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FORECAST
HEAVY FROST TONIGHT
Fair—Warmer Wednesday.

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

WEATHER
Max. yesterday 50; Min. today 31; Precip. 02.

Forty-sixth Year.
Daily—Eleventh Year.

MEDFORD OREGON, TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1916

NO. 41

WILSON CALLS OUT MILITIA OF BORDER STATES

National Guardsmen of Texas, Arizona and New Mexico Summoned to Aid in Protecting Border Against Mexican Raiders—8000 Additional Troops Thus Secured.

WASHINGTON, May 9. National guardsmen of three states—Arizona, New Mexico and Texas—were called out by President Wilson today to aid in protecting the border against Mexican raiders.

In addition, practically all remaining mobile troops of the regular army were ordered to join the border forces.

By these orders approximately 8000 additional troops were placed under Major General Funston's command. Behind the orders is the plain intimation by administration officials that the whole strength of the national guard will be similarly employed if necessary.

To Guard Border.

The orders were issued after a brief conference between President Wilson and Secretary Baker over a joint report from Generals Scott and Funston at El Paso. The two officers stated that the Glenn Springs raid made it plain that the border guard must be materially increased.

Secretary Baker has not been advised whether a new expedition has crossed the border in pursuit of the raiders, but orders have not been changed and General Funston is free to follow one if he thinks it necessary.

Secretary Baker today issued the following statement regarding the use of the militia:

"The outbreak in the Big Bend district of the Rio Grande has so far further embroiled the danger of international complications along our long border that President Wilson has called out the militia of Arizona, New Mexico and Texas and directed them to report to General Funston, who will assign them to stations along the border for patrol duty.

More Regiments.

"In addition to that, two additional regiments of regular infantry have been directed to proceed to the border and such further arrangements will be made as are necessary for the complete security of the people of the United States against raids of this character."

Secretary Baker said the militia of the three border states would make available about 4000 men. In addition three regiments of regular infantry were today ordered to the border. These regiments were the thirteenth infantry, now at Plattsburg, N. Y.; the third infantry at Madison barracks, divided between Watertown and Ogdensburg, N. Y.; the twenty-first infantry at Vancouver barracks, and two companies of the fourteenth infantry at Fort Lawton, near Seattle, Wash.

Total 8000 Men

The total additional force sent to the border under these orders, including both regulars and militia, is approximately 8000 men.

Secretary Baker said the orders sending more troops to the border were made upon the joint recommendation of Generals Scott and Funston.

(Continued on page two.)

STRIKE COLLAPSES AT WESTINGHOUSE

PITTSBURG, May 9. The strike of 15,000 electrical workers and shop workers of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing company at East Pittsburg ended today in a mass rush of the strikers to regain their old places under the old working conditions and wages.

President E. M. Herr had refused all concessions and told the strikers on numerous occasions that applications would be taken at their places this morning, that would have to be considered upon equal footing with all the benefits accruing to them under the company's understanding and agreement with employes.

The strike which was called April 26 in sympathy with a similar move in Chicago, cost the company $1,257,500 in wages.

CYMRIC NOT IN BRITISH SERVICE AT TIME SUNK

White Star Liner Sunk Off the Irish Coast by German Submarine—No Warning Given—Five of Crew Killed by Torpedo—No Passengers Aboard—Carried Cargo Munitions.

NEW YORK, May 9.—Denial was made today at the offices of the White Star line that the torpedoed liner Cymric was in the service of the British admiralty as indicated in the dispatches of Consul Frost to the state department. A statement issued by the line said also that the steamer was unarmed.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—In reporting the torpedoing of the White Star liner Cymric to the state department today American Consul Frost at Queenstown said five of her crew of 167 men were killed by the explosion. He said it appeared that the attack was without warning. The survivors, he reported, will land about noon today at Bantry.

Messages regarding the Cymric from Consul Frost through the state department said the vessel was torpedoed at 4 p. m. yesterday 148 miles west of Fastnet, that she sank at 3 a. m. today and that the crew arrived at Bantry at noon today.

"Cymric cleared New York April 29 without passengers," said one message. "Supposed mixed cargo with horses. In admiralty service. Torpedo exploded in engine room, killing five out of crew of 167."

LONDON, May 9. American Consul Frost at Queenstown has telegraphed Count of General Skinner here that he has been unable to ascertain whether any Americans were among the crew of the Cymric or whether the vessel was armed.

Washington Seeking Information.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Although the Cymric had no Americans of prominence aboard and was carrying passengers, the state department is interested to know her exact status and whether, by her service with the British government she had been deprived of her rights as a peaceful merchant ship. Consul Frost at Queenstown has informed the department he is investigating and his report is being awaited.

LONDON, May 8.—Lloyd's reports that the White Star liner Cymric sank at 2 o'clock this morning. All on board were saved.

London dispatches yesterday said the 12,000 ton steamship Cymric had been torpedoed by a German submarine. A message from Queenstown last night said the vessel, torpedoed at four o'clock Monday afternoon, was still afloat and was proceeding to an Irish port. The Cymric left New York April 29 with a large cargo of war munitions for Liverpool. She had been in service as a freighter for several weeks and carried no passengers. Her crew numbered about 150 men of whom, so far as known at the White Star offices in New York, is an American.

NEW MEXICANS READY FOR CALL

EL PASO, Tex., May 9.—On receipt of word that President Wilson had ordered all the Texas, New Mexico and Arizona militia, General Funston announced today that he would return to his headquarters at San Antonio just as soon as he could arrange to do so. His headquarters will be continued upon arrangements he has made with General Scott, relieving him from participation in the raid against Villa.

The state has a regiment of infantry, a battery of artillery and a field hospital corps. In addition, it can draw on the state militia of Arizona and New Mexico.

General McDonald, when told of the order, stated that it was in line with the suggestion made in his letter of state to the federal government last month.

GERMANS FAIL TO BREAK LINES HELD BY FRENCH

Advance Upon Hill 304 Repulsed—Counter-Attacks Drive Germans From Captured Positions—Machine Guns Prove Efficiency in Checking Charge Following Bombardment.

PARIS, May 9.—After a violent bombardment of the French positions on Hill 304 on the Verdun front, the Germans attempted an advance at 2 o'clock this morning. The war office announces this afternoon that the attack was completely repulsed. French counter attacks east of the Meuse drove the Germans from certain positions they had captured.

The positions re-captured by the French consisted of some parts of trenches northwest of Thiaumont.

An intense bombardment was continued by the Germans in the sectors of Eix and Chatillon and between Douaumont and Vaux.

There was grenade fighting at Apremont and in the valley of the Fecht. South of Ancreches, near Soissons, the Germans attempted an attack but were repulsed. At Bolante in the Argonne the French captured two small German posts, killing all the occupants.

French Efficiency

The latest assaults of the Germans on the defenses of Verdun have served to demonstrate the high pitch of efficiency to which the French have brought the use of the machine gun. The French front line trenches are being defended by machine guns with comparatively few men to serve them and with the addition of new automatic rifles, two of which are equivalent to one machine gun.

The forty eight hour preliminary bombardment of the Germans is described by eye witnesses as more severe than anything which hitherto has been experienced, and it is remarked that the Germans were justified in believing no human being could have lived in the zone subjected to this bombardment.

Nevertheless, the French are such adepts at constructing underground shelters that when the German infantry stepped from the trenches scores of well placed machine guns opened concentrated fire, thinning the ranks of the attackers before the advance was fairly begun. French officers state that the losses of the Germans in proportion to the number engaged were as great as any other action of the war.

Battle Continues.

It is said a Prussian division which was engaged on Sunday on the Haudromont wood-Thiaumont farm-Douaumont fort line lost more than fifty percent of its effectiveness.

The battle shows every sign of continuing. Artillery preparation now proceeding foreshadows fresh attacks on both flanks of the Meuse. The fighting may even be extended to the Woevre plateau, as the German artillery was redoubling fire there last night.

It is generally believed here that the Germans have transferred considerable forces to Verdun both from other sectors of the western front and from the Russian front. It is noted that since the present offensive began on Thursday the Germans have not renewed attacks such as were made in the preceding week on other parts of the western line, especially those held by the British.

SALEM, May 9. The supreme court today affirmed the circuit court in the case of Mosler vs. Minto.

WILL SIR ROGER CASEMENT GO THE WAY OF OTHER PRISONERS OF THE TOWER?

Sir Roger Casement and the Tower of London Where the Plotters Against British Government Are Executed.

SIR ROGER'S TRIAL FOR HIGH TREASON WILL BE PUBLIC

LONDON, May 9. The trial for Sir Roger Casement for high treason in connection with the Sinn Fein rebellion will be public. The first hearing will be by the bow street police court tomorrow when a formal charge will be made before a police magistrate. The real trial will be held later before a panel of the judges of the high court of justice and a jury.

It is understood Sir Roger intends to conduct his own defense. He expects to call as chief witness Captain Monteith, who is now in Germany. Monteith was captured with Sir Roger when he landed from the submarine. The British government has refused to let Monteith return to Ireland, among numerous other requests made by Sir Roger's friends. The British government has also refused to let Monteith testify before a commission appointed by the Irish parliament to inquire into the conduct of General John Maxwell, commander of the British forces during the Easter week rebellion in Ireland.

Sank at 3 o'Clock

NEW YORK, May 9.—A message received at the White Star offices in this city from Queenstown, Ireland, stated that the Cymric sank at 3 o'clock this morning. The message said the Cymric was struck by a torpedo at 4 o'clock Monday afternoon and was still afloat when she left Queenstown. The message said the Cymric had been in service as a transport since the beginning of the war. She had been in service as a freight carrier for several weeks and carried no passengers. Her crew numbered about 150 men, of whom, so far as known at the White Star offices in New York, is an American.

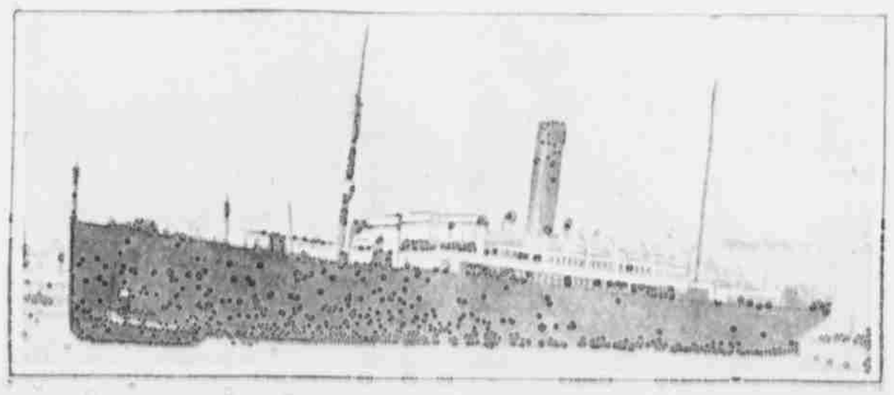
FOUR GENERALS CAPTURED BY TURKS AT KUT-EL-AMARA

LONDON, May 9. The official Turkish report of May 8 says that three British generals in addition to General Townshend, the commanding officer, were captured at Kut-El-Amara. The statement also gives a detailed report of the condition of the British in southern Arabia near Aden. The Turkish report says:

"Further casualties occurred in the enemy of Lahadj, near the Turkish street.

"In addition to General Townshend, who surrendered at Kut-El-Amara, Generals Delamain, commander of the 30th division, Hamilton, commander of the 16th brigade, and Brigadier General Hoghton, commander of the 35th brigade, were captured. Colonel Evans, commander of the 104th brigade, and Colonel Hutchinson, commander of the 103rd brigade, were also captured. The number of officers captured at Kut-El-Amara amounts to 277, of whom 13 are generals and field officers, and 2,970 men, including 2 per cent Europeans and the remainder Indians."

WHITE STAR LINER CYMRIC TORPEDOED AND SUNK WITHOUT WARNING OFF IRISH COAST



BORDER RAIDS ORGANIZED IN UNITED STATES

Carranza Government Asserts Glenn Springs Attack Planned by Americans Seeking to Involve Nations on War—Protocal Agreed to by Scott and Obregon Approved by Carranza

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Special Agent Rodgers at Mexico City today telegraphed the state department that General Carranza had indicated his approval of the tentative border protocol which has practically been concluded by General Scott and General Obregon.

After an early conference with Secretary Lansing today, Eliseo Arredondo, General Carranza's ambassador, said he had told the secretary "there is not an iota of truth" in reports from the border that General Obregon had demanded the withdrawal of American troops. The ambassador denied also that Mexican troops had been dispatched during the El Paso conference so as to threaten General Pershing's line of communication.

Organized in U. S.

Mr. Arredondo asked that increased vigilance be exercised by the American border authorities against activities of the enemies of both countries, who, he said, were seeking to force them into war by border raids.

"The de facto government," Mr. Arredondo said, "has official and accurate information that the attack on Glenn Springs was organized in the United States. It is feared that other similar movements might occur. I have laid our information before Secretary Lansing. We have accurate information of at least two separate places on the border where raids are now being planned by these interests."

Mr. Arredondo declared Antonio Villarreal was the principal instigator of the Glenn Springs raid, according to his information. Villarreal recently visited Nuevo Laredo, he said, in an effort to foment a mutiny in the Carranza garrison. The ambassador described the object of these factionists as being in accord with the Nagen propaganda in Mexico, which he said was a national organization with which Villarreal had been affiliated twenty years.

Militia Ordered Out.

Secretary Lansing promised to discuss that feature with Secretary Baker. Before the conference at the state department had concluded, however, Secretary Baker had announced the president's decision to send the additional troops to General Funston. Mr. Arredondo was informed of these orders.

"I am glad to hear that," he said, "it is exactly what is needed."

STATE GRANGE IN SESSION, GRANTS PASS

GRANTS PASS, Ore., May 9. The forty third annual session of the Oregon state grange convened here today with delegates from twenty counties in attendance. The problem of providing cheaper money for farmers through a national rural credits was one of the subjects that came up for discussion after the annual address by State Master C. A. Spence.

Among other subjects that the convention will consider is the move to perfect a system of rural road construction. The grange will be in session for two days.

BELIEVE VILLA ALIVE NEAR URBINA RANCH

TORREON, Mex., May 9.—The presence in Sonora of Hernandez, chief of Villa's escort, in the River Fuerte district, is believed here to indicate that Villa is still alive and probably near the Urbina ranch.

Several bandit bands have become active, it is reported, that they intend to flock to military headquarters. Juan Urbina has widely been at Parral, near Chihuahua, but is short of ammunition. Carranza troops moved out of Las Moras. Carrillo lost nearly all his horses when driven away from Sierra Mojada.

CHARITY FUND ONLY DEVICE TO EVADE TAXATION

Rockefeller Foundation, With Its One Hundred Million Endowment, Is Only a Device Created for Purely Selfish Purposes to Evade Income Tax That Oil King Owes U. S.

(By BASIL M. MANLY.)

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The Rockefeller foundation, with its enormous fund of more than 100,000,000 of income-yielding securities, is paraded before the world as "the greatest benefaction in history."

Yet I charge that this great "foundation" is only a device created for the selfish purpose of evading the income tax; that every penny of its $100,000,000 endowment and its $6,000,000 income is under the absolute control of John D. Rockefeller; that its activities are not limited to "educational, religious and charitable purposes," but on the contrary, thousands of dollars of its funds have been expended for the direct benefit of the Rockefeller interests."

Furthermore, I charge that the Rockefeller foundation has by its activities in behalf of purely selfish interests transgressed the clause of the income tax law under which it has claimed immunity, and now owes the United States treasury in taxes and penalties more than one million dollars—a sum we need for our "preparedness" bills.

On Rockefeller's Testimony.

Every fact I will cite in this or following articles regarding this foundation is based either on the testimony of Rockefeller and the members of his personal staff before the United States commission on industrial relations or upon the annual report of the foundation.

Every event in the history of Rockefeller's attempts to secure a charter for the foundation coincides with a critical date in the enactment of the federal income tax. The first application for a federal charter was made almost immediately after the submission of the income tax amendment to the states for ratification. Every effort was made to jam the proposed bill through congress before March 4, 1913, when it had become certain that the income tax would become a law at a special session of congress. The Rockefeller lobbyists were active up to the last minute of the session, but failed to get by the senate. The attempt to secure a federal charter was then precipitately abandoned, and in absolute secrecy a charter was rushed through the New York legislature on May 14, 1913, just in time to evade the income tax law.

A Private Interest.

That Rockefeller regards the foundation as one of his private interests appears from his own testimony before the United States commission on industrial relations.

Chairman Walsh: "What connection, if any, did he (Ivy Lee, Rockefeller's press agent) assume with what is known as the Rockefeller foundation?"

John D. Rockefeller, Jr.: "No connection in official connection or connection as a director, but our office staff is a sort of family affair. We talk over all kinds of matters of private interest. We have not drawn sharp lines between our business and philanthropic interests."

This, I contend, shows that the Rockefeller Foundation was created for the direct purpose of evading the income tax and that it is now regarded by Rockefeller as one of his private interests, to be managed in direct connection with his corporate business.

3000 OFFICERS LOST BY ITALIANS IN WAR

BERLIN, May 9.—The Italians have lost 3000 officers since the beginning of the war, according to private statistics compiled in Germany. This includes killed, wounded or missing. Of these officers 5 were generals, 62 colonels, 104 majors and 544 captains.