

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

MEDFORD OREGON, FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1916

Forty-sixth Year.
Daily—Eleventh Year.

TEUTONS FORCED TO RETIRE ALONG STYR AND LIPA

Vienna Admits Russian Smash Has
Forced Withdrawal—Anglo-French
Offensive Vigorously Pushed,
Gains Being Made by Both Forces
—Artillery Active at Verdun.

VIENNA, July 21.—Under the pressure of attacks by the Russians, the Austro-Hungarian forces in the region of the Sty and Lipa rivers, north of the Galician border, have been forced to withdraw to new positions in the region of Berezhetsch, says an official statement. The official statement says:

"In the sector at the mouth of the Lipa, the enemy attacked after artillery preparations which lasted several days. His advance by way of Worben was arrested. Nevertheless, we withdrew our salient positions before a new threatening surrounding movement in the region of Berezhetsch."

Along Somme Front

PARIS, July 21.—Positions captured yesterday by the French south of the Somme were subjected to a vigorous counter-attack during the night. The Germans charged the French lines south of Soyeourt, but the war office announced today they suffered heavy losses and were driven back in disorder.

A strong German detachment which advanced to the attack in the Chaulnes region was repulsed with the bayonet.

Between Soissons and Rheims the French penetrated a German trench, clearing it of its defenders.

On the Verdun front the artillery was active on both sides in the vicinity of Châtilloncourt and Fleurie.

French aeroplanes successfully bombarded stations at Conflans, Mars-la-Tour, Longuyon and Briey.

British Record Gains

LONDON, July 21.—The British line north of Bazentin and Longueval has been pushed forward in Fourcaux wood, the war office announced today. The British drove the Germans from the wood, but lost part of this position subsequently.

The statement says:

"The battle continues without intermission between the Leipzig redoubt on the west and Delville wood on the east. North of the Bazentin-Longueval line the British advance has been pushed to Fourcaux wood, from which we drove the enemy.

"During the night the enemy counter-attacked after an intense bombardment with gas shells, and succeeded in effecting entry into the

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PRESIDENT ASKS MONARCHS' AID TO RELIEVE POLES

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Personal messages were sent by President Wilson today to European rulers urging their co-operation in getting food supplies from the United States to the starving people of Poland.

Efforts in the same direction directed through the state department to the foreign office of the countries involved have met with failure. The president desires that France, Great Britain and Russia allow the passage of the food-stuffs and that Germany and Austria-Hungary guarantee that the food will be given to the civilian population and not seized by armies of occupation.

The messages, which are identical, are addressed to the king of England, the president of France, the emperor of Russia, the emperor of Germany and the emperor of Austria-Hungary.

It is understood that no definite plan is suggested, though the president intimates that the United States would be glad to foster such a relief organization in Poland as has been maintained with such success in Belgium.

ITALY CLASSES GERMANS ALONG WITH ENEMIES

Ministerial Decree Issued Placing Persons and Property of Allies of Austria on Same Footing as Nations Who Have Declared War—Cabinet Considers Situation.

MEXICO AGREES UPON PLAN TO RESTORE ORDER

Note Received From de Facto Government Approving Appointment of Joint Commission to Settle Border Difficulties—Cabinet Considers Situation.

'ALL FOR FRANCE,' FRENCH WOMEN'S MOTTO



At top, Frenchwoman posting up billboard posters, a job held by men before the war. Below, a Frenchwoman filling the place of conductor on a street car.

GERMANS QUELL WITH MILITARY RIOTS IN BELGIUM

ROTTERDAM, July 21.—Food riots, which broke out in Belgium and northern France, have been suppressed by the German military authorities, according to reports received here from reliable sources. The rioting was especially severe at Liege, Verviers, Roubaix, Remix, St. Nichols, Lokeren and Termonde.

The shortage of food which resulted in the riots, according to the relief agencies, was due to the shortage of tonnage, which is not likely to be corrected, as the German government definitely has refused to consent to the plan to use interned German ships to bring relief food.

The rioting was especially severe at Liege, Verviers, Roubaix, Remix, St. Nichols, Lokeren and Termonde. It was indicated after the cabinet meeting that no statement could be expected today. Mr. Polk's only comment was to reiterate that the negotiations were progressing favorably. He is understood to have told Mr. Arredondo that he was not prepared to give a reply to the Mexican note.

Favorable Change

War department officials today interpreted the action of General Calles, the Carranza commander in Sonora, in returning the Nacozari railroad to American management as indicating a favorable change of sentiment on the part of the Mexican military officials on the western part of the border.

General Davis, commanding at Douglas, Ariz., telephoned the department of the transfer. Authority has been granted, he said, to bring daily passenger trains across the border for renovation and return in accordance with the custom pursued prior to the suspension of traffic by Mexican authorities.

Permission has been given for shipment of coal from the United States for operation of the road.

PRESIDENT'S CABINET THAT GUIDES UNITED STATES IN MEXICAN CRISIS



*President Wilson's cabinet. President Wilson is seated at the head of the table. On the right of the table are Secretary of State Lansing, Secretary of War Baker, Postmaster General Burleson, Secretary of Interior Lane, Secretary of Commerce Redfield. On the left side of the table are Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, Attorney General Gregory, Secretary of Navy Daniels, Secretary of Agriculture Houston and Secretary of Labor Wilson.

This is the first photograph of the cabinet taken since new appointments were made. The new members are: Gregory, who was seated after McAdoo; Reynolds was appointed to the supreme court; Lansing, who succeeded William J. Bryan, and Baker, who succeeded Lindley M. Garrison.

HANLEY CHOSEN FOR PRESIDENT TO LEAD DRY'S

Former Governor of Indiana Heads Ticket, Defeating Sulzer by Vote of 440 to 181—Dr. Ira D. Landrith of Nashville, Tenn., Nominated for Vice-President.

AMENDMENTS TO NAVAL BILL MEET DEFEAT

Efforts to Cut Down Number of Battleships Fail—Lane Votes in Favor of Reduction—Oliver Accused by Reed of Using Office to Advocate Private interests.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The naval bill reached its last stage towards passage in the senate today with opponents of the large building program ready with a fire of amendments for reduction. Democratic senators however, were confident the administration program would prevail.

The vote was delayed by a renewal of the controversy between Senator Reed of Missouri and Senator Oliver of Pennsylvania. Senator Penrose, during Mr. Reed's absence from the chamber got the unanimous consent of the senate to print as a public document the Bethlehem Steel company's published arguments against a government armor plate plant.

For Private Interests

When Senator Reed returned and learned of it, he denounced the action as a "shameless proposition" and "an outrage," and declared the company's statements were false and misleading. Senator Oliver challenged Mr. Reed to show the statements he referred to.

"The senator from Pennsylvania," Senator Reed replied, "had the cool assurance, after admitting that he owned steel stock, to stand up here and attempt to vote money into his own pocket by supporting a bill which would help the Bethlehem Steel company. If the senator were a judge he would not be permitted to vote on this issue."

Senator Oliver denounced the statement asserting that Senator Reed was attempting to avoid his challenge.

Senator Gallinger suggested that Senator Reed had overstepped a senatorial rule and Vice President Marshall also intervened.

Senator Cummins amendment to reduce the number of dreadnaughts to be constructed in three years from ten to four, was rejected by 60 to 40. Three democrats, Senators Lane, Thomas and Vardaman, voted for it.

Cummins Amendment

Another amendment by Senator Cummins to provide for two dreadnaughts and four battle cruisers all to be begun at once was beaten 61 to 19. Seven democrats, Bankhead, Hardwick, Lane, Newlands, Overman, Thomas and Underwood, voted for it.

An amendment by Senator Townsend of Michigan, to reduce the number of dreadnaughts from ten to four also was rejected. The vote was 58 to 15.

Senator Kenyon's amendment to make the number of battleships six, four to be built at once, was defeated 58 to 17. Senators Lane, Thomas, Shafroth, Overman, Underwood and Vardaman, voting for it.

Without debate the senate next rejected an amendment by Senator Thomas, democrat, to substitute the house provision for five battle cruisers for the senate capital ship program. The vote was 65 to 12.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The naval appropriation bill, with a three-year building program including the immediate construction of four dreadnaughts, four great battle cruisers and fifty-eight other craft, passed the senate late today by a vote of 69 to 8. It carries \$315,826,845, or \$45,857,588 more than the total as the measure passed the house.

STIR UP BRITAIN FOR HOLDING MAIS

*WASHINGTON, July 21.—Acting Secretary Polk announced today that he had made formal inquiry of France and Great Britain as to why no reply had been received as to the last American note regarding interference with neutral mails and had asked for a response at the earliest possible minute.