

FORECAST SHOWERS TONIGHT AND WEDNESDAY

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

WEATHER Max, Yesterday, 80; Min. Today, 50; Precip. Trace.

Forty-sixth Year Daily—Eleventh Year

MEDFORD OREGON, TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1916

NO. 47

IRISH MUNITION SHIP BLOWN UP UPON CAPTURE

Casement Trial Brings Out Details of Capture of German Ship Sent With Supplies for Irish Revolutionists—Witnesses Tell of Capture of Prisoner at Tralee.

LONDON, May 16.—For hours this morning crowds of people stood in line around Bow street police station waiting for the resumption of the arraignment of Sir Roger Casement on charges of high treason in connection with the Sinn Fein rebellion.

The first witness of the day was Mary Gorman, a typical Irish girl, who was the first witness to identify Casement as one of the men who landed from the German submarine at Tralee. She testified she saw three men passing a farmyard early on Good Friday morning.

She was asked by A. H. Bodkin for the prosecution whether she could identify any of the three men. She replied, "Yes, sir," and pointed to Casement. The prisoner bowed his head and scribbled more diligently than ever on the pad of paper.

Sergeant Examined.

Sir Frederick Smith, attorney general, conducted the examination of Sergeant John Heurne of the royal Irish constabulary, who was summoned by McCarthy when he found the boat. It was Sergeant Heurne who arrested Casement near Tralee.

The sergeant said that, accompanied by Sergeant Ribby, he searched the country round and at length found in the old fort "a man—the prisoner in the dock—the tall man, Casement." The sergeant continued: "I asked him who he was. He said his name was Richard Morton, that his home was at Deunham Becks, that he was an author and that he had written a book on the life of St. Brendan."

Heurne asked the prisoner whence he had come, and he replied, Dublin. To a further question he said he had no passport.

Archie Jones of counsel for the defense, asked Heurne whether he had seen Sergeant Ribby take from Casement a document giving an account of his movements in Germany. Heurne replied: "No, but there was a small paper, written in a foreign language, that was taken from Casement."

Collins Star Witness.

The star witness from the standpoint of human interest was Martin Collins, a farmer's lad of 12 years, who was called to identify Casement as one of the men arrested near Tralee. Martin, a handsome little chap with a rich Irish brogue, told with evident pride how he had driven Casement and a constable in his cart for several miles when the prisoner was being taken to headquarters.

At the afternoon session the prosecution produced further testimony regarding events attending the arrest of Casement and Ribby. Much of this was corroborative. An Irish chauffeur told of having been sent with his car for some men one of whom gave the name of Mulcahy, but whom the chauffeur now recognized as Bailey. Constables told of Bailey's arrest.

Details of the fate of the German ship Avon, which was sent out from Kiel with arms and ammunition to fulfill in part promises of assistance said to have been made by the Germans, were given by Sidney Waghorn, a signal man on the British patrol ship, Blue Bell, who said:

Germany Blow Up Ship.

"Early Good Friday morning the Blue Bell was on patrol duty off the coast of Ireland. I saw a small vessel in the direction of a submarine."

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GERMANY WARNS NEUTRAL CAPTAINS

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Germany, in a note presented to Secretary Lansing by Count Von Bernstorff today warns neutral governments that merchant ships flying neutral flags must obey the provisions of international law in regard to their conduct when stopped by a German submarine and that they incur danger should they turn their ships in the direction of a submarine.

ENTENTE ALLIES CAUSE HOPELESS STATES MOLTKE

German Chief of Staff Says Enemy Cannot Accomplish More in Future Than in Past—France Exhausted, Russians Deadlocked, Britain Powerless, Italy Beaten.

BERLIN, May 16.—The position of the central powers justifies the opinion that the entente allies will not be able to accomplish more in the future than they have in the past, which is "nothing," in the opinion of Lieutenant General Count Helmuth von Moltke, chief of the supplementary general staff of the German army, expressed in an interview granted to the Berlin correspondent of the Hungarian newspaper, A'Vilag.

Deadlock Complete.

France, says General Moltke, already has nearly all her available resources in the field and has recruited her youngest men to an extent exceeding that of the central powers. As to England, even if she adopts compulsory service, that measure will add only a few thousand men to the force she already has in the field and will have little effect in determining the war, in the opinion of the general.

The Russians, he declares, are unable to assume a general offensive, and the lines of the central powers in Russia are so strong they cannot be breached, while the Italians stand in the same place they did a year ago, and it is inconceivable that they can break the Austrian line.

In response to a question as to whether he believed the United States would continue to furnish ammunition to the allies, even in case of a breach of diplomatic relations or neutral war, or whether it would retain the ammunition for itself, General von Moltke replied:

American Position.

"I am firmly convinced that nothing will hinder America from continuing to furnish ammunition. America desires to do business, and her desire is comprehensible. Her chief aim is good business. President Wilson has heretofore issued no prohibition upon the exportation of ammunition, nor will he in the future. The Americans declare that they are not violating neutrality by munition exports because they would also have gladly furnished munitions to us."

VILLA RECOVERS FROM WOUNDS TO RAISE NEW ARMY

FIELD HEADQUARTERS IN MEXICO, May 15, via wireless to Columbus, N. M., May 16.—Francisco Villa has recovered from his wounds entirely and has been busy for some weeks attempting to raise a new army in the state of Durango, according to a story told here today by a Mexican who was captured in the engagement at Chis Adules late in April.

Cavalrymen are riding hard on the trail of small bands of bandits in the vicinity of Rubio ranch, twenty miles from here, where three Villistas were slain by an American forage detachment yesterday. It was reported that there are about fifty in the band. Julio Cardenas, one of those slain, had clothing, indicating that he possibly participated in the raid upon Columbus, N. M.

BRITAIN STANDS PAT UPON MAIL SEIZURES

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16.—The British ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring Rice, told Secretary Lansing today that his government was striving to eliminate the delays and inconveniences to mails which the United States is now about to institute, but that Great Britain could not relinquish its claim to the right to prevent the use of the mails for transmission of goods or information of its enemies.

SCOTT-OBREGON PACT APPROVED BY CARRANZA

Informal Agreement Ratified Wherein De Facto Government Is Given Chance to Show Ability to Control Situation in Northern Mexico While Americans Remain for Time Being.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—General Carranza has agreed to Major General Scott's informal understanding with General Obregon, which provides that Carranza forces shall endeavor to show their ability to control the situation in northern Mexico while American troops remain for the time being.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The net result of the military conferences at El Paso as reported today by Major General Scott to Secretary Baker, has been to convince the Carranza government that the United States has no other purpose in its operations in northern Mexico than to stamp out brigandage, and as a consequence there exists substantially an unwritten understanding that the Carranza forces shall endeavor to demonstrate their ability to handle the situation as the necessary first step toward withdrawal of the American punitive expedition.

General Scott believes General Obregon is acting in good faith and that the border situation is less critical today.

Police Patrol District.

To carry out his share of the plan General Obregon has agreed to occupy and police the Parral district, securing the mountainous regions west of that town in search of the remnants of Villa's followers. He also agreed to establish a strong patrol line along the Mexican side of the Big Bend country to prevent incursions such as that at Glenn Springs. For that purpose General Obregon has ordered into those regions 10,000 troops under General Trevino, said to be the most efficient field commander in the Carranza army.

Advices to the war and state departments indicate that the movements are being carried out promptly.

Another important element, and one which American army officers regarded as most vital to General Pershing's line of communications, was cleared up by General Obregon's agreement not to bring the large force of Carranza troops in Sonora through Pulpito pass into General Pershing's rear. While the war department is satisfied of General Pershing's equipment to care for his force in any circumstance, the possibility of a large Carranza force being moved to his rear was regarded with some concern.

Strengthened Border Patrol.

On their side, General Scott and General Funston assured General Obregon that precautions would be taken by American commanders not to dispose their forces so as to embarrass the operations of the Mexican troops, and also that the border patrol on the American side would be strengthened.

As to Villa himself neither American nor Mexican officials seem to have any knowledge of his present whereabouts, or anything positive to show he is still alive. General Obregon believes him dead.

The first obstacle encountered by the American conferees at El Paso was the necessity of convincing General Obregon that the expedition after Villa was not an intervention step.

(Continued on page two.)

AMERICANS RELEASED FROM ACAPULCO PRISON

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The state department today was advised of the release of four seamen, three Americans and one Chilean, imprisoned at Acapulco, Mexico, on the charge of being implicated in the blowing up of a steamship. The men left for San Francisco aboard the steamship Mastiff.

WOMAN'S PARTY TO FORCE SUFFRAGE



Women prominent in the woman's party, the new suffrage body to be organized on the eve of republican convention. Top, left, Mrs. Ella M. Dean of Montana; right, Mrs. E. N. Hardy of Lincoln, Neb.; below, Mrs. Bernard Sippy of Chicago.

CAPLAN JURY STILL HOPELESSLY DEADLOCKED TODAY

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 16.—Little, if any, progress was made toward a verdict during the night jury session in the case of David Caplan, according to those who heard the sounds of vigorous debate last night and again today. Apparently the two refusals of Judge Frank R. Williams yesterday to accept a disagreement after two days of deliberation by the jury had spurred the men, who stand "seven to five" in the case to greater efforts in attempts to convert each other.

When Judge Willis called the jurors into court last night and directed attention to the expense of the trial and the large volume of evidence presented in the case, in which Caplan was charged with murder for his alleged complicity in the destruction of the Los Angeles Times building in 1910, he indicated he did not consider two and a half days of deadlock sufficient proof a verdict could not be reached. He charged the jurors to continue their consideration of the case although others of the jurors confirmed.

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AMERICANS SAFE FROM BORDER RAIDS

WASHINGTON, May 16.—American communities along the Mexican border are now safe from raids similar to that at Glenn Springs, administration officials were confident today. They indicated that with additional United States troops and national guardmen being distributed along the border only a general anti-American outbreak beyond the border, Carranza soldiers participating could endanger American border towns. Such an outbreak is considered highly improbable by officials here.

In connection with the further conferees, set for today between administration officials and General Scott, chief of staff of the army, who returned yesterday from El Paso, it was suggested in semi-official circles that the gentlemen's agreement concerning military cooperation which it is thought General Scott may have arranged with General Obregon, Carranza minister of war, may suffice for some time to come.

BOMBARDMENT FRENCH POSITIONS STILL CONTINUES

PARIS, May 16.—The bombardment of the French position in the Avescoart wood and about Hill 304 still continues, according to today's French official report. A weak German attack with grenades northwest of Thionville from was repulsed. In the Woerthe shelling is proceeding along the southern flank and Moulinsville. On the rest of the front there is quiet.

The text of the statement follows: "On the left bank of the Moselle there was a lively bombardment of our positions in the woods of Avescoart and near Hill 304. On the right bank a small German band of about 100 men was completely repulsed. In the Woerthe there was artillery fighting in the woods of Kix and Moulinsville."

"The night on the rest of the front was relatively calm."

RUBLEE KEEPS JOB DESPITE OBJECTION

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The senate's rejection of President Wilson's nomination of George Rublee to the federal trade commission, in the opinion of administration officials, will not affect Mr. Rublee's status until the present session of congress ends. He, even possibly, could hold, for the president to get another recess appointment of Mr. Rublee at the end of the present office. Mr. Rublee was at his office today and there were no signs that he would leave his post.

PORTUGUESE REPEL ATTACKS IN AFRICA

LISBON, May 16.—It is officially reported from Lourenco Marques, Portuguese East Africa, today, with a heavy loss of lives, that the Portuguese, with 100 rifles and three machine guns, repulsed the post at Shimo, on the Beira river, May 8, but was repulsed. A second attack was made on the 12th with the same result.

REGULAR ARMY WAR STRENGTH TO BE 261,500

Revised Figures Agreed Upon by Conferees Show Peace Strength 211,000—National Guard as Reorganized Totals 457,000, Making 718,500 Available in Case Conflict.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Revised figures on the army reorganization bill as agreed upon by the house and senate conferees and submitted to the senate today by Chairman Chamberlain, show that the new army will be even larger than announced when agreement was reached last Saturday.

Careful analysis shows the maximum strength in time of peace will be 211,000 officers and men, including 25,000 staff troops, Philippine scouts and unassigned recruits, and that the war strength will be 236,500 officers and combatant troops, which, with staff troops, scouts, etc., added, will bring the aggregate maximum strength of the regular army to 261,500. The national guard, as reorganized, would total 457,000, making a total of 718,500 available.

Good Bill, Says Our George.

"The results of the work of the conferees, while possibly disappointing to some few who have made hobbies of certain features," Senator Chamberlain told the senate, "must as a whole be welcomed by all who are reasonable and unprejudiced as a good bill. For the first time in our history we have provided for an army that is well balanced throughout and which will be an efficient fighting machine. It provides for troops enough for the required overseas operations and the remaining troops at home will be such as will make an complete brigades and divisions, and the regular army will no longer be a bit-and-piece collection of remnants and battalions as it has heretofore been, due to piecemeal legislation of former years."

"The company units will no longer be skeletons, but real working units of about two-thirds war strength. An infantry company will be 100 men in peace and 150 in war. A troop of cavalry will be seventy in peace and 105 in war; a battery will be 120 men in peace and 190 in war."

Reserve Corps Enlarged.

"The officers' reserve corps and the reserve officers' training corps have been adopted as written in both original bills. They provide for the education, selection and training of soldiers in time of peace for the duties of officers in time of war, and to a great extent they will obviate the hasty selection of untrained and untested persons for commissions on the outbreak of war."

"The national guard will have greater inducements to improve and progress than was found for before this year, and it will be on a trial during the next few years to prove that the change made by its representatives were correct. Time alone can tell whether the national guard will take its place as an important factor in the army."

GERMANS REPULSE FRENCH ATTACKS AGAINST HILL 304

BERLIN, May 16.—The repulse by the Germans of several attacks against positions on Hill 304, with significant losses to the French, is announced in today's war office statement.

The text of the statement says: "Western front: Minor operations at several points led to the capture of a number of British and French prisoners."

"On the west bank of the Moselle several weak attacks by the French against our positions on Hill 304 were repulsed with sanguinary losses by our artillery, infantry and machine gun fire."

"An attack against a salient of our trenches north of Vaux Les Palameux, southwest of Cambrai, met with the same fate."

NO INCREASE IN PHONE RATES TO JACKSONVILLE

Public Service Commission Refuses Application to Increase Rates—Farmer Party Line Switching Charges Increased—Reconnection Charge for Delinquents Denied.

In an order issued today the state public service commission granted permission to the Home Telephone & Telegraph company of southern Oregon to increase its farmer party line switching rates at Medford, Gold Hill and Rogue River. The company also asked for permission to increase its rates in those towns and Jacksonville, but this the commission denied. Farmer party line switching rates at Medford were increased from \$7.20 a year to \$8.40.

Concerning the Jacksonville case, the commission says:

"The installation of the toll charge between Medford and Jacksonville now presents itself for consideration. It was upon this point that the greater portion of the testimony at the hearing was introduced. The utility's contention is that its earnings are not sufficient to carry on its business and meet its interest payments, and that the imposition of a reasonable toll charge, as a source of revenue, is justified. In opposition, it is contended that the service was voluntarily instituted by the company, and has existed for a long period of time; that such service has had an influence upon investments and the general growth and upbuilding in the community, and that the exaction of a toll charge is unreasonable."

Jacksoville Case.

"Medford, one of the larger cities of Jackson county, and Jacksonville, the county seat, are situated approximately six miles apart. The company maintains separate exchanges in the two cities. These exchanges are connected by trunk lines, and it is for service over these trunk lines the toll charge is sought. In addition the company maintains a toll line connecting the two cities for the transmission of long-distance calls. The local exchange rates, insofar as a common service exists, are the same. The company has 1894 subscriber stations in Medford and 130 subscriber stations in Jacksonville, both of which numbers include farmer line stations. To install a toll charge between Medford and Jacksonville for local service switching would result in the segregation of these exchanges into separate units. With 1894 subscribers in the one, and only 130 subscribers in the other, this manifestly would result in unjust discrimination in rates as against the subscriber at Jacksonville, if the present schedule were continued. Moreover, the commission in prescribing the present rates for these two cities, gave due consideration to the free service between them, and to now eliminate such free service would logically call for a readjustment of both the Medford and Jacksonville exchange rates. An adjustment of these rates to a just, reasonable and not unjustly discriminatory basis under the conditions which would obtain with the abolition of the free service would result in a diminution in revenue to the utility."

Effect on Jacksonville.

"Considerable testimony was produced by residents of Jacksonville to the effect that the free service between these two exchanges had a number of advantages."

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BRITISH DENY TURK REPORT ON MONITOR

LONDON, May 16.—A Turkish official statement received here today says: "An enemy monitor which attempted to enter a harbor northwest of the island of Keleson came under the surprise fire of our artillery, burst into flames and foundered. Several explosions were heard."

Regarding this report, the British admiralty says:

"There is no truth in the statement that one of our monitors had explosions on board her caused by enemy artillery or foundered."