

FORECAST
FAIR TONIGHT
COOLER TOMORROW.

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

WEATHER
Maximum yesterday, 84;
Minimum today, 41.

Forty-sixth Year.
Daily—Eleventh Year.

MEDFORD, OREGON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1916

NO. 178

EUROPE FACES REPUDIATION OR STATESOCIALISM

At Conflict's Conclusion, Belligerents Face Refusal to Pay Debts or Government Ownership of Industries, States Russell on Return From Trip of Investigation.

By CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL.
NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—Grand are the fairy tales you get about war loans and war financing, but if a book were to be written about the actual performance of some of these nations the only good title for it would be "The Jim-Jams of Money: or, the Wild-Eyed Romance of the Financial Doty House."

We used to think no nation could possibly make war unless it had a money chest big and full. That was just another childlike mistake of ours. You don't need any money chest to make war. All you need is a sound, reliable printing press and a sublime faith in this new deity of Muddle Through.

Modern Financing.
Here is the way they do it: First, they corral all the gold in the country, partly by issuing bonds for it and partly by grabbing it from individuals and banks.

Then they start the printing press to turn out billow after billow of paper money, alleged by a transparent fiction to be secured by this handful of gold.

This paper money they pay to the soldiers, to labor and for munitions and supplies, thus spreading it thickly over the land.

Then they levy new taxes and issue more bonds, gather the paper back into the treasury, pay it out for wages, munitions and supplies, issue more bonds, collect more taxes and gather it again.

Meanwhile, with paper victories, they fool their people into confidence in the paper money, or compel them to take it anyway; or else, all other money having disappeared, what it goes at is called "par."

The gold they grabbed at the outset is used for such supplies as must be bought abroad, where paper doesn't go much, except for walls of rooms or for pantry shelves.

A Beautiful Process.
By this beautiful process, it is true, these bond issues are piling up like another Tower of Babel. Who cares a rap? On with the dance. Let insanity be unconfined. After us, the smash-up!

But some persons not in a state for the padded cell have been taking a quiet survey of the circumambient asylum and have returned with the belief that for some, at least, of the nations now engaged in treading the Madman's Delight, there will be but one course open when the war is over. That will be repudiation. Get rid of your debts by taking your ready pen in hand and crossing them out, while you tell your creditors to go to work.

Repudiation—that is perilous business; as perilous as starting an avalanche in the mountains. If the war

(Continued on page six)

UNDERWOOD FAVORS WILSON

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—President F. D. Underwood of the Erie railroad is for President Wilson's election.

Approving the same idea held by Judge Lovett of the Union Pacific, Underwood said, in an interview published today, that the democratic party had "achieved the seemingly impossible and is worthy of a future trial."

While opposed to Wilson on the eight-hour law, Underwood declared the president had shown honest motives, and he pointed out that the republicans also stand for an eight-hour day.

As for the outlook for prosperity, as pledged by the republicans, Underwood said:

"I am not carried away by the statements and promises that any political party on the outs make."

He expressed himself as not holding the view that Wilson had oppressed big business.

ALLIED FLEET LANDS TROOPS GREEK CAPITAL

Following Recognition of Venizelos Government, Bluejackets Are Landed at Athens—Entire Greek Navy Seized—Heavy Fighting in Progress Along All War Fronts.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The Greek situation apparently again has entered a critical phase.

Following yesterday's advice that the entente powers had formally recognized the provisional government set up by Former Premier Venizelos and his followers in the island of Crete, news dispatches from Athens today report a new note of "an extremely grave character" handed the Greek government by Vice-Admiral Fournel, commanding the entente fleet, ordering King Constantine to return hurriedly to the capital.

Coincident with this, the landing from entente warships of more than 1000 bluejackets who have occupied the railroad stations at Athens and Piraeus and various public buildings, is reported, together with the summoning of an urgent cabinet council.

Entire Navy Seized.
The entente allies have taken over the Greek battleships Kilkis (formerly the United States battleship Idaho), the Lemnos (formerly the Mississippi) and the Averoff, says Reuter's Athens correspondent.

Allied crews were put on board the battleships, the correspondent says, and the Greek crews were landed and sent to Athens.

On October 11, the allies took over the entire Greek fleet except the Kilkis, Lemnos and Averoff. This measure, it was explained unofficially, was intended to insure the safety of the allied fleet, as fears had been aroused of a disturbance at points where the war vessels of the allies were anchored.

Concerning the fighting in Greek Macedonia, Paris reports the repulse by the Serbians of a Bulgarian counter-attack in the Cerna river region, southwest of Monastir, and considerable artillery activity. Only patrol activity has developed in the Struma sector.

Heavy fighting continues on the Somme front, in northern France. French troops last night again took the offensive north of the river and pushed their way farther into the village of Sully-Saillies, on the Peronne-Bapaume road, capturing another group of houses and repulsing a German counter-attack, according to Paris.

On Galician Front.

In Galicia, southeast of Halicz, the Austro-German forces have begun heavy attacks on the Russian lines. Petrograd makes this announcement, instancing the launching of assaults in the district north of Koryznia and in the vicinity of Bolshovtse, five miles north of Halicz, after intense artillery fire. The fighting apparently still is in progress here.

The strong offensive opened by Teutonic troops near the junction of the borders of Rumania, Transylvania and Bukovina has so far been fruitless, according to the Petrograd official bulletin which records the repulse by the Russians of all attacks. Bichars reports that Austro-German attacks in Transylvania have been repulsed by the Rumanians. The Rumanians are holding their positions west of the frontier.

Russians Defeated.

Berlin reports that the Russians have suffered a heavy defeat in Galicia. Repeated attacks were repulsed.

(Continued on page six)

HOOD RIVER FACES LABOR SHORTAGE

HOOD RIVER, Or., Oct. 17.—The most acute labor shortage in the history of the Hood River apple district resulted today in the circulation of a petition by growers among local business houses asking that as many of their clerks as possible be allowed to take part in the apple harvest. Farmers have also asked that the Hood River high school be closed in order that the students may help pick apples.

RECENT BATTLES ALONG SOMME BLOODIEST YET

Tremendous Assaults Launched by Allies Fail to Break German Lines—Despite Hall of Steel, Positions Not Reduced So They Can Be Stormed—Loss of Life Staggering.

BERLIN, Oct. 17.—Detailed reports about recent fighting on the Somme front show distinctly that the attacks between October 9 and October 13 are to be reckoned among the greatest actions in the whole Somme battle," says the Overseas News agency.

"The objectives of these great French and British efforts were Bapaume and Peronne. Moreover, numerous hostile attacks of violence were directed against the front from Courelette to St. Pierre Vaast wood, north of the Somme and between Fresnes and Mazancourt, and against Chaulnes, south of the river. Of these engagements, those north of the Somme were most severe.

"On October 9, 10 and 11 the main centers of combat were north of Thierval, north of Courelette, near Sully-Saillies, and in the vicinity of the St. Pierre Vaast wood. On October 12 a great and well co-ordinated attack was launched over the whole front from Courelette to Bouchavesnes."

Speaking of the attacks on October 12, the news agency says:

Artillery Onslaught.
"The defenders of the Somme front had thought it impossible that the violence of the artillery fire in the great attack early in October could be exceeded, but nevertheless even this was surpassed. In spite of the terrific hail of iron, the British and French did not succeed in reducing the German positions to such an extent that they could be stormed. French and British infantry in compact waves charged were made, all failing completely, with the heaviest losses for the enemy. German infantry left their shelters and, standing in the open, shot down the enemy columns with rifles and machine guns."

"Notwithstanding their heavy losses, they attempted one attack after another. Near Sully-Saillies six charges were made, all failing completely, with the heaviest losses for the enemy. German infantry left their shelters and, standing in the open, shot down the enemy columns with rifles and machine guns."

The effect of the German fire on the French and British, the news agency says, was simply shocking. The account continues:

Effect Shocking.
"The Germans had not lost their energy and will, notwithstanding days of heaviest shelling, lack of sleep and the impossibility of obtaining sufficient food on account of the interruption of communications. The enemy displayed remarkable tenacity, but more remarkable was the bravery of the Germans, who not only had to defend positions against superior numbers, but were called on to make counter-attacks and expel the enemy wherever he succeeded in gaining a foothold in the German line."

Whole columns of French and British were literally mowed down by the German fire, the news agency says, in the places where the fighting was fiercest, especially before the French troops. Prisoners speak of the attack as 'hell on the Somme' and 'useless slaughter. The tragedy of the Somme seems near a climax."

STANDARD OIL REFUSES INCREASE TO EMPLOYEES

BAYONNE, N. J., Oct. 17.—The demands of the striking Standard Oil employees were again refused today when a committee representing the strikers conferred with George Hennessy, superintendent of the Standard Oil company's main plant. The committee was appointed yesterday as the result of a mass meeting arranged by the city authorities.

WHY I AM FOR WILSON

By HARRY GARFIELD
(President of Williams College and son of former president.)

"I have decided to support Mr. Wilson. His character as a man, his sympathetic understanding of the problems of the day, his record in office, his unusual ability, pre-eminently displayed in meeting and dealing with the three great emergencies of his administration, and the importance of maintaining an uninterrupted policy at this juncture in world affairs, lead me to believe that the best interests of our country will be served in keeping the present administration and its party in office for the present.

Permit me to add that the sectional issue, raised by some of our republican leaders, is repugnant to the American spirit and the welfare of our institutions. Under the circumstances it offends the sense of fair dealing with political opponents, it tends to arouse old fires of passion, and, if successful, will disunite a people now united and incidentally destroy the party that fosters so calamitous an issue.

PRICE OF WHEAT LEAPS FORWARD IN STAMPEDE TO BUY

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—Wheat prices made an excited leap upward today of 7 1/2¢ a bushel as the result of the stampede to buy. It was said export transactions amounted to 2,500,000 bushels and that the British government appeared to be making every effort to cheapen the cost of handling American wheat, notably in the direction of cutting down freight rates on the Atlantic.

PORTLAND, Oct. 17.—Wheat prices broke all records on the local market today, spot bids advancing from two to four cents per bushel. Spot bluestem bids were quoted at \$1.41 as against 99 1/2¢ a year ago. Five thousand bushels of November bluestem were sold at \$1.42, a record for the present year.

PORTLAND, Oct. 17.—Because of the sharp advance in wheat prices, the price of flour will be increased here either 20 cents or 40 cents a barrel tomorrow morning, millers announced today. A 20-cent advance would place patents at \$7.20 per barrel, equaling the record of February 6, 1915, while a 40-cent advance would break all records.

AMERICAN REMOVED FROM LINER RYNDAM

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—Four Belgians and one man claiming to be an American were removed from the Holland-American liner Ryndam by British authorities at Kirkwall and Falmouth, according to officers of the ship on her arrival here today from Rotterdam. The American passenger was Ernest Young. Possport irregularities were alleged by the British.

Wireless advices that submarines had been active near the American coast were received by Captain Krol of the Ryndam soon after leaving Falmouth and at night all lights were kept burning, including name and nationality in electric letters three feet high along the rail on each side of the vessel.

Nothing was sighted, the officers reported.

RUMANIANS CHECK GERMAN ADVANCE

BERLIN, Oct. 17.—Rumanian troops in Transylvania are making a stand in the frontier passes against the Teutonic armies, German headquarters announced today. No notable change in the situation is reported in the statement, which follows:

"The Rumanians are offering resistance on the roads through the passes on the eastern front (Transylvania). South and west of Kronstadt the position generally is unchanged.

TARIFF HUGHES' THEME IN SPEECHES TODAKOTA FARMERS

MITCHELL, S. D., Oct. 17.—Chas. Evans Hughes today assailed the administration for the Underwood tariff, which he declared to be inadequate for the agricultural interests of the nation. Mr. Hughes spoke before a crowd of farmers, many of whom had come from miles around to hear him in the corn palace here.

"Our opponents reaffirm in their platform the principle of tariff for revenue only and endorse the Underwood act," Mr. Hughes said. "The nominee read the democratic platform plank in this connection, quoting the phrase applying to the tariff as 'providing sufficient revenue for economical administration.'"

"Now, let us look at the figures of imports and of revenue," Mr. Hughes continued. "In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, under the Payne-Adair tariff, our imports were \$1,800,000,000 and our tariff revenue was \$319,000,000 in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, under the Underwood tariff our imports had increased to \$2,197,000,000, but our tariff revenues had fallen to \$212,000,000."

"Think of that! A vast increase in imports and a vast decrease in revenue. Our opponents furnished neither economical administration nor revenue for the economical administration."

STEAMER TRUST TO BUY GREAT NORTHERN

SEATTLE, Oct. 17.—The Seattle Times says that L. C. Gilman, president of the Great Northern Pacific Steamship company, arrived in St. Paul today to submit to the directors of his company the offer of the Alaska Steamship company to buy the passenger liners, Great Northern and Northern Pacific. The bid was given to President Gilman in Portland by R. W. Baster, general manager of the Alaska Steamship company, which desires to use the boats in Puget Sound-California service.

PORTLAND SHIPPING LUMBER ABROAD

PORTLAND, Or., Oct. 17.—Ten million feet of lumber will be exported to foreign ports from Portland and other lower Columbia points during the next week or two, according to the announcements of lumber men here today.

This is the most extensive offshore lumber trade recorded here in many months. The shipments include 2,500,000 feet to the United Kingdom, 2,500,000 to Balboa and 4,000,000 feet to Hawaii and Australia.

GREAT INTERESTS SEEKING CHANGE SAYS DARROW

Shall Foreign Policy Be Changed? If So, How? Asks Labor Advocate—Who Wants a Change? The Farmer, Toiler, Lover of His Country or Interests Seeking More Money?

BY CLARENCE DARROW
CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—President Wilson has shown a broad and deep sympathy for his fellow man. He is human. He talks less of markets than of men. Trade and industry are not his first concern. With Hughes, we hear about the tariff, about business, about the strict rules of law, about an inundation of foreign goods. In short, about money and his desire to save the country by being elected president.

Few men in high places have ever been moved by such sympathies as Wilson, and at the same time had the wide vision, historical knowledge and good judgment to know what could be accomplished.

What Change Impends?
If Hughes is to be elected, there should be some reason for present dissatisfaction and some hope in a change. Shall Mr. Wilson's foreign policy be changed? If so, how? It is dishonest for Mr. Hughes or Mr. Roosevelt to criticize Wilson's policy without showing what they would do. They dare not announce a policy of their own different from the one that Mr. Wilson has followed with rare patience, (the judgment and self-control.

Would Mr. Roosevelt use his big stick on Germans, or England, or Mexico, or all of these at once? Those who are to furnish the blood and treasure ought to know. Has the interference with a letter, or even the sinking of a ship, been grave enough to make us plunge deliberately into the red maelstrom? Do our men and women believe they should furnish the life and treasure for this mad carnage?

War Advocates.
All who want war are against Wilson. War on whom and how much? With U. S. stock selling a third higher than in all its history, with this company earning more than 50 per cent on the common stock for the current year, shall we give them more?

Are we to take a greater tribute from the consumer for the steel trust and other trusts, whose stocks are now soaring at the mere hope of Hughes and a wild carnival of greed? Do we want more tariff on steel? Do we want more on woolen goods? Do we want more on sugar? If we do not want more on these, on what? Pray, what do we want? Does the working man or the farmer want a higher tariff. In this carnival are they to be the shearers, or the sheep?

After-the-War Conditions.
If we are to be inundated with goods after the war, I want to be present—at the foundation, for I can use the goods. But why should we, in our strength and greatness, borrow trouble over the competition of our afflicted fellow men? Wages will be higher in Europe than ever after the war. Wages are regulated by the law of supply and demand. In Europe, after the war, there will be more work to do and fewer to do it. Emigration will turn the other way to build up her ruined cities and her blood soaked land.

Is Mr. Hughes against an eight-hour day? He says not. He is only

(Continued on page three)

PRESIDENT OFF FOR CHICAGO TOMORROW

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Oct. 17.—President Wilson will leave here tomorrow at 11 a. m. for Chicago, where on Thursday he will speak three times. He plans to return here at midnight Friday. The first journey will be made by way of Albany and Buffalo, and the return trip by way of Pittsburg. Mrs. Wilson and Secretary Tamm will accompany him.

This will be the president's third trip into the middle west since the campaign started. He has one more on his speaking program—to Cincinnati on October 20.

PROSPERITY OF NATION DUE TO AGRICULTURE

President of National Farmers' Congress Asserts That American Farmer Has Never Seen So General or Widespread a Period of Agricultural Prosperity.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 17.—Prosperity, preparedness and conditions including the Adamson eight-hour law, were among the subjects discussed by H. E. Stockbridge of Atlanta, Ga., president of the Farmers' National congress, at the opening session of the thirty-sixth annual meeting here today. In part he said:

"The American farmer has never seen so general or widespread a period of agricultural prosperity as that of the present year. Though the farmer may still fail to receive his fair share of the consumer's dollar, the milk producers of New York, the wheat growers of Minnesota, the hog raisers of the corn belt and the cotton growers of the south are too busy counting profits to worry much over the other fact.

Cause of Prosperity.
"We are told by misinformed parties that the farmer is a mere incidental beneficiary from the general prosperity resulting from the foreign war demand for American products. Careful study, however, shows no justification for such an assertion.

"It is primarily the products of our soil which have made profits for our merchants and have overburdened our transportation facilities. Those who have argued to the contrary have simply mistaken effect for cause."

He declared that the European war had shown that successful warfare, offensive or defensive, depends greatly on the degree of industrial preparedness. He continued:

"Preparedness being merely another term for efficiency, we come to a consideration of that indispensable form of efficiency in which we are most directly interested—agricultural preparedness.

Farm Management Efficient.
"The present prosperous condition of American agriculture is the best possible proof of a degree of efficient management on American farms."

Referring to the recent railroad strike situation, Mr. Stockbridge said the farmers must be considered as employers of labor and economically the farmer is not a laboring man.

"I believe that there is no industrial or commercial disagreement which may not be equitably settled by arbitration. I believe that provision for enforced arbitration should be made for such disputes as cannot be adjudicated by mutual agreement. I urge this body to memorialize the federal congress to enact laws toward this end, with provision for eliminating the objectionable delays allowed under the similar law of Canada."

SUSPENDS PAPER FOR NEWS ABOUT BREMEN

LONDON, Oct. 17.—According to the Vossische Zeitung, says a Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam today, the commander of the second German army corps has forbidden the publication of the Pommerische Tagespost for printing an article entitled, "Destruction of the Bremen," the German commercial submarine. After the article appeared the newspaper received a warning for violating the censorship regulations.

It is now established, it is added, that the news of the destruction of the Bremen was incorrect.

BATTLESHIP ARIZONA PLACED IN COMMISSION

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—The new super-dreadnaught Arizona, built at the New York navy yard, will be placed in commission there this afternoon with the customary ceremonies. She will be commanded by Captain John D. McDonald, formerly chief of staff to Rear Admiral Fletcher. Her main armament consists of 12-inch guns in four turrets. She is 608 feet long and displaces 21,100 tons.