

FORECAST
FAIR TONIGHT AND
FRIDAY

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

WEATHER
Maximum Yesterday 63;
Minimum Today 47.

MEDFORD OREGON, THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1916

NO. 37

FRENCH DRIVING GERMANS BACK FROM VERDUN

German Report Admits French Obtain
Foothold in Trenches at Dead
Man's Hill—Advance of Gallic
Forces Continues—Gains Increased
and Consolidated.

BERLIN, May 4.—It is officially
announced that the French have ob-
tained a foothold in one of the Ger-
man advance posts south of Dead
Man's hill.

PARIS, May 4.—The advance of
the French in the district of Dead
Man's hill on the Verdun front was
continued during the night, the war
office announced this afternoon. The
gains made yesterday were increased
and consolidated.

As a consequence of the French
artillery preparations at Dead Man's
hill yesterday, the statement says,
two Germans surrendered stating they
were the sole survivors of the men
in their trench.

Elsewhere west of the Meuse there
was active fighting with artillery.
An engagement with grenades occur-
red in Avocourt wood.

Near Vaux, east of the Meuse, there
was an artillery encounter.

French artillery destroyed a moun-
tains depot at Grande Dune, Bel-
gium.

The text of the statement follows:
French Statement
In Belgium our artillery fire dis-
mantled the works of the enemy at
Grande Dune and caused an explosion
of a depot of munitions. West of
the Meuse there has been a violent
bombardment in all the sectors, to-
gether with fighting with grenades
in the wood of Avocourt.

As the night progressed we en-
joyed and consolidated the gains we
made yesterday at Dead Man's hill.
Previous reports that the losses of
the enemy were considerable have
been confirmed. The preparatory
fire of our artillery was particularly
effective. At one point two German
soldiers came forward and surren-
dered in the midst of our fire. They
explained they were the last survivors
of the occupants of their trench.

East of the Meuse there has been
a bombardment in the region of
Vaux.

Artillery Active
In the Wavre district our artil-
lery has taken part in a number of
maneuvers, including the concentra-
tion of a heavy fire. Our troops en-
countered in the vicinity of Longue-
camp the explosion of a mine; other
men at once moved forward and
occupied the crater.

East of St. Mihiel yesterday a
strong reconnoitering party came
forward in an endeavor to occupy one
of our positions not far from Ayr-
mont. French forces met the Ger-
mans and they were driven back.
The night passed quietly on the re-
mainder of the front.

A French aviator yesterday, fly-
ing in the vicinity of Beaumont met
in the air two German aeroplanes
and engaged them in combat. One
of the enemy machines fell to the
ground while the other fled.

RAIDING ZEPPELIN FALLS IN NORWAY

LONDON, May 4.—The Zeppelin
L-29, which was wrecked in falling
at Balso Fjeth, Norway, belonged to
a squadron of five airships which
attacked the east coast of England
and Scotland Tuesday night, accord-
ing to a member of her crew, says a
Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange
Telegraph company. The sixteen
men on board the Zeppelin were re-
scued and interned in the Norwegian
authorities.

One of the crew said the Zeppelin
was forced by gales and adverse
weather conditions to quit their
attacks and that owing to a lack of
fuel, the L-29 was unable to keep
in company with the other raiders
and was driven eastward by a strong
wind and buried against a mountain
side.

GERMAN REPLY ON SUBMARINES A LONG EPISTLE

Confidential Message Received From
Ambassador at Berlin, But Con-
tents Not Divulged—Congress Is
Swamped With Printed Letters
Protesting Breach With Germany.

BERLIN, May 4 (by wireless to the
Associated Press via Tuckerton).—
The reply to the American note on
submarine warfare is believed to have
been handed to Ambassador Gerard
this afternoon. Considerable per-
turbation is expressed over the effect
which concessions may have on pub-
lic opinion here.

The note with its explanation of
the German attitude toward the British
"starvation" policy, will be one of
the longest diplomatic documents of
the war. It will be released for
publication here in all probability on
Friday morning.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Secre-
tary Lansing announced late today
that a dispatch from Ambassador
Gerard contained indications of what
the ambassador believed would con-
stitute Germany's reply to the Amer-
ican note on submarine warfare. Sec-
retary Lansing declined to make pub-
lic the dispatch or any part of its
contents or to say what the indica-
tion was, on the ground that the dis-
patch was highly confidential.

The communication was received by
the secretary and immediately was
sent to President Wilson. Secretary
Lansing said it was not certain that
Ambassador Gerard's dispatch was
absolutely accurate, as he had not
seen the text of the German reply.

In spite of Secretary Lansing's flat
refusal to discuss the contents of a
dispatch received today from Amb-
assador Gerard, it became known late
today that in view of such informa-
tion as has been received, official
and unofficial, officials of the gov-
ernment feel Germany has attached
conditions to her reply that may
make it impossible for the United
States to continue diplomatic rela-
tions.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Printed
form letters protesting against any
step which may lead to war with Ger-
many began pouring in by the thou-
sands today upon members of con-
gress as the sequel to the telegraph
propaganda which swamped the cap-
itol and the telegraph companies last
week.

Even the names of the congressmen
were printed on the envelopes. Every-
thing gave evidence that the letters
had been prepared by thousands and
required only written signatures.
Senator Hastings of Wisconsin, who
has sought a department of justice in-
vestigation of the propaganda, re-
ceived evidence today which he said
added credence to his charge that the
American embargo congress was be-
hind the movement.

KITCHENER EULOGIZES GENERAL TOWNSHEND

LONDON, May 4.—In the house of
lords today, Field Marshal Earl
Kitchener, the secretary of state
war and colonies, eulogized General
Townshend and the defenders of Kolof
Anson, and read General Townshend's
last dispatch, which is as follows:

"We are pleased to know that we
have done our duty and recognize
that our situation is one of the for-
tunes of war. We thank you, General
Corbridge (commander of the British
relief force) and all ranks of the Tig-
ris force for the great efforts you
have made to save us."

Immunist starvation called the sur-
render of Kolof Anson, added Lord
Kitchener, and advised elements
should demand success for the relief
force.

65,000 GARMENT WORKERS STRIKING IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, May 4.—About 65,
000 workers on women's garments
are striking today with no prospect
of immediate settlement. The union
leaders say that 247 shops have been
closed and that the strike is the long-
est in the history of the industry.

SWIFT JUSTICE ADMINISTERED TO IRISH LEADERS

Three of Ringleaders Executed In-
stead of Four—Others Being Rap-
idly Tried by Court Martial—Leni-
ency Shown to Prisoners—Snipers
Being Captured.

DUBLIN, May 3.—Justice has been
swift in the case of the leaders of the
Sinn Fein rebellion. Three of the
ringleaders, signatories of the procla-
mation of the short-lived Irish repub-
lic, paid the supreme sacrifice this
morning. They were Patrick H.
Pearse, the scholarly president of the
provisional government; Thomas
MacDonagh, and Thomas J. Clark.
Their death sentences were pronoun-
ced by the field general court martial
and were duly confirmed by the high-
est authorities. Of the other signa-
tories, James Connolly is lying in
prison, wounded; Sean MacDiarmid,
Emmon Cennit and Joseph Plunkett
are somewhere in Ireland, whether
free or captured is not publicly
known.

Leniency is Shown.
The other leaders in custody are
now being tried with great rapidity.
The Associated Press correspondent
saw a batch of the prisoners leaving
one of the courts after being sen-
tenced. Unless their charges appear-
ance was forced, they evidently had
escaped with more lenient punishment
than they had expected. The general
public was not aware of the execution
of the ringleaders until late this after-
noon, and it was not possible to de-
termine the effect of their punishment
upon the citizens of Dublin, who,
however, for the greater part, were
not in sympathy with the rebellion.

Further captures of isolated sol-
diers occurred today in the outlying
quarters of the capital, and orders
were issued by Major General Sir
John Maxwell that any rebels found
with arms should be severely dealt
with. Very few shots have been heard
in the city since Tuesday evening,
when a government boat passing
down the Liffey river was fired upon
and sharp shots from machine guns
in the vicinity of Ballinacorney caused
people in the neighborhood to be
alarmed.

John McNeil Disappears
Everybody is asking what has be-
come of John McNeil, the local or-
ganizer of the Sinn Feiners, who ap-
pears to have disappeared from Dub-
lin with the firing of the first shot.
Another man in whose fate great in-
terest is manifested by the O'Rellies,
it is now reported that his body was
found among the debris of the gen-
eral post-office.

Confidence is rapidly returning
among the Dublin population, and al-
though work has not been generally
resumed, many stores have been re-
opened. The government requisition-
ing of all the food supplies in stock on
its arrival at the quay and ample
food was furnished to the poorer peo-
ple.

The south and west of Ireland are
at present the only places where dis-
turbances are rare, and these are be-
ing sharply suppressed. Some further
disturbances are reported among the
troops. Though the young soldiers
are performing their duty under the
severest conditions of privation, many
of them having had only a few
months' training, they are displaying
the utmost bravery, never hesitating
to advance under the hottest fire.

IRELAND AN ARSENAL

In several parts of Ireland the Sinn
(Continued on page two.)

BONI'S MARRIAGE DECLARED VALID

ROME, May 4. (via Paris). The
validity of the marriage of Count
Bonifacio Bonifacio to Anna Guad-
alupa Duchessa Tallard, was con-
firmed today in a decision by the
supreme court of appeals in which it
overruled the claim of the count for
annulment of his marriage.
Count Bonifacio has married
several times for the reasons for
which his marriage was annulled.
His last marriage, which has now been
declared valid, was contracted on
January of this year.

OUT OF THE IRISH WAR ZONE



Here are four figures in the news from Ireland—Gen. Sir John Maxwell, new British commander, General Friend who commanded the British troops at the start of the revolt; Lord Wimborne, the lord lieutenant, whose resignation has been demanded in parliament on charges that he disregarded warnings of the approaching outbreak, and Sir Edward Carson, Irish Unionist leader who had offered to the government his Ulster volunteers, which were organized to combat the government in the home rule crisis.



LORIMER CLEARED TO DEVOTE LIFE TO PAYING LOSERS

CHICAGO, May 4.—WILBUR Lorimer, former United States senator from Illinois, who was acquitted by a jury here last night of charges of embezzlement and conspiracy in de-
fraud in connection with the failure
of the La Salle Street Trust and
Savings bank, began a new life to-
day, he said, the dominant purpose
of which is to earn enough money
to reimburse the persons who lost
their savings through the failure of
the bank of which he was president.

"The poorest will be paid back
first," Mr. Lorimer said, "and I will
devote all my income representing what
is possible for me, finally, to this
restoration fund."

A federal indictment charging
misappropriation of funds on the count
still is pending against Lorimer, but
United States District Attorney Vane-
bus said he would make no action in
this matter until next fall. Charges
similar to those of which Lorimer
has just been acquitted are pending
against Harry W. Lippitt, a director
of the defunct La Salle bank.

Lorimer's defense was that the
crimes with which he was charged
were committed by the R. M. Maffey,
first vice president of the bank and
the actual manager. Monday he was
serving a 100-day term in the city
jail for the same offense.

JIMENEZ DECLARES WAR UPON CAPITAL

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican re-
public, May 4.—The 60,000 men of
this province, in an epidemic of
disaffection, are now organized in
a republic, and are demanding the
abolition of the present government,
and the capital is in a state of rebel-
lion, and that President Jimenez is
unable to govern the land.
The city is quiet.

SULLIVAN UNDER ARREST IN DUBLIN AS A CONSPIRATOR

LONDON, May 4.—James M. Sul-
livan of New York, formerly Amer-
ican consul-general to Santo Domingo,
has been arrested in Dublin on the
charge of conspiracy in the Irish re-
bellion.

Mr. Sullivan sailed from New York
last June for Liverpool with his wife
and son, and he was going to Lin-
coln, Ireland, to visit his mother. He
was reported to be back in New
York by September 1.

Shortly before he sailed, Mr. Sul-
livan was actually asked to resign his
post as consul to the Dominican re-
public, as the result of an investiga-
tion conducted by a commission
headed by Senator Phelan of Califor-
nia. Testimony taken by the commis-
sion during its investigation into
Santo Domingo was to the effect that
the American consul was in con-
tact with Irish rebels who were
successful. No evidence was found
that he had conspired.

The commission appointed by the
state department found he had been
in contact with rebels who were
successful in their mission. On Jan. 23 a
warrant was issued that he had conspired.

ROUND-UP OF IRISH REBELS CONTINUES

DUBLIN, May 4.—The round-up
of rebels still is continued steadily and
systematically. At least 100 rebels
were captured in County Wick, and
most of the offenders are known to
the police. There has been search of
being made and today has been
announced that the rebels are
being held in the city.

WEALTH OF U. S. TOPS LIST FOR WAR MAKING

No Other Country Has as Much Ac-
tual Money at Disposal—Greatest
Lack of War Resources Is Absence
of Potash—Ore Beds a Great Asset
in Case of Conflict.

BY GILSON GARDNER
WASHINGTON, May 4.—The as-
sets of the United States for the
purpose of making war may be sum-
marized as consisting of the follow-
ing:

1. National credit—the ability
of our government to draw on private
resources for mobilization of
industry to a practically unlimited
extent.

No nation on the face of the earth
has as much actual money at its dis-
posal as the United States. There is
more gold in reserve, more currency
in bank vaults, and more savings in
the savings banks of the United
States than in any other two nations
in the world.

2. Physical resources, including
ore beds of the Mesabi range in
Minnesota, the Alabama and Ten-
nessee region and the Colorado re-
gion, as well as those in Cuba. The
Tennessee and Colorado ore beds are
the greatest war asset, being least
likely to fall into the hands of a
possible enemy. The coal beds of Pen-
nsylvania, West Virginia, Tennessee,
Alabama and Colorado. The oil
fields of Pennsylvania, Oklahoma,
Texas, West Virginia, Ohio and Cal-
ifornia.

War Making Assets

3. The machinery and trained
workmen capable of turning out steel
and iron products. The total pro-
duction of iron ore in an average
year in the United States is approxi-
mately 62,000,000 tons; of pig iron
20,000,000 tons; and of actual
finished steel output, 22,000,000 tons.
The United States, Great Britain and
Germany are the greatest iron-work-
ing countries in the world, turning
out between them 90 percent of the
total product. The United States
carries a fair share of this work, and
this potentially is the principal as-
set of the nation for war making pur-
poses.

4. Ability to produce food prod-
ucts in quantities sufficient to sus-
tain the nation with a surplus. The
United States is a food-exporting na-
tion today.

5. Factories and workmen equip-
ped and trained to produce other
things just as necessary to war mak-
ing, as it powder and shells, munition
clothing, saddles and harness, war
cars, automobiles, aeroplanes and all
kinds of machinery.

6. A transportation system which
taken over by the government and
mobilized for war purposes, would
be adequate to transport war mun-
itions and troops.

7. A number of government arm-
municions which are manufactured under
contract with private concerns, and
which are stored in various parts of
the country.

Government Armories

Under the war department there
are armories located at Rock Island,
Ill.; Springfield, Mass.; Philadelphia,
Pa.; Watertown and Waterville, N.
Y.; New York City; Annapolis, Md.; San
Francisco, Cal.; Salt Lake City, Utah;
and Picatinny Arsenal, New Jersey.

Under the navy department, arm-
municions are located at In-
dian Head Md., for smokeless pow-
ders; Washington, D. C., where the
naval gun factory is located; Sear-
port, R. I., for torpedoes; and Norfolk,
Va., where other arms are man-
ufactured.

Mock Pardoned by GOVERNOR WITH COMBE

SALFORD, Pa., May 4.—Governor
James Watson today issued a
conditional pardon to John A. Mock,
serving a life sentence in the state
penitentiary for the murder of George
Smith in Medford in 1910. The re-
lease was given for good behavior and
for Mock's suffering from tuberculosis
and his case is a menace to
other prisoners. The pardon was
contingent on a parole over a woman.

SCOTT-OBREGON AGREEMENT IS RATIFIED BY U.S.

American Government Willing to Ac-
cept Arrangement Made by Army
Chiefs for Co-operation With Mex-
icans in Hunting Villa and With-
drawal of Troops Afterwards.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The Amer-
ican government is ready to ac-
cept, in its main points, the agree-
ment for the future pursuit of Villa
and his bandits drawn up by Gen-
eral Obregon, the Carranza min-
ister of war, and General Scott, re-
presenting the United States. This
was decided at a conference today
between President Wilson and Sec-
retary Baker.

Formal announcement of the posi-
tion of the American government will
not be given until General Carranza
has had opportunity to pass on
the report submitted to him by
General Obregon. As soon as that is
done another conference between
General Obregon and General Scott
will be held on the border and the
negotiations will be formally con-
cluded. While no official information
had been received from General Car-
ranza officials here take it for granted
that General Obregon would not
have made an agreement which would
be unacceptable to his chief.

The agreement provides for the co-
operation of American troops and
Carranza soldiers in clearing north-
ern Mexico of bandits. Mexican
railroads will be utilized for the
transportation of supplies for the
American troops. While no time
limit is set for the withdrawal of
the American troops from Mexico,
that will be done as soon as there
are definite indications that Amer-
ican border towns are no longer in
danger of raids.

Secretary Baker and President
Wilson reviewed the agreement at
length today and Secretary Baker
sent a message to General Scott on
the future conduct of the negotia-
tions.

Officials characterized the agree-
ment as "satisfactory," but would
not state whether every detail was
acceptable.

When the negotiations are ended
President Wilson probably will make
a statement.

ZEPPELIN RAID MOST SUCCESSFUL

BERLIN, May 4.—The German ad-
miralty gave out the following ac-
count today of the zeppelin raid over
England Tuesday night:

"A German naval air squadron on
the night of May 2-3 attacked the
middle and northern parts of the east
coast of England. Factories, blast
furnaces and railroads near Middles-
brough and Stockton, industrial es-
tablishments near Sunderland, the
fortified port of Harbopool, the coast
battery south of the River Tees and
Belvoir, in the north of the estuary of
the Tyne in North were attacked
with many bombs.

"The success of these attacks was
unprecedented."
"All our airships, notwithstanding
the fact that they were shelled heav-
ily, returned to their home port with
the exception of the L-20, which, in
consequence of a strong southern
wind, was driven off her course to the
north and getting into difficulties at
sea was lost off Staxanger. The
whole crew is safe."

IRISH REPUBLIC HAD POSTAGE STAMPS

DUBLIN, May 4.—Postage stamps
prepared by the short-lived Irish
republic have been found, ready for
issue. They were printed in the re-
publican colors, green, white and
orange, with inset pictures of the
three Martineer martyrs Larkin,
O'Brien and Allen, on a Shamrock
leaf. Beneath is a harp and the
words "God Save Ireland."