

SLAV BLOWS DRIVE BACK TEUTON LINE

Russians Continue to Hammer German Line—New Austrian Positions Flanked by Brussiloff—Kovel Now Threatened From Three Points and Capture of Prisoners Continues—Advance in Czartorysk Region Pushed Further.

PETROGRAD, July 8. via London.—The Russians have pressed back the Germans further in the sector of Czartorysk, occupying several more towns. More than 2000 men were captured yesterday.

In Galicia the Russians have made further progress against the army of Count Von Bothmer. In this war theater the Russians captured more than 1000 men yesterday.

BERLIN, July 8.—The withdrawal of Teutonic lines along the head of the Stry river in Volhynia, where the advanced positions were exposed to pressure from notably superior hostile forces, was announced in the Austro-Hungarian report of July 7, received here today.

LONDON, July 8.—While the entente allies on the western front have been temporarily handicapped by heavy rains in the further pushing of their offensive, the Russians under General Brussiloff are continuing to drive back the Teutonic lines in the east. Further notable progress has been made by the Russians in Volhynia, where their movement upon the important railway center of Kovel is gaining in force.

In Galicia a new advance of the Russians is reported. In the region between Riga and Volhynia the Germans are developing more formidable resistance.

German Admit Retirement.
The Russians are making progress in their drives against the important railway junctions at Delatyn, in Galicia, Kovel in Volhynia and Baranovichi, north of the Pripiet marshes. Little news has been received in regard to the fighting in the region of Baranovichi. In Galicia and Volhynia, however, the Teutons admit the withdrawal of their line, the retirements having been forced by the rapid advance of the Russians in Galicia and the successful manner in which they dealt with the German counter-offensive on the Lutsk sector.

According to unofficial reports Delatyn is surrounded on three sides and the Russians, having cut the easternmost lines of retreat across the Carpathians, are on the flanks of the Austrians' new defensive lines running through Stanislaw and Halicz. General Von Bothmer may be compelled to fall back even further before he reaches safety.

Advancing all along the line of the Lutsk salient, the Russians are now threatening Kovel from three points. Capture of prisoners continues, and, according to Russian estimates, the total for a month's fighting is not far short of a quarter of a million.

Russian Statement.

PETROGRAD, July 8.—The Russian advance in the Czartorysk region, in which the attacking German troops were thrown back yesterday, has been pushed further. The war office tonight announced the capture of the villages of Dolaya and Oru.

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DEBATE CLOSES UPON NEW REVENUE BILL

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Speaker Clark closed general debate on the administration revenue bill in the house today with an appeal for non-partisan action on the measure.

"I congratulate the house," he said, "that this revenue bill is going to pass by a good deal more than the democratic vote, when such republicans as Longworth, Gardner and Hill, all rampant protectionists, see their duty to vote for it to help the country out of a hole."

MILITIA SYSTEM NOT DEPENDABLE IN EMERGENCY

President's Order of Mobilization Shows Weakness of State Guard as Part of Country's First Line of Defense—Waste of Government and State Funds.

By GILSON GARDNER.
WASHINGTON, July 8.—That the militia cannot be relied upon and should not be relied upon as part of the country's first line of defense has been startlingly shown by the president's order of mobilization to the state troops for service on the border. This is the conclusion of Senator William E. Borah of Idaho, who is preparing to submit some remarks on this subject to the senate.

Borah and Chamberlain made the fight in the senate against "federalizing" the national guard and paying them enormous sums from the federal treasury under the plan proposed by Representative James Hay of Virginia. These senators contend that if the United States needs soldiers it needs real soldiers and soldiers who are trained and prepared and who can make a business of such training and preparation, which is not possible for the militiamen.

System at Fault.
"These state militiamen," said Senator Borah today, "are just as brave and just as good material for soldiers as other American citizens. The fact that they do not show up in an emergency like this is to be blamed on the system—not on the men. Patriotic zeal will not take the place of systematic drill, arms and equipment. An excellent military authority has put his finger on the important point when he said that it is the instinct of the untrained man grouped together in any emergency to scatter, while it is the second nature of men trained in military service to stay together and operate as organized units. The effectiveness of the latter form of activity cannot be had by subjecting men to fifteen days' training such as they get on an average in the militia."

"The newspaper accounts of the mobilization show already the unpreparedness of the militia, and it is fortunate for the country that the present demand upon them is not an extreme emergency."

States All Short.
"The accounts all agree that in practically every instance the units were below even the minimum peace strength of sixty-five men to a company, the war strength of which is supposed to be 150 men. I have in mind the company in one western state which responded with twenty officers and sixteen men. The three border states, when they were called into service, were 1000 men short of their 4000 paper strength. Right here in the nation's capital the 2000 odd men in camp have no army shoes; the infantry regiment is below the minimum peace strength; the cavalry troop has no horses, many of its members have never been on a horse, and its officers were appointed after they reached the mobilization camp; rejections on account of

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TROOPS READY FOR BANDIT RAIDS

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., July 8.—For more than 200 miles eastward from El Paso, American troops are being held ready today to move to any border point that might be threatened by the newly organized bandits in Chihuahua. West of El Paso, an alert watch for developments south of the line was kept.

Colonel Gaston, commanding the American forces in the Big Bend district was authorized by General Funston so to dispose his troops as to prevent Mexican bandits crossing the river. He has at Presidio at stations east and west of Presidio a considerable force, including the Sixth cavalry, his own regiment, and the Fourth Texas infantry.

Army officers are not inclined to believe the bandits will attempt any movement in force toward the north.

OIL KING IS 77 YEARS OLD TODAY; HE HOPES TO BE 100



Will he be 100? Rockefeller, at 77, leads a rather active life. Following the rules of Dr. Biggar, he spends a great portion of his time in the open air. He plays golf almost daily, takes motor trips and walks considerable.

FOURTEEN BANDITS REPORTED SLAIN IN BORDER RAID

EL PASO, Tex., July 8.—Fourteen Mexicans are reported to have been killed in a battle with three Americans not far from Anapara, N. M., according to a report received here today.

The Mexicans are reported to have crossed the border and at 2 a. m. rustled 46 head of horses from the ranch of Tom Perrine, three miles out of Anapara.

Perrine, a Texas ranger and a former customs guard, waited until daylight, when with two of his men he set out in pursuit of the bandits.

At noon today he telephoned that he and his men had caught up with the Mexicans near the boundary, engaging them in a fight, killing 14 of them and releasing his horses. The Mexicans, he said, numbered more than 30.

GERMANS DAM BRITISH FLOOD

BERLIN, July 8, via London.—Today's news from the western front throws little light on the fighting during the last twenty-four hours, but the advices show that the fighting in the period immediately preceding was most intense at three points—at Thiéval, around Hen and in the region eight to ten miles south of the Somme river. In the Thiéval sector there was a succession of bitter attacks and counter-attacks. The British several times succeeded by violent assaults in obtaining a hold on Thiéval, but each time were ejected from the ruins of the village. Their losses are described as "extraordinarily heavy."

The only British success, and this is declared to be unimportant, was the capture of a salient of German trenches east of La Boisselle, only a short distance of the original German line. From La Boisselle southward the fighting was of a local character.

The Germans have thrown a strong dam around the British flood wave, and isolated attempts to break the dam have been unsuccessful.

INFANT DEATHS SHOW DECREASE

NEW YORK, July 8.—Although this was the hottest day since the beginning of the epidemic of infantile paralysis two weeks ago, fatalities from the disease showed a decrease. During the twenty-four hours preceding 10 o'clock today the disease killed eighteen children in the greater city, thirteen of this number dying in Brooklyn.

Ninety-five new cases of the disease were reported in the five boroughs. During the week just ending there were 126 deaths, 105 of this number in Brooklyn. More than 800 cases were reported.

The falling off in the number of fatalities and new cases during the last three days, although only slight, is regarded as favorable by health experts. There were twenty-four deaths during the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock Thursday morning, twenty-two on Friday and eighteen today.

Assistant Surgeon General W. C. Bunker of the federal public health service was in consultation with Health Commissioner Emerson and other health officials today.

SEVEN LIVES LOST GULF HURRICANE

NEW ORLEANS, July 8.—At least seven persons have lost their lives and property has been damaged to the extent of more than \$4,000,000, according to reports early today from the storm-swept regions of Alabama and Mississippi. Crops and timber suffered heavily.

Rains that assumed the proportions of cloudbursts followed the tropical hurricane in Alabama, causing serious floods at Prattville and Birmingham.

The death list consists of one white man and six negroes. The former, a locomotive engineer, was killed, with his negro fireman, when his train ran into a washout at Bond, Miss. Three negroes were drowned in the Birmingham district, and two on the Warrior river, near Tusculoo, when a small boat sank.

BISHOP NIBLEY VISITS CITY—RAISES PRICE OF BEETS

Bishop C. W. Nibley of Salt Lake City, accompanied by four sons and Field Superintendent Bramwell of the Grants Pass sugar factory, visited Medford this noon on a tour of inspection of the sugar fields of the valley.

"I never saw any beets anywhere looking better at their age than in this section of the valley," stated the bishop, "and I am confident the valley will prove a great sugar producer."

"Incidentally, I have an announcement of general interest to make to beet growers. The company will pay \$5.50 per ton for 12 to 13 per cent beets, instead of \$5, as under our contracts. For each 1/2 per cent of sugar over 15 per cent we will pay an additional 10 cents. Thus 15 1/2 per cent beets will bring \$5.60, 16 per cent beets \$5.70, 17 per cent beets \$5.80, 18 per cent beets \$6.10, etc. This will mean a great deal to the grower, as the beet beet is high in percentage of sugar."

The bishop returns to Portland tonight.

ELLIS STATION OFFERED BABES

WASHINGTON, July 8.—A joint resolution providing for the use without expense to the federal government of hospital facilities at the Ellis Island immigration station for New York victims of infantile paralysis was passed unanimously late today by the house. It was introduced by Representative Sigel under an agreement with house leaders. Conference by the senate is expected Monday.

To permit importation from the Philippines of monkeys wanted by New York health authorities for experiments in their fight against infantile paralysis, Secretary Houston of the department of agriculture today amended the quarantine against warm-blooded animals from Pacific islands so as to permit monkeys to be brought in for scientific purposes.

SUGAR FACTORY FOR MEDFORD 1917 IS OFFERED

Utah-Idaho Sugar Company Offers to Put Up \$50,000 Bond to Show Good Faith and Requests Donation of Factory Site—First Business Proposition Ever Made to City.

A meeting of the directors of the Commercial club has been called for Wednesday evening to discuss a proposal received from the Utah-Idaho Sugar company for the erection of a sugar factory at Medford for the season of 1917. The sugar company asks the donation of a factory site and agrees to put up a \$50,000 bond for the erection of the factory. Five thousand acres of beets for the first year and 6000 acres for the second year is asked. The proposal reads as follows:

"Salt Lake City, July 1, 1916.
"Mr. A. L. Hill, president Commercial club, Medford, Ore.
"My Dear Sir:

"We have a proposition to submit to you, as per my promise, but we wish first to call your attention to the fact that this company is in no way associated with the defunct Oregon-Utah Sugar company. I think you will appreciate, after our conversation, that we found a very unfortunate condition in Grants Pass. Ask 5000 Acres.

"In making this proposition, you must also fully appreciate that we have had no experience whatever in Oregon, and while we have at our disposal, through your Agricultural college, bulletins showing the meteorological conditions affecting your district, and bulletins showing the experiments that have been made in beets, it is one thing to show conditions affecting experimental patches of beets and another thing to raise beets in commercial quantities. I was highly pleased to note the condition of the beets which you had in your locality. They looked well, but we must guard against anything that we do not see and do not understand.

"The proposition which we have to make to you is as follows, provided: "That the farmers of Medford and vicinity will contract for not less than 5000 acres of beets for 1917, and 6000 acres for 1918, the contracts for such beets to be taken by us with your aid and influence, so that every patch of land which we take will have to be gone over twice. It will take, of course, a great deal of time, discretion and patience to make these contracts. Said contracts are to be made for a term of five years, on the basis of \$5 per ton at the factory or railroad point, or any other stations which our agricultural men may consider desirable, for beets containing not less than 12 per cent succharine with 80 per cent purity.

Factory Site as Bonus.
"Further, that you will place at our disposal, free of expense to us, forty acres of land for the factory site, rights of way free for railroad spurs to the factory, sufficient water to run the factory from the time that we commence operations in the fall—which we presume in your case would be some time between September 1 and October 1—until we get through. The amount of water required will be under six second feet. We are to pay a reasonable price for water for domestic purposes and the washing of sugars.

"Also, that you furnish us, free of charge, a right of way for our drainage system from the factory, which might be piped or in open ditches, according to the conditions; but the drainage must be obtained. While

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FAIR WEATHER FOR WEEK IS PREDICTED

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The weather bureau's predictions for the ensuing week say:

"Rocky Mountain and plateau regions: Generally fair, temperatures near normal.

"Pacific states: Generally fair except for widely scattered local showers in the north Pacific states first part of the week. Temperatures near the seasonal average.

RAIN HALTS ALLIES NEW OFFENSIVE

British Army Continues to Make Slow Progress—Most Furious Fighting of War in Progress—Belgium Denuded of Troops to Resist Allies—Crown Prince Renews Attack at Verdun—French Make Further Advance—Repulses Claimed.

LONDON, July 8.—With the aid of innumerable guns and waves of infantry, the British army continues to make slow progress in its efforts to bring the front line between the Ancre and Montauban on a level with the French line further south, the French having pushed further ahead than their allies. This effort on the part of the British has led to the most furious fighting in which the British troops have been engaged. The flower of the German army has been brought forward to oppose them, and guns and ammunition are being used lavishly.

According to reports from Holland, Belgium has been denuded of German soldiers to meet the Anglo-French offensive and the railway stations even in the larger towns are guarded by the older reservists.

Verdun Attack Renewed.
In London the reports of the British commander, General Sir Douglas Haig, are awaited eagerly and although the arrival of wounded tells the price which is being paid for the advance, the news of the small gains is being received with quiet satisfaction.

Notwithstanding the enormous call on German reserves for the battle in Verdun, the German crown prince has resumed the offensive at Verdun and yesterday made further repeated attacks near Triaumont work without meeting any success.

In the field of the western offensive of the allies a rainy night was employed chiefly by the British in strengthening positions won yesterday. The French were busy with minor operations on the Somme front, making a successful surprise attack near Belloy-en-Santerre, and gaining ground east of Estrees in hand-grenade operations.

British Report.
LONDON, July 8.—The operations of the British army on the Somme front between the Ancre and Somme rivers have again been impeded by unusually heavy rains, the war office announced today.

During the last few days the British have captured twenty guns and fifty-one machine guns.

French Report.
PARIS, July 8.—The French made a further advance last night on the Somme front in the vicinity of Belloy-en-Santerre and Estrees, the war office announced today.

The gains as a whole in this sector were not large, operations being hindered by bad weather. Several hundred Germans were captured.

On the Verdun front there were violent artillery engagements, particularly in the districts of Hill 304, Ennez and Souville.

German Report.
BERLIN, July 8.—German troops on both sides of the Somme, in the field of the entente offensive along the western front, have repulsed with heavy losses repeated attacks by the British and French, the war office announced today.

FOUR COMPANIES C. A. C. ENROLLED

PORTLAND, Or., July 8.—Orders issued a short time ago by the war department at Washington instructing officers of the Oregon national guard to muster in four additional companies of coast artillery have been fulfilled, it was stated at the adjutant general's office here today. The companies were recruited at Forest Grove, Tillamook, Marshfield and Astoria.