

FORECAST
TONIGHT AND TUESDAY
FAIR AND WARMER

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

WEATHER
Max. Yesterday 69; Min. To-
day 53; Prec. .34, Total .89

Forty-sixth Year.
Daily—Eleventh Year.

MEDFORD OREGON, MONDAY, JULY 17, 1916

NO. 99

VICTORY FOR SLAV FORCES IN VOLHYNIA

Petrograd Announces Taking of 13,000 German Prisoners and Berlin Admits Retirement of Von Linsingen Behind River Lipa—Russian Advance Continues Along Transylvania Front and in Riga Sector—Cossacks Victors.

PETROGRAD, July 17, via London, 4:30 p. m.—The Russians are continuing their successful advance in the region of the lower Lipa, the war office announced today.

The number of prisoners taken by the Russians in Volhynia yesterday was nearly 13,000.

The announcement follows:

Success in Volhynia

"In Volhynia, east and southeast of Sviniki (Sviniki) village, our brave troops have broken down the resistance of the enemy. In battles in the region of Pstomty more than 1600 German and Austrian prisoners have been taken, together with three light guns, two heavy guns, machine guns and much other military booty. In these battles brave General Vladimir Dragmistroff was wounded in the leg by a shrapnel splinter.

"In the region of the lower Lipa our successful advance continues. The enemy is making stubborn resistance. We also captured 24 guns, of which twelve were heavy pieces, together with 14 machine guns, a few thousand rifles and other equipment. We also have captured in this vicinity 25 officers and 2800 men.

"The total number of prisoners taken on July 16 in battles in Volhynia, is approximately 314 officers and 12,637 men. We captured thirty guns, of which 17 were heavy pieces, a great number of machine guns and other material.

On Other Fronts

"In the direction of Kirilbaba, on the frontier of Transylvania, we have occupied a new set of positions.

"In the region of Riga skirmishes on both sides have been successful for us and part of the enemy's trenches have been taken, together with prisoners.

"Caucasus front: The offensive on the right flank of our Caucasian front is developing. A great success was obtained on July 16 by the Platanu division of Kuban Cossacks, belonging to the column of General Gornataeff. The Turks set fire to the village of Balbut during their hasty retreat thence."

German Statement

BERLIN, July 17.—A withdrawal of German troops under General von Linsingen southwest of Lutsk to a point behind the river Lipa, is officially announced by the war office today.

Today's statement on operations along the eastern front says:

"Army group of Field Marshal Von Hindenburg: Increased fire west and south of Riga and on the Dvina front, preceding Russian enterprises, Near Katarinehof, south of Riga, considerable enemy forces attacked. Lively fighting developed here.

"Army group of General Von Linsingen: Southwest of Lutsk a Russian attack was arrested by a German counter attack. Thereupon, in order to strengthen the line of defense the troops were withdrawn behind the Lipa without being molested by the enemy. At other places the Russians were completely repulsed."

TERMINAL RATES TO ASTORIA UPHELD

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The right of the city of Astoria, Or., to the same freight rates as Seattle, Tacoma and Portland was reaffirmed today by the interstate commerce commission in denying a petition by western railroads for a rehearing of its decision of January 22, 1916, which ordered Astoria to be placed on a parity with other North Pacific coast ports.

\$10,000,000 LOSS, 9 PERISH CAROLINA FLOOD

Flood Waters Sweep Parts of North and South Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee and West Virginia—Hundreds Homeless—Train Service Paralyzed—Asheville Submerged.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 17.—Flood waters, which swept parts of North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee and West Virginia yesterday, taking a toll of at least nine lives, rendering hundreds of persons homeless and doing property damage variously estimated at from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000 were receding today.

The worst conditions obtained in western North Carolina, where the flood was described as the most disastrous in the history of that section. Asheville and its environs were the heaviest sufferers, but with train service at a standstill as the result of washouts, slides and lost bridges, telegraph service badly crippled and roads almost impassable, it probable will be some days before the full extent of death and destruction will be determined.

Asheville Flooded.

Lower Asheville still was flooded today by the waters of the French Broad river. Two deaths were reported in the city proper, while another death occurred at the town of Biltmore to the east and two score persons, including members of a railroad construction gang, who went down with a bridge were listed as missing.

Between Asheville and Salisbury railroad bridges were washed out on the Catawba river. Saw mills and other property, as well as livestock, suffered throughout this section. Similar conditions existed on the Yadkin river around Lexington, N. C., and dead animals, wreckage from mills, cotton, tobacco, oil and other debris floated down the raging stream.

In the Piedmont section of South Carolina, crops suffered great damage, highway bridges were washed away and railroad service was badly interrupted. The Southern Power Company's plant near Spartanburg, was flooded, tying up the interurban line between Spartanburg and Greenwood and Gastonia and Charlotte.

Damage Widespread.

From Georgetown, S. C., came reports of damage to water front property and stores.

In southwest Virginia flood waters carried away bridges and tracks, tying up traffic on the Bluefield and Bristol divisions of the Norfolk and Western.

Besides the damage to railroads in southwest Virginia, many buildings were washed away, including some at Radford and one man was drowned while ferrying across the river at that place.

In eastern Tennessee floods also interrupted traffic on the Virginia-Carolina, the East Tennessee and Western North Carolina and the Carolina, Clinchfield and Ohio railroads.

BRITISH CONFISCATE AMERICAN MAIL

BERLIN, July 17.—The entire first-class mail of the Danish liners Frederick VIII for New York, and Oscar II from New York, was confiscated by the British authorities, the postmaster general of Denmark reports, according to the Overseas News agency today.

A report from the Norwegian postal authorities given out by the same agency states that the mail of the liner Bergensfjord from New York, also has been confiscated by the British.

ITALIANS REPORT REPULSE OF AUSTRIANS IN TRENTINO

ROME, July 17.—The repulse of a heavy attack by the Austrians in the upper Posina valley, in the Trentino, as a result of an Italian counter-attack, was announced today by the war office.

TALK MERGER OF PROHIS WITH PROGRESSIVES

Rival Factions in National Dry Party—Old Guard Would Retain Control—Newer Element Willing to Change Party Name, Unite With Progressives and Enlarge Program.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 17.—Rival factions in the national prohibition party are lining up their forces today for their convention next Wednesday, taking a toll of at least nine lives, rendering hundreds of persons homeless and doing property damage variously estimated at from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000 were receding today.

Virgil G. Hinshaw of Chicago, national chairman, declared today that he believes the remnants of the progressive party are awaiting anxiously for an invitation to join with the prohibitionists.

"It was Colonel Parker who urged Victor Mardoek to become a candidate for the prohibition party's nomination for vice-president," said Mr. Hinshaw.

"His action of Saturday in calling a new progressive convention leaves me in the dark as to his intentions. Since Roosevelt disowned the party he founded, many prominent progressives in addition to Colonel Parker have made overtures to us. One of these is Raymond Robins of Chicago.

"Prohibition leaders have discussed seriously the advisability of changing their party name. Eugene N. Foss of Massachusetts has said the ticket could win in the coming campaign with himself as its leader, and a new name that would embrace more than the single issue of prohibition."

Opposed to the new ideas of fusion, changes of name and adoption of the surviving progressives are a number of leading prohibitionists, among them Eugene W. Chaffin, presidential nominee in 1908 and 1912.

SIR ROGER'S FIGHT AGAINST EXECUTION IN HIGHER COURT

LONDON, July 17.—A new chapter opened today in Sir Roger Casement's legal fight against being executed for high treason for his activities in the Dublin revolt. Sir Roger's case reached the court of criminal appeal, and although the new proceedings hardly compare in point of public interest with the trial, privileged spectators began to take seats an hour before the court was called to order.

Justice Darling, by reason of his seniority as king's bench judge, presided with Judges Bray and Scrutton on his right and Justices Lawrence and Atkin on his left.

Sir Roger's counsel immediately upon opening argument emphasized the technical point that the law governing treason does not include any offense of adhering to the king's enemies outside of the realm.

CLAIMS SUPERIORITY OF BATTLE CRUISERS

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Discussion of the relative value of battle cruisers and battle ships on which authorities differ, was renewed today, by publication of a letter, written by Rear Admiral Knight of the naval war college, to Secretary Daniels, upholding the worth of the cruiser, as brought out in the Jutland battle between the British and German fleets. The engagement, it is known, said the admiral, to have enhanced the importance of the battle cruiser.

RAILROAD LAWYER, BUT RADICAL, IS FEDERAL JUDGE CLARKE



JUDGE JOHN H. CLARKE

SUBMARINE MAY CAUSE DISPUTE WITH BRITAIN

LONDON, July 17.—The question of the possibility of a dispute between Great Britain and the United States over the status of the German commercial submarine Deutschland, which arrived recently in the United States was raised in the house of commons today by John Dillon, who asked Lord Robert Cecil, minister of war trade, to present immediately to parliament the communications which had passed between the two governments and to undertake to keep the house fully informed of the course of negotiations in this matter.

Lord Robert replied that the correspondence was proceeding and that it was not in the public interest that it should be published now. He would see that the suggestion to keep the house informed of the course of the negotiations was fully recognized.

"Will you see," said Mr. Dillon, "that parliament is not committed to a dispute with the United States without the house being given an opportunity of discussing the whole subject."

Lord Robert replied: "I don't think the house would wish me to give such an understanding as that, but I will present the suggestion to Sir Edward Grey."

CASTRO RESISTS DEPORTING ORDERS

NEW YORK, July 17.—General Cipriano Castro, waited impatiently today for the commissioner general of immigration to act upon his appeal from an order of the board of inquiry at a local immigration station for his deportation. The former president of Venezuela, who arrived here Saturday with his wife from Port of Spain, Trinidad, said that if his case was not decided favorably he would ask his attorney to sue out a writ of habeas corpus.

RUSSIAN SUBMARINE SUNK BY GERMAN SHIP

LONDON, July 17.—Reuter's Stockholm correspondent reports the sinking by a Russian submarine of the German steamship Syria. Her crew and Swedish pilots were rescued.

The Syria, 3607 tons gross, was owned in Hamburg.

JUDGE CLARK TO PUT GINGER INTO SUPREME COURT

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The nomination of Judge John H. Clarke of Ohio to be assistant justice of the supreme court of the United States to succeed former Justice Hughes was considered by the senate judiciary committee today and formally referred to a sub-committee consisting of Senators Overman, O'Gorman, Fletcher, Clark of Wyoming and Dillingham. No objections to the nomination have been filed.

Clark a Radical

CLEVELAND, O., July 17.—John H. Clarke of Cleveland, as justice of the United States supreme court, places another radical on the bench. Not as radical as Louis Brandeis, perhaps, but radical enough to inject a little ginger into the highest tribunal.

Three events in his career point to radicalism:

First—As a federal district judge he ordered the car shops of the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad at Brewster, O., reopened when the road's receiver closed them to cut expenses. This saved a town's wage-earners their jobs.

Second—He advocated teaching aliens American citizenship, and sought to make an impressive ceremony of a foreigner's induction into the privileges and duties of a citizen of the United States.

Third—In a "preparedness" address in Cleveland he declared preparedness must start with the workman. "If we expect labor to fight our nation's battles we must give labor a nation worth fighting for," said Clarke.

Is Still a Bachelor

Clarke's a bachelor at 69. He lives at the University club and he's a highbrow.

(Continued on Page Two.)

ABANDON CAMPAIGN FOR BIG SHARKS

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Suggestions that a campaign of extermination against sharks along the Atlantic be undertaken by the coast guard service were abandoned today by treasury department officials after considering a report by Captain Carden of the cutter Mohawk, saying such a campaign would be impracticable and that the only sure method of protecting bathers was the extension of the steel wire nets already in use at most resorts.

RURAL CREDITS BILL IS SIGNED BY PRESIDENT

Wilson Expresses Gratitude for Having Completed Legislation Beneficial to Farmers of Country—Bill Puts Agricultural Producers Upon an Equality With Others.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—President Wilson today signed the rural credits bill passed recently by congress. Just before signing the measure, which creates a system of twelve land loan banks under direction of a federal board, the president made a short address.

"I cannot go through the simple ceremony of signing this bill without expressing the feeling that I have in signing it," said the president. "It is a feeling not only of profound satisfaction, but of real gratitude that we have completed this piece of legislation, which I hope will be immensely beneficial to the farmers of the country."

Farmers Handicapped

"The farmers, it seems to me, have occupied hitherto a singular position of disadvantage. They have not had the same freedom to get credit on their real estate that others have had who were in manufacturing and commercial enterprises, and while they have sustained our life, they did not in the same degree with some others share in the benefits of that life."

"Therefore, this bill, along with the very liberal provisions of the federal reserve act, puts them upon an equality with all others who have genuine assets and makes the great credit of the country available to them."

"I look forward to the benefits of this bill, not with extravagant expectations, but with confident expectation that it will be of very wide-reaching benefit, and incidentally it will be of advantage to the investing community, for I can imagine no more satisfactory and solid investments than this system will afford those who have money to use."

Used Two Pens

The president used two pens in signing the bill, and gave one of them to Senator Fletcher of Florida, who asked permission to present it to the southern commercial congress.

In addition to the number of members of the house and senate, the signing was witnessed by David Lubin, one of the originators of the bill, and representatives of the National Grange, the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union, the Farmers' National Congress and the National Council of Farmers' Co-operative association.

Secretary McAdoo conferred with the president later on the question of selection of members of the new farm loan board. Among those understood to be under consideration are:

Herbert Quick, W. W. Flanagan, secretary of the joint congressional committee on rural credits; F. J. H. Von Engelken of Florida; C. B. Kegley of Washington state; B. M. Ralston and L. B. Clure of Indiana; J. L. Conlter of West Virginia and H. A. Moehlebach of Wisconsin. Secretary McAdoo is an ex-officio member and four will be appointed by the president.

BRITISH EXPENDITURES \$30,000,000 A DAY

LONDON, July 17.—British expenditures have now reached a total of more than 6,000,000 pounds daily, according to a statement made by Reginald McKenna, chancellor of the exchequer, in the house of commons today.

NO MORE VISITORS ABOARD DEUTSCHLAND

BALTIMORE, Md., July 17.—Announcement was made today that after tomorrow no more visitors will be allowed on board the German merchant submarine Deutschland. This was taken as an indication that the underwater liner will leave Baltimore before the middle of the week. Stevedores resumed stowing the cargo of rubber and nickel today.

BRITISH TAKE SECOND LINE OF TEUTONS

German Positions on 1500-Yard Front Northwest Bazentin-le-Petit Captured—Berlin Reports Artillery Bombardment of Intense Violence in Progress From Somme North to Sea, With German Lines Heavily Pounded by British Guns.

LONDON, July 17.—An official telegram from Berlin says that Emperor William is now in the Somme battle sector, according to Reuter's correspondent in Amsterdam. The emperor has received reports from the chief commander, visited hospitals, distributed iron crosses and made speeches, the telegram stated.

BERLIN, July 17.—An artillery bombardment of intense violence in progress at many points from the Somme district north to the sea on the western front, the war office announced today, the German lines being heavily pounded by the British guns.

Second Line Taken.

LONDON, July 17.—The German second line positions northwest of Bazentin-le-Petit wood have been stormed and captured by the British, the war office announced today. The positions captured in which the statement characterizes as a "further important success, extended over a front of 1,500 yards."

A strongly held position at Waterlot farm, east of Longueval, also was captured by the British, while the remaining strongholds of the Germans in Ouilvers and La Boiselle also were taken.

The statement says: "A further important success has been gained by us. Northwest of Bazentin-le-Petit wood, we stormed and captured German second line positions on a front of 1,500 yards."

"East of Longueval, we widened the gap in the German second line by completing the strongly defended position on the Waterlot farm."

"On the left flank in Ouilvers and La Boiselle, we captured the remaining strongholds of the enemy."

Trench Is Captured.

BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE, July 17.—The British today captured a German trench in the neighborhood of Pozieres.

The capturing of the trench strengthens the new British line in this vicinity. The British also have cleared out nests of German machine gun operators, who had been holding out in cellars and behind barricades in the ruins of Ouilvers and La Boiselle. Otherwise, the situation along the British front is unchanged at this hour.

A total of about 190 officers and men surrendered to the British, who had steadily closed in upon them, using bombs and trench-mortars, the Germans being short of food.

Wounded in Cellars.

"In an enormous cellar at Basantine-le-Petit the British found sev-

(Continued on page six)

PRESIDENT APPEALS IN POLES BEHALF

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Personal letters (probably) will be sent by President Wilson to the king of England, the president of France, the emperor of Germany and the emperor of Russia urging them to allow food to be sent from the United States to the starving people of Poland. The president has asked the state department to advise him as to the most desirable way to proceed. So far all efforts to arrange for the shipment of food into portions of Poland occupied by Germany have failed. It will be necessary to get permission for passage of supplies through the allied blockade and assurances from Germany that they will be used by the Poles and not by the German army, had occasion.