBLIN, May 2, via London, May 2.—While the situation outside Dublin is not so satisfactory today as in the city itself, it is improving, and the authorities expect that a few days should see the last of armed rebellion in Ireland. A flicker still is apparent not far from Dublin, where a small group of adherents of James Larkin have enclosed themselves.

Further west of the capital there are still bands of insurgents. The rebels are skeptical of the assurances given them that their comrades in Dublin have surrendered. As the result of the prompt measures by the authorities, a mobile force has been moving into the northern territory, preventing the Sinn Feiners from assembling and arresting their leaders.

Soldiers are completing a thorough search of the city and it is hoped that within a few hours they will account for the last of the snipers, a small band of rebels which has been causing a diversion in the neighborhood of Ball's bridge. This band was subjected to artillery fire Monday afternoon. A few of the rebels are holding out. Train communication still is interrupted.

Irish Were Misled. DUBLIN, May 1, via London, May 2.—"We were not led badly; we were misled," said a captured rebel officer last night. His remark, uttered almost in a tone of remorse at having participated in the Sinn Fein revolt, was made as he was stepping aboard a steamer at North Wall quay to be taken to England. He was one of the party of 480 prisoners of all ranks who were captured Sunday.

The military authorities decided to send the prisoners to England for trial in order that they may be away from the prejudice and anger of persons of the places where they revolted. When the correspondent, who was permitted to go aboard the vessel, interrogated the prisoners, he gathered they had no idea when they were ordered to assemble at various centers on Easter Monday that the leaders had explained that day for the declaration of the Irish republic. They reached the meeting places with rations for only eight hours in the belief that they were merely to carry out punitive maneuvers, as they had done on other occasions.

Order to Fight a Surprise. "We found large supplies of ammunition piled at the meeting places," said one of the prisoners, "and received strict orders to defend our positions. We were told it would be necessary to hold out only until May 2, when foreign troops would land and join us in fighting the British."

The prisoners included representatives of all parts of Ireland. For the most part, they were men of good physique. The arms of the officers were so like those of the British army that in the darkness it was difficult to distinguish them. Two of the prisoners, who were dressed as men, undoubtedly were women. Most of the men seemed nearly exhausted.

As the column marched through the city many persons gathered at windows. There were a few cheers and some waving of handkerchiefs. One of the spectators remarked: "Why shouldn't we cheer them, even if they have done a crazy thing? They have been brave and they are our own flesh and blood."

11,000 HARVESTER EMPLOYEES STRIKE
CHICAGO, May 2.—Four thousand more employees of the International Harvester company struck today, bringing the total of strikers now on strike up to 11,000.

Operations were suspended at the McCormick plant of the company, where 7000 employees were out. The men who walked out today are chiefly employed in the stock-raising department.

KEEPING IRELAND "COOL" IS HIS JOB



Augustine Birrell, whose administration of Ireland is to be probed by House of Commons.

FRENCH REPULSED ON VERDUN FRONT DECLARES BERLIN

BERLIN, May 2.—French attacks on the Verdun front east of the Meuse yesterday were repulsed in a fierce struggle at close quarters which lasted for some hours, the war office announced today.

The text of the announcement follows: "Western front: North of Loos a strong German offensive patrol entered a British trench in a surprise attack last night. Those of the occupants of the trench who were unable to escape were cut down."

"In the Meuse sector the artillery duels increased in intensity. West of the Meuse infantry fighting was confined to hand grenade combats among advanced posts northeast of Avocourt. East of the Meuse, south of Douaumont and in the Caillotte wood a French attack was repulsed by our troops in a hand-to-hand struggle of several hours. The positions of the Germans were maintained completely."

"According to a delayed report on April 3, a French aeroplane was brought down in an enemy area above Fort de la Chaux, west of Verdun, and another French aeroplane was brought down over the forest of Thierville, southwest of Verdun."

"On May 1 Lieutenant Paolke shot down his fifth enemy aeroplane over Popper Ridge. North of the fortress of St. Michael East Lieutenant Von Althaus shot down his fifth enemy aeroplane."

MAY SEND BRYAN FROM WASHINGTON

NORTH YAKIMA, Wash., May 2.—The democratic state convention met here today to adopt a platform and elect delegates to the national convention and a national committeeman. Judge T. M. McKinney, at present, chairman was selected to deliver the keynote address.

A movement to make William J. Bryan a delegate at large to the national convention from Washington was started by Robert Bridges of Seattle. It is expected that when a resolution to that effect is presented it will be fought on the convention floor.

Before the convention opened, according to reports, it had been agreed to send twenty-eight delegates to St. Louis with a half vote each.

FATAL RIOTING IN PROGRESS AT PITTSBURG MILLS

Four Killed and Eight Wounded When Mob of Strikers Attack Edgar Thomson Steel Plant—Desultory Firing by Guards and Strikers—Militia to Control Situation.

PITTSBURG, May 2.—Four men were killed and seven wounded when the mob which has been attacking manufacturing plants in the Turtle Creek and Monongahela valleys throughout the day, charged the Thirtieth street entrance of the Edgar Thomson Steel company's plant at Braddock this afternoon.

The riot only this afternoon still was in progress, desultory firing by guards and rioters being continued at the Thirtieth street and Baltimore & Ohio entrances to the mill, where between 6000 and 7000 men were at work.

The rioters were being steadily repressed. From four to twenty persons now are said to have been killed.

Four Bodies Picked Up. Four dead bodies have been picked up about the scene of the rioting and thirty-five wounded have been attended by physicians and hospital attendants.

Eight wounded were taken to the Braddock hospital where surgeons said four might die. Among them were Frank Williams and his wife, who were standing in an alley watching the fight when hit.

The mob which entered Braddock marched first to the plant of the Sterling Steel Foundry company, and forcing an entrance drove the men from their machines and smashed windows and otherwise damaged the buildings. They then moved on a contractor's plant, where more damage was done, but no one injured. Paul Chink, said to be one of the leaders, was arrested by deputies and hurried to jail in Pittsburg.

Windows Broken. Leaders of the crowd then reformed their lines and approached the McVey and Walker foundry, where 2000 men are employed, but the gates were slammed shut and the crowd contented itself with breaking windows.

The Nicholson Chain company's mill was next visited and 250 workmen driven from the buildings. More than a score were said to have been hurt and considerable damage done. The mob then visited a glass factory at Swissvale. It went through the gates with a rush. Two hundred men, women and boy employees were quickly driven out.

Reports received by the authorities here this afternoon were that the mob was made up almost entirely of foreigners, many of them under the influence of liquor and armed with rock handies.

Ask for Militia. Officials of the American Steel & Wire company this afternoon appealed to Sheriff Richards for protection for their plants at Rankin and Braddock, news having reached them that 3000 strikers from the Turtle Creek valley, armed with clubs and stones, were marching toward the works. The Carnegie Steel company also asked for protection.

Sheriff Richards at once dispatched a force of deputies to assist the men on duty and said he would take up the matter with the governor.

TAX LIMITATION AMENDMENT READY

PORTLAND, Ore., May 2.—The tax limitation amendment to the state constitution which will be submitted to the voters next November through the initiative was completed and made public by the State Taxpayers' league today. The measure was framed by a committee appointed by the league and was revised by former Governor West and James H. Kerr. It provides that unless specifically authorized by a majority of the voters, neither the state nor county shall incur a greater amount of indebtedness for purposes other than the payment of bonded indebtedness or interest thereon than the total amount levied at the preceding year.

TAFT OUTLINES PLAN TO CREATE A WORLD COURT

Permanent World Tribunal Proposed to Settle International Differences Such as Are Settled Today by a Domestic Court on Principles of Law and Equity.

NEW YORK, May 2.—The world court, which the world court congress, in session here, would create, was outlined today in an address by William Howard Taft, honorary president of the congress. The aim of this proposed permanent world tribunal, Mr. Taft explained, would be to settle differences, such as are settled today by a domestic court on principles of law and equity and as they arise between nations.

Mr. Taft emphasized a distinction between arbitrations and the suggested world court. "The general rule in arbitrations is that the decision is a compromise—it is not clear-cut judgment on questions of law and equity," the former president explained.

Plan is Outlined. "Parties are not given their rights or subjected to their obligations as fully and as completely as they ought to be, and as they are in a domestic court of law."

"There is not any reason why, with respect to questions of a legal nature, the tribunal between nations should not pursue the rules of law and equity with the same degree of fidelity as do domestic courts. "Arbitrations are generally made up of temporary arbitrators. The persons are selected for the particular case and this feature lends support to the diplomatic method of reaching a compromise conclusion."

Illustrating his idea of distinction between arbitrations and the proposed world tribunal, Mr. Taft pointed out that the question of American exclusion of undesirable immigrants might become a subject of arbitration but could never become one of settlement by a court of limited nature, "because our legal rights justify the discrimination if we choose to make it."

Would Avoid War. Similarly, Mr. Taft said, political questions such as the Monroe doctrine, are not to be settled as a matter of legal right, for in this case, "we cannot claim it is a principle of arbitration which we are asserting—we are merely asserting a policy which we deem necessary for our welfare."

Mr. Taft declared that had a world court been in existence in 1914 the issue of Serbia's responsibility for the killing of the Austrian crown prince and his wife "might have been settled by a hearing and decision." And the time taken in the submission of the controversy and the court's judgment "could have gone a long way to prevent the present war."

RUSSIANS TO VISIT BRITISH FRONT

BERLIN, May 2.—The representatives of the Russian parliament who were invited by the British government to visit England and the British front on the continent have arrived in Stockholm. An interview given by Professor Paul Minkoff, leader of the constitutional democrats in the duma, given in a dispatch from Stockholm to the Overseas Agency, says:

"Professor Minkoff said the purpose of the visit to England was to improve the relations between that country and Russia, which had suffered recently. A strong feeling against England has arisen in Russia, causing open misunderstandings between these nations and the cancellation of arrangements for further credits. "We must show them that England is only fulfilling her obligations when she settles with money," Professor Minkoff said, "since Russia has sent her whole army against the enemy while no one knows where the British armies are fighting."

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The record breaking volume of traffic carried by American railways in February was surpassed in March.

FRENCH TAKE GERMAN LINE VERDUN FRONT

In Strong Attack on Teuton Position at Fort Douaumont First Line Trench 500 Meters Long Taken—1000 Meters of Trenches Taken at Dead Man's Hill.

MARSEILLES, May 2.—A further contingent of Russian troops arrived at this Mediterranean port today.

PARIS, May 2.—In a strong attack on German positions southeast of Fort Douaumont, on the Verdun front, last night, the French captured a first line German trench 500 meters long, the war office announced this afternoon and took 100 men prisoner. West of the river Meuse activity of the artillery continued through the night from Avocourt region to Dead Man's Hill.

The war office also announced that in their attacks on April 29 and 30 on the north slope of Dead Man's Hill the French gained German trenches over a front of about 1000 meters and a depth of 300 to 600 meters.

French Statement. The text of the statement follows: "South of the Somme surprise attack upon one of our smaller positions in the region of Domperre was successfully repulsed by the French fire."

"In the Champagne we have bombarded supply trains of the enemy north of the Navarin farm. "In the Argonne a strong German reconnaissance has been dispersed at a point north of Harazee."

"West of the Meuse artillery activity continued last night from the region of Avocourt as far as Dead Man's Hill."

German Trenches Taken. Further information brings to our knowledge that the actions conducted by us on the 29th and 30th of April on the northern slopes of Dead Man's Hill resulted in our getting possession of about 1000 meters of first position trenches of the enemy for a depth of between 300 and 600 meters.

East of the Meuse yesterday afternoon French troops delivered a spirited attack southeast of Fort Douaumont. As a result we occupied a first line German trench extending about 500 meters and at the same time took about 100 prisoners. "There have been artillery exchanges in the Woivre."

KEEP TROOPS IN MEXICO UNTIL ALL BANDITS DISPERSED

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The cabinet held a brief session today, discussing the German and Mexican questions. Secretary Lansing said afterward that no steps were in contemplation to hurry Germany's reply to his last note on submarines. It is expected this week. Secretary Baker said he had no new information from General Scott of Juarez, and did not know definitely when the next conference with General Obregon would be held.

After the cabinet meeting officials reiterated there was no change in the plan of the American government to keep the troops in Mexico until the bandits were completely dispersed. The first fighting in the Carranza campaign against Zapata forces in southern Mexico was reported today in state department dispatches. A considerable Carranza force attacked a Zapata band near Aculco, the west coast support of the state of Guerrero, but results of the engagement were not stated.

Release of American cars of cargo and foodstuffs detained for several months at Chihuahua City. These cars were recently sent by private shippers at El Paso.