

FORECAST  
SHOWERS TONIGHT  
AND TOMORROW

# MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

WEATHER  
Maximum Yesterday 65;  
Minimum Today 49, Pre. .21

Forty-sixth Year.  
Daily—Eleventh Year.

MEDFORD OREGON, THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1916

NO. 85

## RUSSIANS WIN GREAT VICTORY OVER TEUTONS

### Heavy Bombardment Continues Along British Front—Russians Take 10,500 Men Prisoners in Volhynia and Galicia—Fighting Continues on Verdun Front.

Heavy fighting in other sectors has caused the intensity of the struggle at Verdun to diminish. Another powerful German attack last night near the Thiaumont redoubt was checked, Paris declares.

The British continue intense artillery fire and trench raids along their front in France and Flanders.

Both Berlin and Vienna claim progress for the Teutonic counter-offensive on the eastern front. The Russian bulletin today claims the capture of 12,000 more Teuton prisoners.

LONDON, June 29.—A Lutz dispatch to the Times dated Tuesday describes the terrible fighting on the Russian front.

"This town," says the correspondent, "is a veritable maelstrom. Along the entire front the contending armies are locked in fierce and ceaseless struggle. No hour passes when there is not somewhere an attack or a counter-attack flung forward with the greatest bitterness and ferocity.

"The first installment of the Prussian Guard is arriving at Kovel, and the German emperor himself is at that point."

PETROGRAD, June 29.—Russian troops, fighting in Volhynia and Galicia yesterday took prisoner 221 officers and 10,255 fighting men, says the official statement issued today by the Russian war department.

The statement says the Russians inflicted a great defeat on the Teutonic troops between the Dnieper and Pruth rivers, capturing three lines of trenches.

### British Use Gas.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, June 29.—Unusually heavy artillery firing with numbers of trench raids, have continued all along the British front the last 24 hours. Here and there were intense outbursts from artillery concentrations from both sides.

The British used both gas and smoke to cover their trench raids. In the Ypres salient were found the bodies of Germans killed by gas. The Germans retaliated by bombardment of Canadian positions at Observatoire Ridge and Sorrel hill.

The ease with which raiding parties, under cover of bombardment, can rush a trench, inflict heavy losses and bring back prisoners is such that it has become systematic nightly business along the whole front on a scale not attempted before.

### On Verdun Front.

PARIS, June 29.—After a violent bombardment which lasted the entire day the Germans attacked the French positions northwest of Thiaumont in the Verdun sector, but were repulsed with heavy losses, according to an official statement issued by the war office today. The French machine gun and curtain of fire is declared to have devastated the attackers.

The statement adds: "In the Champagne district near Tahure in a surprise attack, we cleaned up certain first line trenches

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## RAE TANZER JURY UNABLE TO AGREE

NEW YORK, June 29.—After having been out for twenty-three hours and three times reporting a disagreement, the jury in the case of Rae Tanzer, charged with perjury in connection with her breach of promise suit against James W. Osborne, a former assistant district attorney, reported to United States Judge W. J. Sullivan today that it was hopelessly deadlocked on a verdict and was discharged.

## AMERICA FIRST MEANS WHAT YOU DO—PRESIDENT

### Wilson Gives Nation New Rally Cry in Address Before Ad Clubs of the World—Great Throng Cheers Words—Outlines Duty of Citizens—Mrs. Wilson in Official Party.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.—"America first, translated into what you do," was the rallying cry sounded by President Wilson in an address to the Associated Advertising clubs of the world in Independence Square here today.

"America first means nothing," he said, "unless you translate it into what you do."

Tremendous applause swept over the crowd when the president uttered these words.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.—President Wilson, accompanied by Mrs. Wilson and a squad of secret service men, arrived here at 3:58 p. m. A reception committee escorted the party to a stand in the park adjoining Independence Hall where the president addressed attending delegates of the Associated Advertising clubs of the world and a great gathering of citizens.

## MILITIA SENT TO GUARD PERSHING'S COMMUNICATIONS

COLUMBUS, N. M., June 29.—For the first time since their mobilization on the border National Guardsmen crossed into Mexico on military service last night.

Three motor trucks were loaded with New Mexico guardsmen and dispatched down General Pershing's line of communication to help guard against its being cut.

This action was taken following receipt of a report that the Carranzas have been concentrating large forces of cavalry at or near Guzman on the Mexico Northwestern railroad. Such troops would be in a position to interrupt the American communications which are but ten miles distant from Guzman.

A large number of remounts which left here yesterday for General Pershing's headquarters were ordered turned back by the American commander because of fear that the reports might be true. No further information has been received here regarding the supposed presence at Guzman of the de facto government troops.

## AUSTRIANS BOMBARD ITALIAN COAST TOWN

BERLIN, June 29.—An Austrian admiralty report issued June 24, received today, says Austro-Hungarian torpedo boats on June 23 shelled a factory and a freight train near Chiavenna, on the Italian coast coast, and returned without molestation. On the same day a hydroplane advancing to attack Trieste was shot down. The Italian observer was killed and the French pilot captured.

On June 24 an Austro-Hungarian air squadron successfully bombarded railroad bridges and stations at Pont di Pal and Porta Grada, and all aeroplanes returned uninjured.

## JURY DISAGREES IN LAND FRAUD CASES

SAN FRANCISCO, June 29.—The federal jury considering the evidence against three San Francisco attorneys and three Los Angeles real estate men in the so-called California-Oregon land fraud trials reported a disagreement today and was discharged after deliberations lasting 49 hours.

## ALLIES RESORT TO GAS ATTACKS ON WEST FRONT

### Berlin Reports Strong Infantry Moves Numerous, With Repulse for French and British—Claim Russian Actions All Checked—Artillery Fire Heavy.

BERLIN, June 29.—"In the western war theater," the statement says, "the same conditions prevail along the British front and the north wing of the French front as have existed during the last few days. Attacks by enemy patrols and strong infantry detachments, as well as gas attacks, have become numerous.

"Everywhere the enemy was repulsed. Waves of gas have given no results. Artillery fighting attained great intensity at certain points.

"North of the Aisne and in the Champagne between Auberive and the Argonne the French kept up a lively fire. Here also weak attacks were easily repulsed.

"Northwest of the Thiaumont works were minor infantry engagements.

"Eastern front: Russian attacks made by some companies between Dubatowka and Smirgon failed, under our curtain of fire.

"Near Guesstsch, southeast of Ljubitscha, a German division (detachment) stormed an enemy point of support east of the Niemen, taking two officers and fifty-six men prisoners and capturing two machine guns and two mine-throwers."

## MEXICAN FORCE MOVE TO CIRCLE PERSHING'S MEN

COLUMBUS, N. M., June 29.—According to reports received here, 10,000 Carranzas have been mobilized at Rosillos, on the Mexican Northwestern, 32,000 men are at Villa Ahumada, 2,000 are at Guzman and General P. Elias Cules of Sonora is moving large bands of troops toward the Sonora-Chihuahua border.

If these reports are true, the enveloping movement of the Mexicans around General Pershing's army is becoming more and more pronounced. Army officers say, however, that the American commander is readjusting his men to meet every move.

A company of New Mexico militia will leave here late today for Deming to stand guard at the hanging of four Villa raiders at Columbus, who are to be executed tomorrow.

## LIEBKNECHT DISBARRED FROM LAW PRACTICE

BERLIN, June 29, via London.—Dr. Karl Liebknecht's conviction, which provides for an appeal, automatically disbars him as a lawyer and makes him ineligible to hold public office. It does not, however, affect his position as a member of the Prussian diet, and the Reichstag, since these offices are held as the result of election by the voters and not by government appointment. His status as a legislator is unaffected as the court refrained from revoking his civil rights.

## STOCKS ADVANCE ON MEXICAN NEWS

NEW YORK, June 29.—Advances of 2 to 3 points in leading stocks was Wall street's response to the more favorable overnight developments in the Mexican situation. Stocks with Mexican connections were among the leaders in the buoyant rise. American Smelting, Greene Cananea and Southern Pacific gained 2 to 4 points. The gain here most strengthened to the point where most issues of the early week were completely obliterated.

## TROOPERS FREED, TURNED OVER TO UNITED STATES

### Carranza Complies With Demands Made by President and Liberates Colored Cavalrymen Captured in Battle at Carrizal—Men Scantily Clad—Refuse to Talk.

EL PASO, Tex., June 29.—Twenty-three negro troopers of the Tenth cavalry and Lem H. Spillsbury, Mormon scout, captured by the Mexicans at Carrizal and subsequently confined in the Chihuahua penitentiary, were brought to the border at noon today and a short time later turned over to the American military authorities.

A shout of laughter rose from the thousands of Juarez Mexicans who had gathered to witness the arrival, as the negroes filed from the special train. The prisoners were dressed in the scantiest and most nondescript garb. Some had on only trousers. One wore a shirt, while a towel encased his waist. Others heads were decorated with bandanas.

Spillsbury was dressed in a white duck suit. He appeared anxious. All the troopers were worn and drawn from their experience and all were serious, save one, who wore a broad smile.

This one made himself the impromptu spokesman of his fellows. "We sure are glad to get back," he said.

At the comandancia the troopers refused to discuss the Carrizal fight, their imprisonment or their return to the border.

"We are soldiers, not plain citizens," they said, "we will have to report to our superior officers and receive their instructions."

Spillsbury was not so uncommunicative, however. He entered the private office of General Gonzales and there gave out a brief interview in which he repeated statements he had been credited with making at Chihuahua by General Jacinto Trevino. These statements were to the effect that Captain Boyd, commander of the Americans at Carrizal, persisted in advancing toward Villa Ahumada to recover a negro deserter after General Felix Gomez had warned him to turn back and after Spillsbury had urged him to accept this advice.

Train Met By Mexicans.

General Francisco Gonzales, Juarez commander, and Andres Garcia, Mexican consul in El Paso, met the train. General Gonzales boarded the train and a minute later reappeared, followed by the guard that had escorted the prisoners from Chihuahua.

The guard, dressed in uniforms of bright yellow, pushed back the crowd, forming a line through which Spillsbury and the troopers marched down the railroad tracks. They were taken to the disinfecting plant and there stripped and treated before being escorted to the comandancia.

Danger of an immediate break with the de facto government had been relieved last night by press dispatches saying the prisoners had been started for the border from Chihuahua City. Until Carranza replies to the demand for a statement of his attitude toward the American expedition in Mexico to protect the border, however, the crisis is only less imminent than it was before.

High officials of the administration let it be known that the United States would proceed with its military operations to safeguard adequately its citizens and territory and would continue to pursue bandits in

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## BERLIN TO MAINTAIN FREE POOR KITCHENS

THE HAGUE, June 29.—The municipality of Berlin has decided to keep open indefinitely the municipal poor kitchens which in previous years were open only during the winter months, closing at the end of March. This year the closing has been postponed month after month under pressure of the needs of the poor people and it has now been finally decided to keep the kitchens open for an indefinite period.

## PAN-AMERICA AGAIN PROFFERS ARBITRATION

### Ministers of Bolivia and Salvador Renew Offers of Mediation With Mexico and Are Told That Reply of Carranza to American Ultimatum Must First Be Received.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Ignacio Calderon of Bolivia and Rafael Zaldivar of Salvador called at the state department today to renew their efforts to learn whether the United States would entertain an offer of mediation in the Mexican difficulty.

Mr. Calderon talked with Secretary Lansing about five minutes, afterward he said he had been told that the United States could not discuss mediation in the absence of information that the American prisoners had been actually released and as to Carranza's reply to the demand for a statement of intentions toward the expedition in Mexico.

The minister reminded Mr. Lansing of the interest of all the American republics in preserving peace and said he would call again when Carranza's reply to the note of the United States had been received.

## NEGRO TROOPERS BACK ON SOIL OF HOME LAND

EL PASO, Tex., June 29.—The twenty-three troopers of the Tenth cavalry and Lem H. Spillsbury, the Mormon scout, were brought to the international bridge at 3:15 o'clock this afternoon. General Bell, Jr., was waiting with a written receipt for their delivery.

The actual transfer took place at 3:16 p. m., when General Bell's receipt passed into Mexican hands.

The actual return to American soil of these men was delayed some time after General Bell had given the receipt while they were given a vinegar bath at the immigration station, abutting on the bridge near this side. All the clothes they wore in Mexico were thrown away and they were freshly clothed.

## NEW CONFERENCE WATER FRONT STRIKE

SAN FRANCISCO, June 29.—Delegates from the Seattle Waterfront Employers' union and the Seattle members of the executive board of the Pacific district of the International Longshoremen's union were en route to San Francisco today to participate in further conferences to be held here soon looking to a settlement of the strike of the Pacific coast longshoremen. The parties will be presided over by Immigration Commissioner Henry M. White of Seattle, who was detailed by the department of labor to act as federal mediator.

The coming conference will take up the matters practically anew, as the Pacific district board announced yesterday it had rejected the compromise offer of settlement made by the Waterfront Employers' union at a conference here last Monday.

## CREW OF SUNKEN SHIP LANDED AT PORT MAHON

PALMA, Majorca, June 29.—Twenty-five men of the crew of the steamer Pina of Genoa, which was shelled and sunk by a submarine on Tuesday, have arrived at Port Mahon, Minorca, in the ship's boat.

## FRANCE PROTESTS GERMANY'S ACTIONS

PARIS, June 29.—Premier Briand has sent a protest to the neutral powers against the action of the German military authorities in ordering the evacuation by civilians of the towns of Lille, Roubaix and Tourcoing, according to the Petit Journal. The protest is on the ground that the order is contrary to The Hague convention.

## QUESTION ORPET ON MOVES AFTER MARION'S DEATH

### State Grills Collegian—Arose Early to Get Papers With Account of Finding of Girl's Body—Defendant Tells of Death Scene in Woods After Tragedy.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., June 29.—Resuming today the cross-examination of Will H. Orpet, on trial charged with the murder of Marion Lambert, Attorney David R. Joslyn asked questions concerning what happened following Orpet's return to Madison after he had left Marion dead in the woods.

"Did you get up early to get the newspapers to see if Marion had lived or died?"

"No."

"Why, weren't you anxious to learn whether she lived or died?"

"We didn't get the papers at the house."

"You testified that you hovered over Marion's body 30 seconds or a minute. How did you know she was dead unless you had given her cyanide of potassium?"

"I said that I was at her body probably less than three minutes."

"She lay on the ground and she looked dead," the witness said.

"Did you, as a matter of fact, know that she was dead until you read the papers at Madison?"

"I thought I did. The newspapers corroborated this."

## RUSH ACTIVITY ON BORDER FOR POSSIBLE MOVE

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., June 29.—Staff officers and departmental chiefs of General Funston's headquarters continued today the work of preparing the hourly increasing army for a possible offensive movement.

Notification that Carranza had ordered the surrender of the negro troopers captured at Carrizal did not lower the pressure of military preparation. The opinion was widespread that the release of the prisoners had not altered the basic reasons for mobilization of an army along the border.

By night it was believed that a considerable part of the newly mobilized army would begin border service.

Supplies were being assembled at Brownsville, Laredo, Eagle Pass and other points where the greater concentrations will be made. The purchasing of horses and mules was under way today under the first contract ratified yesterday by the war department.

## YANKEE CONSULATE AT NOGALES RAIDED

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Consul Simplic advised the state department today that during an anti-American demonstration yesterday at Nogales, Sonora, the American consulate was entered and looted. The message did not give the extent of damage nor confirm border reports that Consul Simplic had fled before the mob and that the American shield had been dragged through the streets.

## CAMP WITHYCOMBE, ORE., LAST OF OREGON MILITIA LEAVE FOR MEXICAN BORDER

CAMP WITHYCOMBE, Ore., June 29.—The last of the Oregon National Guard mobilized at Camp Withycombe were entraining here today for the Mexican border. The troops which boarded the special train were the First Battalion of the Third Oregon Infantry, a machine gun company and the regimental band.

Colonel Clenard McLaughlin, regimental commander, who is a captain detached from the United States army, was to accompany the troops.

The First Battalion consists of Company A of McMinnville, and companies B, C, and D of Portland. Captain Kenneth P. Williams, U. S. A., mustering officer, remains behind here in charge of a recruiting office. All recruits will be hurried south to join the various units on the border.

The first special train with Oregon guardsmen for the border left here Tuesday. Two other special trains left yesterday.

## DEATH SENTENCE FOR CASEMENT FOR HIS TREASON

### Sir Roger Found Guilty of High Treason by Jury—Defense Claims Efforts Were Only to Recruit Regiment in Germany for Use Against Ulster Volunteers.

LONDON, June 29.—Sir Roger Casement was sentenced to death at his trial for high treason today.

After Sir Roger had been sentenced Daniel J. Bailey, the private soldier who had been held as his accomplice, was placed in the dock. The chief justice directed the jury to return a verdict of not guilty and Bailey was discharged.

Defends Casement.

Artemus Jones, assistant counsel, addressed the court. Mr. Jones admitted that at the first thought it seemed an outrage for Sir Roger to go to Germany, but he insisted that the defendant had attempted merely to organize an Irish brigade for the use against the Ulster volunteers, recruited by Sir Edward Carson. He continued that the work Sir Roger did in Germany was precisely the same sort of work he carried on in Ireland before the war. While the importation of arms was a wronged act, it did not constitute treason, but an offense against the defense of the realm act. He reminded the jury of the responsibility resting upon it.

Sir Frederick Smith argued that in days before the war Sir Roger's defense might have had some weight, but "one circumstance not insignificant had intervened—the greatest military power the world had ever seen was trying to destroy the British empire."

Chief Justice Charges.

The chief justice began his charge to the jury. "Treason in time of war, when all persons in this country are making sacrifices to defeat the common enemy is almost too grave for expression," the chief justice said. "You must dissent from your minds all you have heard or read outside this court. We have heard much about politics in Ireland. For myself, in the court of justice, I always feel anxiety when political passion is aroused. Pay no more attention to what has been said regarding conditions in Ireland before or after the war than is necessary to consider the conditions of this case."

After defining the law of treason he pointed out that many facts of the case were undisputed. The jury retired at 2:55 o'clock.

## TWO ITALIAN STEAMERS SUNK BY SUBMARINES

LONDON, June 29.—Italy's shipping agency announces the sinking of the Italian steamers Mongibello, Roma and Pina.