

FORECAST
FAIR TONIGHT,
AND TOMORROW.

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

WEATHER
Maximum yesterday, 76;
Minimum today, 39.

MEDFORD, OREGON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1916

NO. 177

IF ASHAMED OF AMERICA STAY ABROAD--COBB

Popular Writer Says No Truth in Assertion That United States Has Lost Position Abroad Because of Wilson's Policies--Says Hughes Reminds Him of Old Hunting Hound

By MILTON BRONNER
NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—The fact that Woodrow Wilson because he is getting us ready for war and keeping us out of it.



This epigrammatic answer was made by the most popular and most widely read writer in America—Irvin S. Cobb. His reply came spontaneously. There was no chance for a frame-up of a lot of blight things he was to say because he did not know he was to be interviewed until he was caught on the fly in front of the theater, where his latest play, "Under Sentence," is being produced.

Interviewing Cobb is a joy. He is the same Cobb, modest and friendly, with the same inexhaustible fund of stories that he was when a working reporter in Louisville.

"Remember when we were kids back in Kentucky, working for twelve hours a week, and no eight-hour day either?" he questioned.

"Never mind ancient history. Why are you for Wilson?"

Cobb Gives Reason
"Well—Roosevelt has been wrong on more subjects than any man of his time, but after I saw the hell that is war in Europe, I came back home convinced of the profound truth of one thing Teddy said: 'Speak softly and carry a big stick.'"

"I was in Belgium when that little country was invaded by the magnificently prepared German army. I saw towns in flames, women, children and old men fleeing, game little Belgian soldiers dying. All at once it occurred to me that our American dream that no one would ever attack us was false unless we were prepared to repel attack."

"So I came back home rampant for preparedness. I think I raised my feeble pipe for it before it became a propaganda. I began to preach big army, big navy, military training in colleges and schools. I think I was about the first to take the present war as a text for preparedness. I sprang this on a cold, austere crowd of wealthy New Yorkers, and when THEY rose to it, I knew people with warmer blood would. After that I went on a lecture tour and whenever I talked about preparing our country I got the kind of applause George Colman got when he discovered the American flag was a grand old rag."

Big Stick Business
"Now as to this big stick business: The trouble with Teddy and Charles Evison Hughes is that if they had control of the stick they would want to hit someone with it to see whether it would really break a skull. Judging by their speeches, they would want to try it on Germany and Mexico, either or both."

"I admire Wilson because he has the inclination to get us ready for serious eventualities and the splendid ability to keep us out of trouble."

"If there is one thing worse than not getting ready for war, it is getting us into one."

"Wilson may not be a 100 per cent (Continued on page four)."

CARRANZA'S FAMILY FLIGHT DISCREDITED

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The reported flight of the members of General Carranza's family from Mexico City was discredited today by Secretary Lansing, who said the state department had information that the family will be going either to Saltillo, their old home, or to Queretaro, the presidential capital, and the seat of the national convention set for October 21.

TEUTON THRUST AIMED TO TAKE BUCHAREST CITY

German Pressure Forces Ferdinand's Forces Across Border—On Somme Allies Keep Up Unrelenting Drive, Capturing New Positions—Heavy Fighting on Russian Front.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Teutonic pressure against the Rumanians along the Transylvanian frontier continues unabated, according to the latest official reports, and at one point at least King Ferdinand's forces have been driven back well within their own territory.

This crucial point for the Rumanians lies southwest of Kronstadt, in the southern reaches of the Torzburg pass, where they are making a determined stand at Racara, some seven miles south of the border. The Teutonic thrust here is aimed in the direction of Bucharest, which lies seventy-five miles across the Rumanian plain from its edge at Canpului, ten miles southwest of Racara.

On Somme Front.
On the Somme front, in northern France, the entente forces are keeping up their unrelenting drive.

The French last night, after having checked the German counter-attacks on the positions won Saturday in their pocketing attempts around Chaulnes, south of the Somme, resumed the offensive north of the river. According to Paris today, they succeeded in penetrating German positions at Sully-Saillies, pushing up to the edge of the Rapaume road. Renewed fighting brought on by a German counter-attack was in progress when the official report was issued.

The British have recently been advancing in the vicinity of the Staff redoubt and the Schwaben redoubt, in the Thiéval region, on their northerly flank. Last night the Germans made a strong attack on the new British positions near the Schwaben fortification. They were beaten back with heavy losses, London declares.

In Macedonia.
In Macedonia the entente forces have resumed their strong offensive south of Monastir. Sofia declares the Bulgarians frustrated attempts on their lines west of the Monastir-Florina railway line and in the bend of the Cerna. Along the line of the Struma on the eastern end of the Macedonian front, the British have pushed their outposts further toward Demir-Hissar, patrols having entered the town of Bursak, eight miles southwest of Demir-Hissar.

Berlin reports that strong attacks were made by the Russians yesterday in Volynia, west of Lutsk. Today's official announcement reports that these assaults broke down with severe losses for the Russians.

Petrograd states that heavy forces of Teutonic troops have assumed the offensive south of Dorna Watra, in the southern Carpathians, near the junction point of the Rumanian-Transylvania and Bukovine boundary lines. Hard fighting continues in Galicia, east and south of the Lemberg district, without either side making advances, says the statement, which also reports the resumption of strong attacks further south of the region of Kormozo and Kiribaba, northwest of the Dorna Watra regions. The Russians took nearly 1200 prisoners.

HOME TELEPHONE DEFAULT IN TRUST

PORTLAND, Or., Oct. 16.—The semi-annual interest due yesterday on approximately \$2,650,000 of 5 per cent bonds of the Home Telephone & Telegraph company, whose property consists of plants in Portland, Oregon City, Albany and Corvallis, will be passed, it was announced here today. Most of the bonds are held in Portland.

Default in the payment of interest is the first step in a proceeding contemplated to reduce the bonded indebtedness, and, through a reorganization to place the company on a more sound basis.

KENTUCKY MOB HANGS NEGROES BURNS BODIES

Negro Accused of Assaulting White Woman and Another Who Voiced Approval Pay Penalty—Jail Doors Battered Down and Steel Bars Cut—Identified by Victim.

PADUCAH, Ky., Oct. 16.—Two negroes were lynched by a mob here today and their bodies burned. One was charged with attacking a white woman and the other was accused of voicing approval of his action.

Crowd Estimated at 6,000.
One was taken from the county jail and the other was seized on the streets. Followed by a crowd estimated at 6,000 persons, a large part of them in automobiles, the negroes were taken to the home of the woman, about two miles away. While one of them was held for identification the other was taken to a tree, a rope thrown over a limb, his neck encircled in a noose and an automobile hitched to the other end. As soon as the other negro had been identified as the assailant of the woman, he was led to the same tree and the members of the mob lowered the bodies and burned them on a blazing pile of brush.

The lynching came after five hours of labor to enter the cells in the jail, and were the outcome of an attack made Friday upon Mrs. George Rose at her home in the suburbs. The mob gathered about 7 o'clock today, after hearing that the police had arrested Brack Finley, a negro about 35 years old, to answer to the description of Mrs. Rose's assailant. The mob demanded the prisoner and brushed aside the police reserves, who had been sent to the scene. They battered down the jail doors, but found that the prisoners had been locked up in steel cells.

Jail Is Forced.
Failing to find the keys, they sent for a foundry man to cut the bars to Finley's cell. Shortly before noon he had made an opening sufficient for the negro to emerge. The march to Mrs. Rose's home was begun and on the way Asa Thornhill, about 20 years old, who it had been reported lauded Finley's attack, was seized. The cavalcade, when it reached the "lost home," had grown to several thousand.

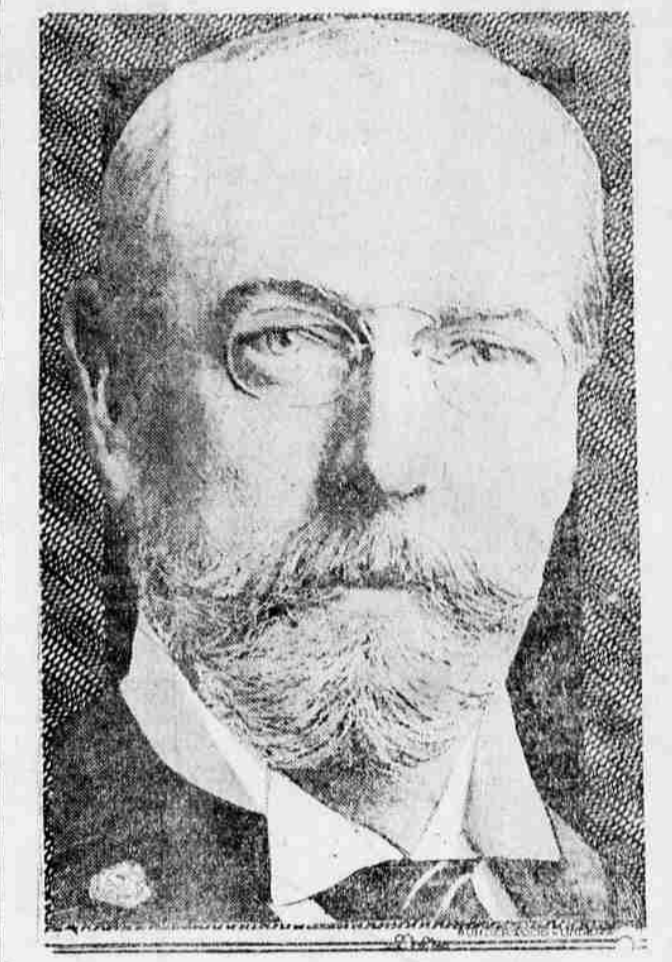
While Finley was being identified the leaders of the mob resolved to hang Thornhill. Pleading for his life the boy was bound and executed. In a few minutes it was announced that Mrs. Rose had satisfied herself of the identity of Finley. He was hanged to the same tree and a number of shots fired into his body. Quickly the mob gathered a quantity of wood, built a fire and placed the bodies of both negroes upon it. The mob and spectators then dispersed.

SUNDAY PAPERS ASKED TO REDUCE SIZE OF EDITIONS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Reduction in the size of Sunday newspapers as a means of conserving the news print paper supply of the country and possibly preventing the suspension of smaller newspapers was recommended in a letter sent today by the federal trade commission to all the publishers of large Sunday newspapers in the United States.

The letter follows: "In connection with its investigation of news print prices the commission has given serious consideration to possible means of preventing the suspension of papers because of the scarcity and advancing prices. The present situation can only be alleviated by increasing the output or reducing consumption. The commission has conferred with a number of prominent publishers regarding ways to reduce consumption in addition to the cutting off of returns, eliminating wastes, etc., which many newspapers are reported to have already done. These publishers are of the opinion that there is still an opportunity to effect a considerable reduction in consumption by cutting down the size of Sunday newspapers."

BET ON THIS MAN AND YOU SURELY WIN!



Here is the next president. It's Mr. Charles Woodrow Wilson. This remarkable composite photograph, made from pictures of 15 democratic and republican candidates in exactly the same pose, contains the eyes, nose, mouth, hair, right ear and eyeglasses of the president, and the eyebrows, whiskers and collar of his opponent.

PRESIDENT SAYS OPPONENT SEEKS U. S. TREASURY

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Oct. 16.—President Wilson delivered a political speech here today to 200 members of the Wilson Volunteers, who came here from New York to discuss campaign problems with him. Most of the members of the delegation were described as "independent democrats," but some were progressives. Many of them planned to make campaign speeches for the president.

The president declared the real problem before the nation was the uniting of the progressive elements of the country. He said the democratic party now is overwhelmingly progressive and that other progressive men should join with it.

"The question before the country," he said, "is whether it will retain the instrumentality which has enabled progressive legislation."

He added the leaders of the republicans are reactionary.

The president said the people opposing him want to use the army and navy of the nation to collect money owing them abroad and that they (Continued on Page Four)

MOST PRECIOUS TWO ACRE TRACT IN FRANCE TAKEN

BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE.
Oct. 15.—In completing the capture of Schwaben redoubt, on the ridge above Thiéval, the British took a prisoner for every yard of front or 250 for a front of less than 500 yards, not to mention the number killed by the artillery preparation and in hand to hand fighting before the survivors surrendered. The Germans manning the trench and those in the reserve dugouts could hardly have been crowded into one line back of the parapet. This gives an idea of the importance the Germans attached to the last bit of high ground along their old trench line south of the Ancre on the Thiéval ridge, which their desperate resistance characterized as all the most precious two-acre plot in France.

After the British got the last half of the redoubt the Germans made repeated counter attacks to recover possession of it, and for the last week there has been no cessation of the fighting. Now the British took down all along the valley to Grandescourt and it is impossible apparently for the Germans to maintain batteries in that area.

U-BOAT PROBLEM SHIFTS TO EUROPE FROM AMERICA

Norway, Holland and Spain Now Playing Leading Parts in Submarine Controversy at Berlin—Reply of United States Satisfactory to Germany as Being Neutral.

BERLIN, Oct. 16.—Norway, Holland and Spain are now playing the leading parts in Germany's international submarine problem to the satisfaction of the United States, which so long and so often has held the center of the stage. The Associated Press correspondent discussed the present situation with Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, under-secretary for foreign affairs, who indicated that the tables had been cleared, and that negotiations were in progress so far as the United States is concerned.

Holland's Case.
The case of Holland is simplest. It concerns only the Bloemerdijk, which was sunk off the New England coast by the German submarine U-53. Germany is unwilling to accept the cabled version of the circumstances under which the Bloemerdijk was sunk and is convinced the submarine commander must have kept within the German prize regulations, as strictly enjoined. Full compensation has been offered, in event the commander exceeded his instructions.

Spain's grievances have to do with the sinking of fruit steamers. Strictly speaking, these are valid prizes, because the cargo is contraband, bound for hostile ports. The Spanish government, however, pointed out that the property of the country and particularly of the great class of small fruit raisers, has been affected seriously by interruptions of this trade and Germany has offered to let such ships pass unharmed if they are provided with proper certificates from German consuls and if the entente allies permit similar cargoes—ship for ship—to pass for the German market. No reply has been received.

Norway's Action.
The Norwegian measures, barring submarines from Norwegian waters, in accordance with British memorandum, is regarded as incompatible with Norwegian neutrality. No exhaustive report on the local aspects of the question has as yet reached Dr. Zimmermann's hands, but the under-secretary said the matter undoubtedly would be the subject of a strong protest to Norway. He took the position that Norway was unjustified under international law in differentiating among classes of warships and making rules applying to one specific class.

Dr. Zimmermann spoke with high satisfaction of the terms of America's reply to the memorandum of the entente allies on the treatment of submarines. He declared it was marked by a true spirit of neutrality.

The appearance and activity of a German submarine off the American coast has not been made the subject of diplomatic negotiations or complications, he continued, and all reports indicated that the German commander had observed in every way the letter and spirit of Germany's undertakings with the United States. He said no communications on that subject had been received, either through the German embassy at Washington or through the American embassy here.

SENTENCE AGAINST SHERIDAN AFFIRMED

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 16.—The United States circuit court of appeals affirmed today the five-year penitentiary sentence of Thomas H. Sheridan, former president of the First National bank of Roseburg, Or., who was convicted of misappropriating funds in violation of the national bank act. Sheridan is 70 years old. Judge Erskine M. Ross wrote a dissenting opinion upholding the plea of the former bank president that consent of depositors to his substitution of personal notes for their deposits legitimized taking of the money. Sheridan, it was charged, used about \$50,000 obtained in this way.

WALL STREET STONING WILSON WITH MONEY

Amos Pinchot Says \$2,000,000 Spent in New York Alone by Bell-Hops of Privilege to Beat President—Wall Street Appears as Protector of Patriotism in Campaign.

By AMOS PINCHOT.
NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—Wall street and Fifth avenue have marked Woodrow Wilson for slaughter. Whether he gets slaughtered or not is fortunately a question for the public to decide.

In New York, my state, the republican organization is owned, as it generally has been, by highly respectable representatives of Wall street and Fifth avenue. They hold the check books, and the machine does the rest. Today there is no such thing in this state as a republican party, in the sense of a group of people organized to carry out definite principles—that is, unless protecting opportunities to make money at the public's expense and politically killing off anybody who gets in the way is a set of definite principles.

Bell Hops of Privilege.
In this state alone, the bell-hops of privilege, to whom Colonel Roosevelt now adds himself as a patriotic remedy (I ask his pardon for the hyperbated word bell-hop), will probably spend about two million dollars to beat Wilson. If they succeed, they will call it cheap at the price.

I am not a democrat, nor a personal friend of the president; but I am going to work and vote for him, because, as I look at it, he has been the attorney for the average American citizen in the struggle that everlasting goes on between him and the privileged class, between the person who earns a dollar and the one who gets it.

Wall Street is not only stoning Wilson with money, it is shrewdly using an agent to patriotism to get votes preventing the United States from entering the war. It charges that the president acted unconstitutionally in establishing American rule in Mexico. From Wall street's point of view, this is probably a perfectly sound argument, for Wall street has about three hundred million dollars more money invested in Mexico than the Mexicans have. From this it follows that we should intervene or grab Mexico. There is no use arguing this proposition with Wall street. American investments would be safer if the president would send the army down there to look after them.

President Differs.
The president, however, does not see it in that light. He takes the ground that the chances are that the Mexicans will work out their own salvation better than Wall street will do it for them. He has given that struggling neighbor of ours a chance to escape the absentee landlordism of foreign wealth that has brought its people to revolution and starvation. As a western congressman wrote me, all the Mexicans need from the United States is a little time and a little humanity. If Americans are to shout Mexicans of all it ought to be in the stomach with corn and beans.

As to Germany, there were just two ways for the United States to settle the submarine question. One was war, the other was diplomatic negotiations. Wilson chose the latter. By those despised "insiders" he avoided war, won a great diplomatic victory, and gave the United States a right to (Continued on Page Four.)

MUNITION SHIP SUNK BY TORPEDO

BERLIN, Oct. 16.—According to a Christiania dispatch to the Overseas News Agency today, the Rumanian steamer, Blacra, sunk by a German submarine, was an ammunition vessel bound from Brest to Archangel, when she was sent to the bottom. She was insured for 25,000,000 kronen.

A Christiania dispatch on October 15, reported the sinking of the Blacra by a torpedo. She was a vessel of 3,685 tons.