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MEDFORD OREGON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1916

NO. 60

GERMAN-AMERICANS WHO FAVOR GERMANY GUILTY OF MORAL TREASON SAYS T.R.

German-American Alliance Declared Anti-American Alliance—Salvation of Our People Lies in Having a Nationalized and Unified America—Only Discord and Bitterness Can Result From Use of Hyphens to Divide American Citizenship—Majority Are Real Americans.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 31.—Moral treason to the United States was charged by Theodore Roosevelt in an address delivered here today against German-Americans who seek to make their governmental representative act in the interests of Germany rather than for this country. He characterized the German-American alliance as an "anti-American alliance," but added that he believed that its members, "not only do not represent, but scandalously misrepresent," the great majority of real Americans of German origin.

Urging the motto "America for Americans" for all Americans, whether they were born here or abroad, the former president declared that "the salvation of our people lies in having a nationalized and united America, ready for the tremendous tasks of both war and peace."

To Shun Hyphens

"I appeal to all our citizens," the colonel said, "no matter from what land their forefathers came, to keep this ever in mind and to shun with scorn and contempt the sinister intriguers and mischiefmakers who would seek to divide them along lines of creed, of birthplace or of national origin."

Colonel Roosevelt said he came to St. Louis to speak on Americanism—to condemn the use of the hyphen "whenever it represents an effort to form political parties along racial lines or to bring pressure to bear on parties and politicians, not for American purposes, but in the interest of some group of voters of a certain national origin or the country from which their forefathers came."

He was equally against the native American of the wrong kind and for the immigrant of the right kind, he declared. He said each nation should be judged by its conduct and that the United States should oppose encroachment on its own rights, whether Germany, England, France or Russia be guilty of misconduct.

Divided Citizenship

"The effort to keep our citizenship divided against itself," the colonel continued, "by use of the hyphen and along the lines of national origin, is certain to breed a spirit of bitterness and prejudice and dislike between great bodies of our citizens. If some citizens band together as German-Americans or Irish-Americans or Scandinavian-Americans and every such banding together, every attempt to make for political purposes a German-American alliance or a Scandinavian-American alliance, means [illegible] at the bottom an effort against the interest of straight-out American citizenship, an effort to bring into our nation the bitter Old World rivalries and jealousies and hatreds."

Colonel Roosevelt cited numerous examples of men who, associated with him as office holders or soldiers, were descendants of foreigners, but who, he declared, were in every sense real Americans. "It would be possible," he declared, "to man our entire administration from president down with men of German blood, and of such uncompromising Americanism that every good American could follow them with whole-hearted loyalty.

No Discrimination

"I hold it an outrage and a violation of every principle of true Americanism," he continued, "to discriminate against such a man (the American of foreign parentage) because of the land from which he or his parents came, or because of his creed. But I hold it no less an outrage for him to act in our domestic politics, not as an American, but as an American with a qualification; as an American who has some un-American interest to serve, some foreign country to serve, because of his ancestry. The man who thus acts is the hyphenated American.

"This is not a mere abstract question which I am discussing. At this very moment it is blazoned in the public press that branches of the German-American alliance,' so-called, in different parts of the country, are attempting to coerce timid and unscrupulous politicians by threatening to vote against them, or by actually voting against them, when the

(Continued on page two.)

VANDERBILT HOME STONED BY A NUT SEEKING OIL KING

NEW YORK, May 31.—Carrying a leather bag filled with stones Saerbes H. Fowrdbes, a wood carver of Yonkers, N. Y., stopped in front of the home of William H. Vanderbilt in Fifth avenue today and began to hurl stones through the windows. A policeman arrested him as he was throwing the fourth stone. The police said Fowrdbes declared he believed he was throwing the stones at the home of John D. Rockefeller, whom he held responsible for the sufferings of the poor.

At the request of Mr. Vanderbilt Fowrdbes was taken into the Vanderbilt home where he talked incoherently about "revenging" himself upon Mr. Rockefeller.

The policeman who made the arrest said Fowrdbes admitted he and a friend had plotted to meet in front of the Rockefeller home and kill Mr. Rockefeller. They expected, Fowrdbes said, that Mr. Rockefeller would come to the door when the stones were thrown whereupon the other man was to shoot him. The alleged accomplice failed to appear. Some of the furniture in the Vanderbilt home was damaged and a mirror was broken.

When told it was Mr. Vanderbilt's house he had attacked Fowrdbes grinned and said: "You police can't fool me; I know its Rockefeller's house."

The man was examined by a police headquarters physician who afterward announced that Fowrdbes was "a dangerous man" and that he would recommend his committment to Bellevue hospital for observation as to his sanity.

A small stilletto was found in Fowrdbes' pocket.

Evidence that Fowrdbes had been an inmate of an insane asylum was furnished by the police physician when the man was arraigned in court. Fowrdbes declared that Mr. [illegible]

DESTROYER DISABLED BY STRIKING REEF

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The torpedo boat destroyer Warrington was disabled by striking a submerged breakwater off Rockport, Mass., last night. A message to the navy department today said the destroyer was being towed to Boston navy yard. The extent of the damage [illegible]

FRENCH FORCED BACK BIT BY BIT VERDUN REGION

German Offensive Relentlessly Pressed—Nivilles Forces Retire From Outskirts of Cumieres Village—Germans Driving Wedge Into the French Line West of Meuse.

LONDON, May 31.—The German offensive west of the Meuse, in the Verdun region, is being relentlessly pressed and bit by bit the French are being forced back. General Niville's forces, which yesterday were struggling to retain a foothold in the outskirts of Cumieres village, have now admitted they retired in this sector.

The German advance in this sector is fast driving a wedge into the French line just west of the Meuse, the movement being apparently intended to outflank the French in the vicinity of their commanding Dead Man hill and Hill No. 304 positions.

In the southern Tyrol the Austrians report a continuance of their advance. They have forced a passage of the Posina, west of Arsiero, about five miles inside Italian territory. The current statement from Rome, apparently reporting on this same operation, claims that the Italians were able to retain their positions despite violent Austrian attacks.

French Statement

PARIS, May 31.—The text of the official statement says:

"On the left bank of the Meuse a ferocious battle took place yesterday and last night between Dead Man hill and the Meuse. The enemy at the conclusion of a bombardment of unheard-of violence which had been going on for two days, delivered repeated and concentric attacks in which large numbers of men were employed, upon our trenches east of Dead Man hill and on certain positions in the village of Cumieres.

"Everywhere our troops repulsed the enemy, who suffered heavy losses. Nevertheless in the regions south of Caurettes wood we were compelled to evacuate our first line trench. This already had been completely levelled by the bombardment of the enemy.

Germans Successful

"South of Cumieres German attacks delivered from two sides of the village were successful in the beginning in driving us back in the direction of the Chattancourt station, but a spirited counter-attack made it possible for us to force the enemy back to the outskirts of Cumieres.

"Certain German detachments which under cover of a fog had made their way along the Meuse as far as the height at the Chattancourt station, were annihilated by our fire.

"On the right bank of the river there has been intermittent artillery fighting.

"In Upper Alsace the enemy, after an intense preparatory artillery fire, attacked our positions at a point about 1200 yards east of Seppois. They secured a footing in some of our trenches, but they were at once driven out by our counter-attacks."

German Statement

BERLIN, May 31.—German troops operating in the Verdun region west of the Meuse have been successful in clearing the southern environs of Cumieres village of the French who were holding on there, the war office announced today. Nearly 100 pris-

(Continued on page six)

AUSTRIAN HOUR OF REVENGE STRIKES

BERLIN, May 31.—Field Marshal Archduke Frederick, commander-in-chief of the Austro-Hungarian armies, issued on the anniversary of Italy's declaration of war against Austria an order of the day, in which he said:

"Until a short time ago it was only by the use of our brave aviators and our fleet that we could spread terror and confusion on Italian territory. For a whole year we had to await patiently the hour of attack [illegible]. At last this hour [illegible]"

LATEST PORTRAIT OF JUSTICE C. E. HUGHES AND HIS FAMILY

Justice Hughes was 54 last April. He married Miss Antoinette Carter 28 years ago. Their son is Charles Evans Hughes, Jr. The daughters standing are the Misses Helen and Catherine; Elizabeth is sitting in her father's lap.

HOPEFUL FEELING OVER SETTLEMENT OF IRISH TROUBLE

LONDON, May 31.—There is a hopeful feeling today in political circles regarding the outcome of the Irish negotiations. It is possible that Lloyd George will make a statement in the house of commons before adjournment tomorrow to the effect that considerable progress has been made, although the main difficulty—the exclusion of Ulster—is not entirely removed. According to published reports, the provincial Irish members of parliament believe that an agreement is practically certain and that the case of Ulster will be fully provided for.

The parliamentary correspondents of the provincial papers believe the Irish question is nearer solution than is suggested by the London papers. The Glasgow Herald understands that a settlement already has been reached on a basis of a parliament for nationalist Ireland, with Ulster, or a greater part thereof, excluded.

Leaders of the two parties held a most harmonious meeting yesterday at which, according to the Herald, the chief point at issue was settled. The nationalists and the Ulstermen shook hands across the table at the conclusion of the meeting. The Manchester Guardian asserts that the lines on which a compromise can be based have been found.

While there is no confirmation at Westminster that an agreement has been reached, it is believed that an early settlement is possible.

BRITISH CASUALTIES HEAVY IN MAY

LONDON, May 31.—British casualties in May were much heavier than in either of the two preceding months. The totals from all fields of operation, as compiled from published lists, is 1787 officers and 29,479 men. The total in March, including officers and men, was 20,424 and in April 29,511.

TWENTY MILLION DOLLAR PUBLIC BUILDING BILL

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Despite the objection of President Wilson to a public buildings bill for new projects, the committee today decided to report such a measure, carrying about $20,000,000.

FUNERAL SERVICES FOR JAMES J. HILL HELD AT RESIDENCE

ST. PAUL, May 31.—Funeral services for James J. Hill were held at 2 o'clock this afternoon at Mr. Hill's Summit avenue residence in the presence of members of the family and friends. Thousands of people lined the streets in the neighborhood of the home. Contrary to first arrangements, the services at the home were not private, several hundred friends and former business associates being admitted.

Others thronged the grounds, unable to find standing room indoors.

At the conclusion of the services the body was taken by automobile to North Oaks farm, ten miles northeast of St. Paul, where burial was made on the shore of Pleasant lake. Hundreds of automobiles followed the body to the burial place.

At the home the hymns "Lead Kindly Light" and "Just As I Am" were sung and the Rev. Thomas J. Gibbons, pastor of the St. Paul cathedral, delivered a short sermon. He then read the ritual burial service of the Catholic church.

BRANDEIS CONFIRMATION COMES UP THURSDAY

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Majority and minority members of the senate judiciary committee today completed their reports for and against confirmation of the nomination of Louis D. Brandeis to the supreme court. They will be submitted to the senate in executive session tomorrow.

DENY REPORTS OF ILLNESS OF YUAN SHI KAI

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The Chinese minister, Wellington Koo, today received a cablegram from Peking saying the reported illness of President Yuan Shi Kai is untrue. A report from Tokio a few days ago and later one from Shanghai said Yuan Shi Kai had been poisoned and was gravely ill.

ASQUITH PLACES QUIETUS ON PEACE TALK FOR ALLIES

LONDON, May 31.—Premier Asquith stated in the house of commons today in answer to a question put by Sir Arthur B. Markham, liberal member for the Mansfield division of Nottinghamshire, that there was nothing in the recent statement made by Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German imperial chancellor, indicated that Germany was prepared to consider terms of peace which would safeguard the interests of the entente allies and the future peace of Europe.

Sir Arthur's question apparently was designed chiefly to set at rest any suggestion that the entente allies were prepared to accept intervention. In putting his question he referred to the fact that in the German reply to the latest American note it was pointed out that Germany had twice announced her readiness to make peace. He then asked whether all allies were prepared to avail themselves of the good offices of a neutral state in order to communicate to the German government definite terms on which they would be willing to make peace, provided the German government were prepared to make in the same way and at the same time a frank intimation to the allies' definite terms on which Germany was willing to make peace."

The premier's reply was received with cheers. He said he had nothing to add to Sir Edward Grey's speech of last week.

ARMOR PLATE PLANT APPROVED BY HOUSE

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The proposal to establish a government plant for the manufacture of armor plate at a cost of $11,000,000, was approved today by the house, sitting as a committee of the whole, by a vote of 150 to 125.

The house adopted by a vote of 128 to 103 an amendment increasing the appropriation for armor from $2,000,000 to $3,500,000. This was proposed by the republican minority program.

CARRANZA ASKS WHY AMERICANS ARE IN MEXICO

New Note From De Facto Government Requests Definite Explanation of Continued Presence of the American Troops and Renews Previous Request for Withdrawal.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—A new note from General Carranza asking for a definite explanation of the continued presence of American troops in Mexico, and renewing his previous request for their withdrawal, was presented to the state department today by Eliseo Arrendondo, the Carranza ambassador.

The note covers twenty-eight typewritten pages and came in Spanish. Arrangements will be made for its publication after it has been translated. Carranza officials in Mexico City had previously announced that the note would be given out after it had been delivered to Secretary Lansing.

Officials Puzzled

Manuel Mendez, an attache of General Carranza's foreign office, arrived here Monday, but denied bringing the note. It is now generally believed that he did actually bring it. American officials are at a loss to conjecture what object the Mexican officials here may have had in denying its arrival.

General Carranza's new note refers to the repeated declarations that the United States wants no war with Mexico and argues that the withdrawal of the troops would be the best proof of that attitude on the part of the American government.

The continued presence of the punitive expedition, the note says, is having a contrary effect. It goes on to say that Carranza troops are now able both in numbers and position to control outlawry in northern Mexico and that co-operation by the American troops in preventing the incursions into the United States can best be carried on by having the forces on the American side of the border. It declares that had the American troops now in Mexico been engaged in patrol on the American side the Glenn Springs and Boquillas raids could have been prevented.

Not An Ultimatum

State department officials regard the note not as an ultimatum but as a continuance of the negotiations with the Carranza government.

After delivering the note to Acting Secretary Polk, Eliseo Arrendondo, General Carranza's ambassador here, admitted that it was brought to Washington Monday by Manuel Mendez, an attache of the Carranza foreign office.

The ambassador said he denied the existence of the note at that time because he wished to ask his foreign office if anything had occurred to change its attitude during the time the note was en route to Washington. He received instructions last night that there had been no change and presented the note this morning. The note is signed by Foreign Minister Aguilar. Arrangements will be made later for its publication.

SUPER-ZEPPELIN NOW CONSTRUCTED

ZURICH, Switzerland, May 31.—Reports have reached Zurich from Rommanshorn, a Swiss town on Lake Constance that a new super-Zeppelin, 750 feet long, has been seen making trial trips over the lake. The total capacity of the airship is 54,000 cubic meters, or about double that of Zeppelins of the earlier type.

The new craft is fitted with seven motors, four armed gondolas, machine guns, small cannon and apparatus for dropping bombs and discharging aerial torpedoes. It weighs forty tons, is able to rise 15,000 feet, and has a long range of action.

ZEPPELIN DESTROYED ON SALONIKI FRONT

LONDON, May 31.—A Central News dispatch from Amsterdam says that a German Zeppelin descending near Veles on the Saloniki front, came in contact with some trees and was destroyed.