

FORECAST

Fair tonight and tomorrow. Light frost tonight.

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

WEATHER

Maximum yesterday, 77; Minimum today, 29.

Forty-sixth Year. Daily—Eleventh Year.

MEDFORD, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1916

NO. 179

WILSON MORE LIKE LINCOLN THAN ANY MAN OF OUR TIME

Ida M. Tarbell, Famous Authority on the Great Emancipator and Historian of His Time, Draws a Striking Parallel Between Him and the President—Many Features in Common.

By MILTON M. BRONNER. NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—"The more I study Woodrow Wilson, the more I see the parallel between him and Lincoln. Wilson makes me think of Lincoln in his intense Americanism, in his entire devotion to the well-being of the average man of our country and not to any particular favored class."

Thus Ida M. Tarbell began, in her study in the quiet Gramercy Park section, when I asked her whether there really was a parallel between Lincoln and any man of our time.

Draws Comparison. Hardly anyone could give a more authoritative and unprejudiced answer than she. The life of Lincoln long has been one of her deepest studies. To Lincoln she has devoted some of her best and most famous books. "Most presidents," said Miss Tarbell, "no matter how peaceful their times, have serious problems, and most of them are inclined to think that no president since Lincoln has had such troubles. In the case of Wilson the parallel has more to rest on."

"Both men had a pretty clear issue that they kept to the front. With Lincoln the main idea was the preservation of the Union. Wilson is seeking to keep the peace, with honor. "Wilson makes up his mind what his object is; he sticks to it, and you can't get him away. That was Lincoln. He stuck to his object like a dog to a bone."

Slow to Decision. "Wilson, like Lincoln, doesn't make up his mind quickly, or without deep thought. A decision with him is not a matter of impulse. Wilson takes his time. He gets all the facts. He weighs them, draws his conclusion and then hangs on that. And while he does this his mind is open to new facts. "He has no pride of opinion. His enemies accuse him of shifting his position. An intelligent, honest man, when in a position where the facts shift, must change his position. Otherwise he would be dogmatic."

"Lincoln, too, used to be accused of shifting his position, but he replied that whenever he was convinced his view was wrong he would change. It was the true story he was after. "I think there have been few occasions in our history in which intelligence called more urgently to a man to shift his position than in Wilson's case. And this was so because for a long time every morning he was confronted by a new set of facts in a new set of circumstances."

Trying to Preserve Peace. "Lincoln used to say before the war that the dispute about slavery should be settled by ballots and not bullets, so Wilson's position is that in a civilized world reasonable processes and not bullets should settle disputes. "Wilson, amid a world in arms, has been trying to preserve the little body of international law that the world had worked out. He has prevented the world from stepping back entirely

(Continued on page two.)

U. S. TO CARE FOR BALKAN INTERESTS

ATHENS, Oct. 17, via London, October 18.—On the initiative of the central empires, Washington has been asked to permit the American legation here to take charge of Austrian, Bulgarian and Turkish interests in case of a declaration of war by Greece or other complications. Permission has been given as regards Austria.

REGENT STREET RUINED BY RAID OF ZEPPELINS

Berlin Reports That Raid of September 23 Upon London Destroyed More Than Ten Million Dollars' Worth of Property, Killed 400 Soldiers and Inflicted Great Loss.

BERLIN, Oct. 18.—Eyewitnesses of the Zeppelin raid on England on September 23 report, according to the Overseas News agency, that bombs hit the Grimshy barracks, killing more than 400 soldiers, and that about sixty men were killed on board a cruiser which was hit by a bomb. It is said that Regent street, London, was for the most part laid in ruins.

Ten Millions Damage.

"Eye-witnesses state that more than 100 buildings were badly damaged, some of them being completely wrecked," says the news agency. The damage is estimated at more than \$2,000,000. Regent street, London, which is the main artery of commerce, was for the most part laid in ruins. In a southern suburb of London an ammunition factory was blown up.

"In Liverpool a bridge and tracks were damaged so badly that it will be impossible to use them for a long time. Several benzol tanks near the Thames were damaged."

"The Grimshy barracks were hit and more than 400 soldiers were killed. A cruiser with four funnels, which was anchored in the Humber was hit by a bomb and about sixty men were killed. Two other warships were badly damaged. At Hull some buildings were damaged so badly that only the walls remained."

Damage at Leeds.

"Great damage was inflicted on ammunition factories and railroad stations at Leeds. An alcohol factory and other buildings at Portsmouth were struck, twelve cars loaded with horses were destroyed, a dock was damaged and railroad cars were blown up."

The news agency gives a quotation attributed to a London newspaper in which the theory is advanced that the purpose of the Zeppelin attacks is not the killing of women and children, but the curtailment of the production of ammunition by causing the suspension of work in ammunition factories after warnings of Zeppelin raids have been given, rather than by the destruction of the factories. The news agency says this newspaper stated thousands of working hours were lost in one week, and continues:

"German papers compare these results with the affirmations of British papers that the air attacks caused no damage. They point out the fact that the British government blocked the cables of the Hearst International News Service because it sent out incorrect reports to New York about the successes of German airships."

British Report a Denial.

The official British air account of the Zeppelin attack on the night of September 23, issued the following night, said no reports had been received of any military damage. It was said a considerable number of small dwelling houses and shops, two factories, a railway station and some empty railway trucks were destroyed or damaged, and that thirty persons were killed and 110 wounded.

RUMANS CHECK GERMAN DRIVE TRANSYLVANIA

Bucharest Reports Resumption of Offensive and Pushing of Falkenhayn's Armies Back—Rain Interferes With Fighting Along Somme—Deadlock Along Russian Front.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Official announcements today from the entente side report an effective stand by the Rumanians against General Von Falkenhayn's armies along the Transylvanian border and the sanguinary repulse by the French of heavy German assaults on the new French positions in Sully-Saillies, on the Somme front.

The approach of the cold season is accompanied by no diminution in activity in most of the European battle areas. In some of them, indeed, the efforts of the belligerents apparently are being redoubled. This seems notably true along the eastern front from Volhynia to Rumania, whence continuous fighting is reported, with a virtual deadlock the result so far.

Drive Reported Checked.

Further south, the attempt of the central powers to drive a wedge between the Russians and Rumanians near Dorna Watra, in the southern Carpathians, is in an uncertain stage. Berlin has reported the capture of some heights, but Petrograd claims the repulse of all the Teutonic attacks.

Temporarily, at least, the tide of battle apparently has changed along the Transylvanian border. Berlin has conceded the stiffening of the Rumanian resistance along this front, and Bucharest advises today that King Ferdinand's troops are making a successful stand at one point at least, in the Predeal region south of Kronstadt, where they are pushing General Von Falkenhayn's armies back. From the Rumanian viewpoint all the military news is reassuring, it is declared.

Russian troops in force are reported helping the Rumanians to defend the passes from Transylvania into their territory.

On Somme Front.

On the Somme front German attacks were delivered against the French line both north and south of the Somme. Three assaults by the Germans upon the French in Sully-Saillies are declared by Paris to have been repulsed with heavy losses to the Germans, who also were repelled after they had gained a footing in a French first line trench in Bermy-Santerre, south of the river.

On the British front, in the Somme region, progress by General Haig's forces between the Albert-Bapaume road and Lesboeufs is reported, despite the prevalence of rainy weather. "Rain fell heavily during the night," says today's official report from the front in France. "Notwithstanding this, we made progress at various points between the Albert-Bapaume road and Les Boeufs. We have taken some prisoners."

ROOSEVELT SPEAKING AT KENTUCKY TOWNS

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 18.—Theodore Roosevelt came to Kentucky today. Rear platform addresses at 14 eastern Kentucky towns with the principal speech this evening at a Louisville park, were on the day's program.

SPECULATION IS RIFE OVER GERARD'S RETURN



The arrival of James W. Gerard, United States ambassador to Berlin, and Mrs. Gerard, shown here, has begun speculation as to the reasons for his departure from Germany. Gerard has denied he bears any peace overtures. The hospitable Mrs. Gerard is shown carrying was presented to her by a reception committee of prominent city, state and national officials.

HUGHES SPENDS DAY ON TRAIN ON TRIP TO MICHIGAN

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Charles E. Hughes spent virtually the entire day on route from Sioux City, Ia., to points in Michigan, where he will speak late today and tonight.

Mr. Hughes' first speech of the day, a rear-platform address, was down on the program for Niles, where he will remain fifteen minutes. He is due to reach Kalamazoo at 4 p. m., and to remain there an hour and a half. His program calls for his arrival shortly before 7 o'clock at Grand Rapids, where he will speak tonight, and for his departure early tomorrow morning for other Michigan cities and Youngstown, O., where he will make the last speech of his third tour.

Charles E. Hughes was greeted by a number of republican leaders and a crowd of several hundred when he arrived in Chicago at 11:30 a. m. Before the train was switched to an eastern railroad preparatory to starting on the trip through Michigan, Mr. Hughes appeared on the rear platform of his car and shook hands with a number of admirers.

The train left for Niles, Mich., at 12:45 p. m.

ITALIANS BREAK AUSTRIAN LINES IN THE TRENTO

ROME, Oct. 18.—Italian troops on Mount Posidonio, in the Trentino, yesterday broke the last Austro-Hungarian lines of resistance in the region between Cassagnon and Rotta, says the Italian official statement issued today, and "forced the Austrian lines north of the summit of Posidonio."

HUGHES SELECTION IMPERILS PEACE SAYS M'ADOO

Alleging Domination of Wall Street in Republican Campaign of Condemnation and Praising Reforms of Administration, Secretary of the Treasury Speaks at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Praise for President Wilson's diplomatic and legislative achievements and charges that "Wall street has always dominated the republican party," and that victory for that party next month would endanger the country's prosperity were voiced here today by William G. McAdoo, secretary of the treasury, before a political meeting in a downtown theater.

"The American people are being asked to put in peril the peace and prosperity the country is now enjoying under President Wilson by turning their government over to the inexperienced Mr. Hughes and the organized band of incompatible elements which are supporting him," said Mr. McAdoo.

"For two months they have condemned every act of the democratic administration in the most unfair and untruthful manner, but the American people are still without a definite answer from Mr. Hughes as to what they will do with the government if they get possession of it.

Roosevelt Dominates.

"The only definite thing we have had in the campaign came from Colonel Roosevelt, who said at Battle Creek, discussing the Lusitania: 'You ask me what I would have done, I would have seized every interned German ship.'"

Mr. McAdoo then quoted Germany's declaration of war on Portugal because of seizures of German ships by that country, and added: "Mr. Roosevelt's action would have resulted in war between the United States and Germany, and now comes Mr. Hughes—and admits, as far as he is ever definite, his accord with the bellicose attitude of Mr. Roosevelt. This is shown by his reply at Louisville to the question as to what he would have done in the Lusitania case. He said in substance that he would have threatened the Kaiser so effectively that the Lusitania would never have been sunk. This is characteristic of Mr. Hughes when asked what he would have done after the Lusitania had been sunk. I challenge him to answer that question."

"Who can doubt that if Mr. Hughes is made president, Mr. Roosevelt will be the dominating influence and director of our foreign and domestic policies?"

President's Power.

"A president has it in his power to plunge the country into war at any moment. A single misstep, a rash act or blunder on his part is all that is necessary. It does not require courage or statesmanship to provoke war. Any wildman or blunderer in the presidential chair can precipitate such a calamity."

Taking up domestic affairs, Mr. McAdoo said that the democratic administration had inaugurated the system by which the country's money could be kept outside of New York. He said he believed Mr. Hughes, if elected, intended to establish a central bank.

(Continued on page six)

POLLS INDICATE MINNESOTA FOR WILSON 40,000

If Straw Votes Hold Good, Wilson Will Win Gopher State by Landslide—Peace Sentiment and Weakness of State Ticket Factors, Says Gardner.

By GILSON GARDNER. ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 18.—It's the same here as in the Pacific coast states, Wilson is running very strong—how strong is the only question.

Will he carry Minnesota? Chairman Wehdon of the democratic state committee is almost ready to claim the state. If he dared to say what he really believes, I know he would claim it. But, in a state which counts its republican majorities in terms of seventy-five to a hundred thousand, such a claim would sound like an idle partisan bluff.

The political situation is nothing short of remarkable. All the polls and straw votes taken show such an overwhelming Wilson sentiment that the results are doubted, even by those who take them. Something, they think, must be wrong. The vote must represent some local condition or some passing sentiment. If these straw votes were taken at their face value Minnesota would be for Wilson by upward of 40,000 majority.

Carried by Roosevelt.

Four years ago Roosevelt carried Minnesota, polling 125,856 votes. Wilson polled 106,426. Taft polled 64,324. According to the straw votes recently taken, the Roosevelt vote now seems split about even between Wilson and Hughes. In Minneapolis and St. Paul, Roosevelt gets rather more than half. Supposing Wilson holds his democratic vote of four years ago and gets half of the Roosevelt following, his vote would be 165,254. Giving Hughes Taft's vote and half the Roosevelt vote, Hughes would get 127,622. This would give Wilson a margin of 42,092. This would mean a Wilson landslide.

Perhaps that is what will happen.

Opposed to this ultra-Wilson showing is the fact that the republicans are not through with their campaign. The party is well organized and has an ample war chest and there are still several weeks before election.

The principal reason for the Wilson sentiment is: "He kept us out of war." The peace vote and the labor vote are unanimously for Wilson. This part of the country has likewise had uninterrupted prosperity and the voters feel that they are called upon to choose between a continuation of things as they are or a plunge into the unknown. They choose things as they are.

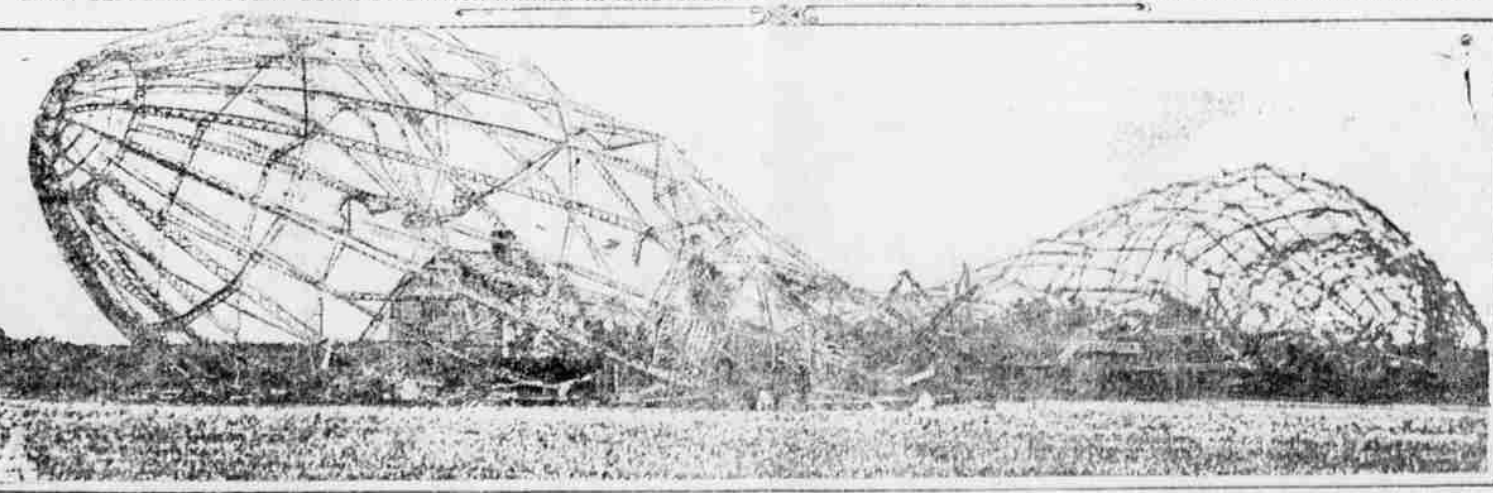
Senatorial Fight.

Hughes will not be helped here by the republican state ticket. The republican candidate for United States senator to succeed Moses Clapp is Frank B. Kellogg, who for years has been the attorney in the northwest for the steel trust. Kellogg was also special counsel under Roosevelt's administration in prosecuting the Standard Oil company—the prosecution which has "dissolved" the trust and "reduced" the price of oil and the profits of John D. Rockefeller is a good talker and is making a hard campaign, but he is finding it uphill work. The democratic candidate for senator is Dan W. Lawler, a well-known St. Paul attorney and one of the best spellbinders in the state.

The present governor, J. A. A.

(Continued on page six)

GIANT ZEPPELIN BROUGHT DOWN BY BRITISH AIRMEN IN RAID OVER ESSEX IN SEPTEMBER, THE CREW BEING KILLED IN THE AIRSHIP'S FALL



The picture shows plainly the structure of these giants of the air and an idea of the mammoth proportions of a Zeppelin will be gained by comparison of the wrecked monster's steel framework with the house in the background. The Zep just missed striking the cottage in its death plunge. Relics of the German airship are being shown to Londoners by the Lord Mayor at a public exhibition. No charge is made, but sight-seers are invited to drop coins in collection boxes for the benefit of the Red Cross society and Kitchner memorial fund.

STATE MILITIA STILL IN SERVICE

BOSTON, Oct. 18.—The United States circuit court of appeals ruled today that members of the state militia were still in service for federal military purposes, notwithstanding their failure to take the oath under the national defense act of last June. This decision reverses a recent order of the federal district court. The case was considered a test of the application of the new law upon which disposition of similar cases in other states will depend.