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FERDINAND OF RUMANIA TO LEAD ARMIES

King Personally Takes Command of Russian and Rumanian Forces—Successful Stands Made—Germans Claim Progress Continues—Desperate Fighting Along Somme.

BUCHAREST, Oct. 14.—King Ferdinand of Rumania, it was announced today, will personally take supreme command of the Russian and Rumanian armies.

Considerable Russian reinforcements are expected to arrive in Rumania. A mission of French officers which will include General Berthelot, a well-known military strategist, also is coming to Bucharest.

Rumanian troops in Transylvania have not only made successful stands against the Teutonic armies, but have recaptured previously lost ground in some sectors, the war office announces.

A total of more than 15,000 prisoners has been taken by the Rumanians on the various fronts in their war operations to date, the statement adds.

In Somme Region.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The struggle in the Somme region of northern France, renewed violently with the heavy Anglo-French attack of Thursday, which Berlin declares achieved virtually no success, is being kept up by the Germans themselves. Last night they counter-attacked strongly the French line south of the Somme, recouping part of Ablaincourt and neighboring trenches. Paris asserts, however, that a French attack which immediately followed, resulted in the capture of all the ground.

There has also been further fighting north of the Somme, where the French claim an advance on Malassez ridge along the road from Bouchavesnes to Moislains.

A cessation of important operations along the British front east of the Struma river in Macedonia is indicated by today's official statement from London, which announces that nothing has occurred worth reporting. The Bulgarians who have fallen back to the Seres-Demir Hisar railroad are said to be massed in strong force along this line.

Teutonic Advance.

VIENNA, Oct. 14.—The Teutonic advance in Transylvania is continuing and the Rumanians have been driven from the upper Alt and Manos valleys into the frontier mountains, says today's war office statement.

Progress is also being made against the Rumanian forces in the Kronstadt region.

BERLIN, Oct. 14.—Troops of the central powers have gained ground in the vicinity of the frontier passes of Budenzand, in Transylvania, says today's German official statement.

Three hundred Rumanians were taken prisoner and six machine guns were captured.

RAINS PROBABLE LATTER END WEEK

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Weather predictions for the week beginning Sunday, as made by the weather bureau today are:

Rocky mountain and plateau regions: Generally fair; temperatures near seasonal average.

Pacific states: Fair, except rains are probable latter half of the week in Washington and Oregon. Temperatures near seasonal normal.

EPISCOPALIANS REJECT DIVORCE LAW

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 14.—The proposed change in the canons of the Protestant Episcopal church forbidding the remarriage of persons divorced for causes arising after marriage, regardless of the cause, was rejected by the house of deputies of the general convention today.

MILITIA STILL NEEDED ALONG BORDER, WILSON

President Replies to Governor Whitman of New York, Declaring That Emergency Which Led to Call of Militia Still Exists—Frontier Needs Protection to Prevent Raids.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Oct. 14.—President Wilson, in a letter to Governor Whitman of New York, sent October 9 and made public here today, declared that the emergency which caused the sending of the militia to the Mexican border, "unhappily still exists." He added, however, that he believed conditions in northern Mexico are improving and that "in the near future" it probably will be possible to "do more than has been done to relieve the embarrassments under which organized militia regiments have necessarily suffered."

President Wilson wrote to Governor Whitman in answer to a letter from the New York executive regarding the New York militia organizations on the border. The president told Mr. Whitman that it was impossible to set a date on which the remaining New York regiments there could be released.

The president, in his letter, declared he had been advised by the war department that withdrawal of the militia at any time since they were sent to the border "would in all human likelihood have been followed by fresh aggressions from Mexico upon the lives and property of the people of the United States."

In his letter the president paid a high tribute to the character of the militia on the border and denied that organization were being kept there to perfect their military training.

The president's letter follows:

President's Letter.
"My Dear Governor Whitman: I have received your letter of September 29, and have taken up with the secretary of war the situation as it affects the presence of New York troops on the border. From the beginning of the difficulty which necessitated the call for the militia, I have been deeply regretful of the inconvenience caused to the members of these citizen military organizations by their separation from their families and from their ordinary business engagements and pursuits.

"In order to minimize these sacrifices the war department is sending to the border from time to time militia which have not participated in the service there and as each fresh contingent goes to the border, General Funston selects for return to their home stations and mustering out, such units, as in his judgment, can best be spared.

To Distribute Duty.

This policy will distribute this duty over as wide an area as possible and make its burden fall as equally as is

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QUARTER BILLION OF WEALTH REPRESENTED BY ORIGINATORS OF THE GOLDEN SPECIAL



Top (left), Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, whose kinfolk control the smelter trust; Mrs. O. H. Belmont, inheritor of great wealth, who has undertaken to raise \$500,000 to defeat President Wilson. Center Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who represents inherited millions in railroad properties. Bottom, Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth, daughter of Colonel Roosevelt, whose husband inherited a large fortune; Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, wealthy in her own right and wife of a wealthy man, who followed Roosevelt back to the republican party. These women started with the special, but left before the train reached the far west.

HUGHES SPECIAL VISITS PORTLAND, BRINGS EXCITEMENT

PORTLAND, Oct. 14.—More political enthusiasm was crammed within a period of a few hours here today than had expressed itself since the presidential campaign opened. The situation was precipitated by the arrival of the women's campaign special for Hughes and the counter-demonstrations set in motion by those supporting President Wilson.

Parades and counter-parades, street-corner speeches and counter-speeches set the downtown district in a whirl of excitement, brought about by verbal clashes between partisans and

resulted in the calling out of the police reserves to maintain order.

In the fashionable shopping district, where Mrs. Katherine Edson of Los Angeles and Miss Elizabeth Freeman, an English suffragette, were speaking for Hughes, it was alleged that women in automobiles disturbed the speakers by driving their automobiles through the crowd and distributing democratic literature.

On the corner across from this meeting women supporters of Wilson held a counter-meeting beneath a banner which read: "Which course laid the Hughes golden special?"

At this and many other street meetings the cheers of the crowd on one side drowned out the speakers on the other. Whirling crowds jammed the streets at all points.

Tom Waterman and a party of friends will leave tomorrow for the Umpqua divide where they will remain till the end of the season hunting deer.

GOLDEN SPECIAL DUE TOMORROW FOR HALF HOUR

The "Golden Special," financed by the women of Wall street, carrying society leaders, authors and slum workers, in the interest of Hughes' candidacy, will arrive in Medford at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon and remain for half an hour. They will hold a reception at the train and meet local society leaders and members of the Hughes Alliance.

The chief orator of the train is Miss Mary Anton, who spoke here in behalf of Roosevelt last winter. Mrs. Raymond Robbins, wife of the erstwhile Illinois progressive leader is another speaker. Among the others

are Mrs. Maud Howe Elliot, an author; Mrs. Katherine Bennett Davis, a social worker; Mrs. Alexander Knobel of New York; Mrs. Rheta C. Dorr of the New York Mail; Mrs. Anna S. Peck, a mountain climber; Mrs. W. C. Demorest, a New York suffrage worker; Mrs. Edith E. Smith, a rural life writer, and Mrs. Henry Moskowitz of Chicago are among those on the train.

Club women from Portland and California will be aboard and the train will be met at Portland by Mrs. E. B. Huxley of Medford, who will return with them.

Bilas Kidder, who was tried in Medford in September 1915, for introducing liquor into the Klamath Indian reservation, was arrested in Klamath Falls early in the week, while driving a wagon in which was 228 gallons of wine and whiskey. Kidder is believed to be merely the hiring of a group of Italians living at Algona, near Klamath Falls. The liquor was obtained at Dorris, Cal.

VOCAL END OF G.O.P. SEEKS WAR SAYS PRESIDENT

Wilson Speaks to Pennsylvanians From "Front Porch"—Campaign Is Daily Growing More Complex, But Issues Growing More Simple—Old Guard Seeking Return to Power.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Oct. 14.—President Wilson, in a "front porch" campaign speech here today, told a large delegation of Pennsylvanians that the people of their state were able to testify to the "subtle means" by which the will of the people is so often defeated. He added that the campaign was daily growing more complex, and behind the useless talk, the issues are growing more simple.

The most interesting element of the republican party now is the vocal," said the president. "The vocal element is not running for office, but is making promises, while the element, which has been nominated is making no promises."

The president praised the "rank and file" of the progressive party, saying no group of men "were ever more pitifully deceived." He attacked the leaders of that party.

Redeemed Promises.

"The democratic party in the last few years has redeemed the promises of the progressive party and of the democratic party," Mr. Wilson added. He discussed conditions in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, saying the old "political gangs" are seeking a return to power.

"You have seen the gentlemen, who claim to lead the progressive element of the republican party, make an abject surrender," the president declared.

Mr. Wilson, for the first time, spoke of the necessity for electing a democratic congress. The "old guard," he charged, controls the republicans in congress.

Referring to criticisms of his foreign policies, the president declared the "vocal" part of the republican party wanted war, while the "silent" part wanted peace in some other way than he had maintained it. He added the country knew it was at peace and was satisfied.

Must Settle Doubt.

Referring to European questions and to Mexico, he said it was necessary that doubt over the attitude of the United States must be settled.

"I am not doubtful over the outcome," he said. "America is always ready to fight for things that are American," continued the president.

"What Europe is beginning to realize is that we are saving ourselves for greater things. We are saving ourselves for that league of nations which will come to maintain peace.

"Some people are 'losing their heads,'" said the president, discussing the foreign affairs of the nation. "I got the impression that the great body of American people are keeping their heads."

DAVID LUBIN, FOREMOST FARMER, DECLARES PRESIDENT WILSON AN IDEAL LEADER

By DR. GEO. A. DORSEY
In 1893 David Lubin of California published a pamphlet, entitled, "A Novel Proposition Revolutionizing the Distribution of Wealth. Advocating Farm Products in Limited Weight and Bulk to Be Mailable and Forwarded Through the United States Postoffice at a Uniform Rate of One Cent a Pound." This novel proposition was nothing more or less than the parcel post system.

Mr. Lubin is also the founder of the International Institute of Agriculture. He has devoted his entire life to the betterment of conditions for the farmer in attempting to secure better facilities of distribution of farm products, organization of the farmers, and to this end has studied the marketing systems of the Old World and economic conditions as they affect the agriculturist.

Mr. Lubin is recognized throughout the world as the greatest authority on economics as they affect the agrarian life. In 1886 he visited the capitals of Europe in an effort to discover the influences that fixed the price of wheat. His personality and enthusiasm so impressed King Victor Emmanuel of Italy that he built for him

a palace and gave him a substantial endowment for the founding of the International Institute of Agriculture. Mr. Lubin is a lifelong republican, and what he has to say concerning President Wilson should be interesting, particularly to the farmers. It follows:

What Lubin Saw.
"President Wilson is not only sympathetic, patient and far-seeing, but he has a historic sense of the past, a sympathetic sense for the present and a prophetically spiritual sense for the future. He is as wise as a serpent, as harmless as a dove. He is the keen edge of wisdom. He reminds me of a man whose head is above the clouds and his feet firmly implanted in the earth. He is neither a dreamer nor a cabbage. One side of him is idealistic, the other practical. He sees things in an intuitive way. He is so far ahead of Americans that they don't understand him.

"President Wilson is an ideal leader. That was a great vision that he saw in his new freedom, as he conceives the chief function of the president as the head of a great maritime shop, and all the time he is working to get the maximum efficiency from the



David Lubin.

machine. That was a splendid vision. He sees from the top to the bottom of things. He brings a clean mind to discussion—a remarkably well-trained mind. He can inhibit the extraneous, focus his attention on the directness of his point, and what he is as humble as a laborer. His whole attitude is one of wanting to get at the facts and then arrange them in proper sequence and put them to work—make use of them. He wants to help, and his sympathies are as broad as any I have ever known.

Testify and Wilson.

"He is a good business man. It is a pleasure and a satisfaction to do business with him. I found Mr. Roosevelt a good fellow. I found Mr. Wilson a good president. I like Mr. Roosevelt. I admire Mr. Wilson.

"A little incident will make plain what I mean. A few years ago I had a thirty-minute appointment with Mr. Roosevelt to talk over the necessity of getting out efficient crop reports. Assisted by Mr. Perkins and the two California senators, I went to my appointment.

"What do you suppose happened? Mind you, I had just been allotted

thirty minutes to present what I knew to be an important matter—one which this administration has carefully considered. Perkins talked for eight minutes of his time—about his experience as a sailor. The colonel used up the next fifteen minutes telling stories and being a good fellow. That left me seven minutes. It just naturally couldn't be done at that time—I did my best. The colonel took it all in his good-natured way and said he was delighted and called in Pinchot.

Called in Pinchot.

"Not long after that I saw Pinchot. 'Hello, Lubin,' he said, 'I got a committee working on that thing of yours.' What do you suppose they were up to? Colonel Roosevelt had not got the point of my argument at all and he had turned the thing over to the forestry department; and they were getting out a bulletin to tell the farmers how to blow their nose and go to Sunday school.

"In other words, I didn't have thirty minutes to present my case, and when I did get a chance to talk, Colonel Roosevelt hadn't heard what I had to say."

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VILLA FORGING MEN TO JOIN BY REVENGE THREATS

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Oct. 14.—Francisco Villa was at Piedernales with a command of considerable size from September 30 to October 2, according to word received at General Funston's headquarters today. Piedernales is on the Mexico Northwestern railroad, about thirty-five miles southeast of Guerrero.

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mex., Oct. 14.—Carranza forces in command of General Arrieta of the Jimenez, Chihuahua, garrison, have killed a number of bandits, taken several prisoners and captured saddled horses and ammunition, a report made by General Arrieta to General Jacinto B. Trevino today stated.

That Villa is forging men to join his command under threat of burning their families is shown, it is claimed, by a document signed by Villa which has been received at General Trevino's headquarters.