

FORECAST Fair Tonight and Friday. Probable cooler.

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

WEATHER Maximum yesterday 100; Minimum today, 55.

Forty-sixth Year. Daily—Eleventh Year. MEDFORD OREGON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1916. NO. 132

STRIKE AVERTED BY CONCESSION OF RAILROAD PRESIDENTS FOR 8 HOUR DAY

RAIL CHIEFS PLAN TO ASK HIGHER RATES

Traffic Magnates Willing to Accept Eight-Hour Day Insisted Upon by President and Men, and in Return Ask Support to Secure Freight Rate Increase—Also Ask Creation of Conciliation Board to Handle Future Troubles.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—After continued conferences today between President Wilson and the select committee of railroad executives the situation surrounding the threatened strike was described as having narrowed down to the following:

The railroad presidents, at least the select committee of eight, are willing to accept the eight-hour day insisted upon by President Wilson and the trimmen.

In return they ask that they be assured as fully as possible that all proper support be given and proper means be used to assure them a freight rate increase from the interstate-commerce commission.

They also ask that congress create a permanent board or commission similar to the Canadian commission to handle future difficulties. A commission of this character would be empowered to investigate when labor troubles threaten and no strike could be called or strike vote taken pending its investigation, a full report of which would be made public at its conclusion.

Men Yet to Vote. At the end of the investigation arbitration would be suggested, but if not accepted, opportunity would be given to the men to take a strike vote. The balloting would be secret.

These proposals were communicated today by Commissioner Chambers of the federal board of mediation to the representatives of the men who apparently regarded them favorably. Judge Chambers then reported to President Wilson and a sub-committee of railroad executives was summoned to the white house.

President Wilson is understood to feel sympathy for the counter-demands of the railroads and not averse to having the men accept them. It is expected, however, that a vote of the 640 labor representatives here must be taken before they can receive the necessary indorsement.

Unrest Disappears. Commissioner Chambers of the federal mediation board, after conferring with President Wilson, carried a message to the brotherhood leaders. It was supposed to be some form of proposal made to President Wilson last night by the sub-committee of railroad executives.

It was kept secret, but A. R. Garrison, spokesman for the employees, voiced the opinion of all when he said it "certainly was not depressing." Other leaders indicated it was very satisfactory.

The executives met and heard the report of the sub-committee which had been working on a counter-proposal, and there were indications that

WOMANS PARTY CHIEF TO STUMP FOR WILSON

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Mrs. Frances C. Atwell, president of the Washington State Congressional union, opposing President Wilson, has resigned her position and will stump the state for the president, according to a telegram received at the white house today from George Ryan, secretary of the Washington state democratic committee. Mr. Ryan said that Mrs. Atwell is the progressive party's candidate for congress from her district and will receive the support of democrats.

DEUTSCHLAND DOCKS AT HOME PORT, BREMEN

Merchant Submarine Travels 4200 Miles on Homeward Voyage Without Mishap—Went First 100 Miles Under Water—Sister Ship Bremen Now En Route for America.

BERLIN, Aug. 24.—The Vossische Zeitung publishes an interview with Captain Paul Koenig of the Deutschland, who expressed appreciation of the attitude of the United States government in taking every necessary measure to prevent violation of neutrality in connection with the departure of the submarine.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Reports of the return of the German submarine Deutschland from the United States are corroborated in a telegram received at Amsterdam from Bremen, as forwarded by Reuter's correspondent. According to this information, the Deutschland traveled 4,200 miles on her homeward voyage. At the beginning of the sea was tempestuous, but later it became more calm. The Deutschland proved to be able to navigate the stormy seas excellently. Her engines worked faultlessly. No feelings were passed on the journey.

100 Miles Under Water. The American government, says the dispatch, acted in a correct manner as a neutral, rigorously enforcing respect for its frontier from the British and French warships by the employment of its own men of war. After a British cruiser entered Chesapeake Bay at night, even more effective measures were taken to enforce neutrality. No less than eight British warships, it is said, were on the alert, surrounded by numerous American vessels, which had been chartered for the purpose of placing nets and obtaining information as to the movements of the Deutschland. Nevertheless, the submarine succeeded in leaving undetected. A distance of 100 miles was traversed under water without much difficulty.

The Deutschland returned home slightly damaged, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from The Hague, which says this information is contained in a telegram from Bremen. The members of the crew were unwilling, it adds, to give details of the return voyage. The return of the submarine surprised her owners, as she was not expected to dock within a week.

Bremen Now En Route. The departure for America a week ago of the German submarine Bremen is reported in a dispatch from Bremen, as forwarded from The Hague by the Exchange Telegraph company. It is said the owners of the Deutschland and Bremen received word seven days ago of the progress being made by the Deutschland on her return voyage and that it was not until they had obtained this information that they permitted the Bremen to depart.

The Deutschland took the same

AUSTRIANS UNEARTH MONTENEGRIN TREASURES

GENEVA, Switzerland, via Paris, Aug. 24.—The Austrians, according to a special dispatch from Innsbruck, have found the famous treasures of the Detchani monastery, near Cetinje, Montenegro, which the Monks had buried upon the approach of the invaders. The accumulations were those of seven centuries, consisting of golden vessels and richly embroidered vestments. The value of the whole accumulation is valued at several million piestras.

It is said, adds the dispatch, that a peasant betrayed to the Austrians the catacombs where the treasure was secreted.

BUSINESS OF U.S. BETTERED THRU TWO NEW LAWS

Federal Reserve and Farm Loan Law Big Achievements of Present Administration—Former a Shock-Absorber and Panic Preventer, the Latter Benefits Farmer.

By GILSON GARDNER WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Two of the biggest achievements of the Wilson administration are undoubtedly the federal reserve and the farm loan law. Business will be better and farmers will benefit on account of these laws for generations to come. Neither law will abolish poverty nor end the destructive operation of over-competition. They do not touch the fundamentals of the economic system. They are good laws none the less, since they help to insure the better functioning of the economic system as it is.

Federal Reserve Act. The federal reserve act is to all intents and purposes a "shock absorber." Business is something like a train of cars. If the train suddenly bumps into a stationary object the cars telescope; people in the cars get smashed. That is what happens in a panic. If a train is stopped by the brakes the shock is absorbed and distributed, the train comes to a stop without injury to the passengers. The federal reserve law has put airbrakes on the industrial train. When all is well and the track is clear, the brakes are off and the train plunges ahead. When a world-war or something of that sort looms suddenly around the bend, the train can be brought quickly, but safely, to a stand-still and held until the track is clear.

The airbrakes on the financial train consist of credit. The federal reserve act makes it possible to control—to expand and contract—credit. When trouble looms ahead everybody clamors for more time to meet credit obligations, and there is a great demand for cash. The federal reserve act makes it possible for government officials to fix a reasonable low rate at which promissory notes of the business man can be turned into currency—federal reserve notes. The machinery is rather technical and complicated, somewhat difficult to understand in the terminology of the banking and business world, but that, in simple terms, is the effect of it.

Averting a Panic. Before the federal reserve act was in operation the southern cotton merchants found the European market for their cotton suddenly shut off and found themselves without money to meet obligations or to buy immediate necessities. The situation was saved by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, who announced that \$500,000,000, or even a billion dollars' worth of emergency currency would be placed in southern banks subject to call on any reasonable security. Except for this action by the administration, the country might have been plunged into a serious panic. The secretary's action was taken under the old Aldrich-Vreeland act, but it was found that unscrupulous bank-

EFFICIENCY APPLIED TO MILITIA MAIL

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Aug. 24.—That the soldiers on the border may get the fastest possible service on their mail, the postoffice department has sent an efficiency expert, M. H. Bunn, to San Antonio. "The postoffice realizes what an enormous volume of mail has been thrown on the postoffices in the small border towns," said Mr. Bunn. "There is a little postoffice Llano Grande, Texas, now handling 14,000 pieces of mail a day while before the soldiers came, the daily run was four pieces."

U. S. WINNER OF BEAUTY PRIZE IS WED TO AN ENGLISH LORD



LADY COTTENHAM.

Lady Cottenham, who was Mrs. Patricia Burke of California, and winner of a beauty contest in her home state, has just married Lord Cottenham, in St. George's church, London. She had been reported engaged to Prince Ludovic Pignatelli D'Arco of Spain, and later to Ferdinand de Bourbon, cousin of the king of Spain. She is Lord Cottenham's second wife.

FIRST GERMAN SHIP SAILS FROM AMERICAN PORT

BOSTON, Aug. 24.—The North German Lloyd liner Willehad, which has been in refuge here since the outbreak of the war, slipped out of the harbor early today, presumably for New London, Conn., for which port she obtained clearance papers last night. Officials of the line asserted the change was made to reduce docking charges and denied reports that there was any connection between the Willehad's movements and the expected arrival of the German merchant submarine Bremen.

The Willehad went out under the flag of the German merchant marine, the first time it had been carried out of Boston harbor since the war began. She was without consort. Her crew, a full complement, in command of Captain Jaffens, had been augmented by additions from the several other ships of the line here.

The Willehad departed in the early hours as cheers rang out from the decks of other refugee vessels.

Captain J. J. Hartling, the pilot, who took the steamer out of the harbor, said she was bound for New London and would make the passage through the Cape Cod canal. Those aboard, he said, acted as if they were on a routine trip and professed to know of no special service to be rendered at her destination.

The Willehad, a cargo steamer of 4761 tons, was the smallest of the refugee ships at this port. The Willehad is making the voyage under charter to the Eastern Food-wear company, American agents of the German company which is operating the merchant submarines, according to C. Kullwein, local agent of the North German Lloyd. Virtually the entire voyage would be within the three-mile limit, he said.

FIFTH GERMAN WAR LOAN OPEN FOR SUBSCRIPTION

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Arrangements have been completed for flotation of the fifth German war loan. An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from The Hague says the loan will be issued September 1 and the interest rate will be 5 per cent, as in the case of the previous loans. Subscriptions will be received up to October 5. The issue price, the dispatch says, will be 98.

Count Von Roeder, secretary of the imperial treasury, has instituted by canvassers, as "the last war loan." Former issues of war bonds may be turned in as subscriptions.

The fourth German war loan was issued in March. It was sold for 88 1/2 as against 95 for the third loan. An issue price of 95 for the new bonds would indicate that Germany, in common with other belligerents, is being compelled to pay a higher price for its funds as the war goes on.

REORGANIZED FRISCO ROAD INCORPORATES

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Aug. 24.—Articles of incorporation for the reorganized St. Louis and San Francisco railroad company were filed in the office of the secretary of the state here today and a charter was immediately issued. The capital stock of the company is \$450,000,000. All directors of the reorganized company are from St. Louis.

DANISH UPPER HOUSE REJECTS SALE OF ISLANDS

Landsting Refuses to Ratify Proposal to Sell West Indies to United States—General Election to Be Called to Elect New Parliament to Settle Subject.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Danish Landsting has rejected the proposal to sell the Danish West Indies to the United States, says a Reuter dispatch from Copenhagen.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 24.—The Landsting sat in committee this afternoon and adopted a resolution that if the sale of the Danish West Indies cannot be postponed until after the war the question shall be settled by general elections. The resolution was adopted 39 to 7. Three members refrained from voting and thirteen were absent. This resolution will be submitted formally to the Landsting tomorrow at an open meeting.

King Christian received the leaders of the various parties and thanked them for their efforts to form a coalition cabinet, although he said he regretted they had been unable to do so.

IRISH AGITATORS SHOT ON SUSPICION BY MAD OFFICER

DUBLIN, Aug. 24.—At the continuation today of the inquiry into the shooting without trial during the rebellion last spring of E. Sheehy Skeffington, Fred McIntyre and Thomas Dickson, Sir John Simon, chairman of the commission conducting the investigation, read a report made by Captain Bowen-Collier, who ordered the execution of the three men. The report was made after the arrest of the captain who subsequently was found guilty, but insane, by a court-martial. The captain reported he did not believe the courtroom to be a safe place for such "desperate men" as Skeffington, Dickson and McIntyre. He said he had heard 600 Germans were marching on Dublin. Believing he had the power under martial law, he ordered the shooting of the three men, though he regarded it as a terrible duty.

The captain also said in the report he heard large forces of rebels were about to attack Portlabbra barracks. He was told that soldiers on leave were being "shut down in the city like dogs," and had these things on his mind at the time he ordered the shooting of the three men.

Adjutant Morgan testified there was nothing incriminating in the documents found on the prisoners.

HEAVY FIRING HEARD IN THE NORTH SEA

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 24.—Advices received here today from the Dutch island of Ameland, in the North sea, say continual and heavy gun firing from the north has been audible all morning.

BRITISH TAKE MAIL FROM DUTCH STEAMER

BERLIN, Aug. 24.—The Dutch steamers Ryndam and Prinz Frederik Dondrik were forced to leave their mails in England, according to advices given out today from Amsterdam by the Overseas News Agency.

TAFT TO CAMPAIGN IN HUGHES' BEHALF

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—Chairman Willcox of the republican national committee announced today that former President Taft will make a number of speeches during the campaign, probably in October, the places to be determined later.

BULGARIANS WIN VICTORY OVER ALLIES

Drive Against Allied Right Flank in Macedonia Claimed a Severe Defeat for Sarraill's Forces—Hindenburg Takes Offensive to Meet Repulse—Russians Defeat Turks, Taking Two Regiments Prisoners—Battle on Somme Slackens.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 24.—Russian forces operating in southern Turkish Armenia have reoccupied Mush, captured by the Turks on August 8, says an official announcement issued by the war department tonight. The statement adds the Russians captured 2,000 prisoners.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The drive of the Bulgarian army against the allied right flank on the Macedonian front, apparently developed into a sharper clash with the entente forces and greater losses to them than had previously been indicated, judging from the official report received from Sofia today. A severe defeat was troops along the Struma river on August 21, the statement declares.

The Bulgarian forces have now entrenched themselves on the east bank of the Struma and along the highway to Seres, according to French official reports today. Their positions here lie in the way of an allied advance along the most direct route into Bulgaria.

Serbian on Aggressive

The allied offensive in the Balkans is developing added impetus, today's advices indicate.

Paris reports the Serbians on the aggressive in the mountain ridge along the western end of the front where they have stormed and captured a hill three miles northwest of Ostrvo lake. The Bulgarians took this position in their initial drive on the allies' left flank.

The Bulgarian war office in a statement issued yesterday announced an overwhelming defeat of the entente forces along the Struma, stating that they took flight, leaving 400 dead on the field.

The entente center has been subjected to attacks, but the French statement announces that these have been easily repulsed. No forward movement is reported by the entente forces in this region, which includes the Vardar valley, up which it has been thought probable the main offensive movement would be pressed, but the entente artillery is notably active, particularly in the Lake Doiran region.

Russians Capture Turks

Field Marshal Von Hindenburg has taken the offensive northeast of Kovel. Petrograd reports the repulse of this attack.

In southern Turkish Armenia the Russians are pushing their new offensive and report the defeat of the fourth Turkish division in an engagement in the Mossul region, during which two Turkish regiments were surrounded and taken prisoners.

HUGHES SPEAKS TO UTAH AUDIENCES

OGDEN, Utah, Aug. 24.—Charles E. Hughes reached Ogden at 1 o'clock today. Mr. Hughes was to speak one and one-half hours later before an audience here and leave for Salt Lake City, where he will address a night meeting.

Governor Spry of Utah met the nominee at the state line and will accompany him throughout the state. Immediately upon his arrival Mr. Hughes was taken for an automobile ride. He held a brief public reception afterwards.