

FORECAST TONIGHT AND THURSDAY PARTLY CLOUDY

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

WEATHER Maximum Yesterday 55; Min. Today 48; Prev. Trace.

Forty-sixth Year. Daily—Eleventh Year.

MEDFORD, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1916

NO. 191

5 AMERICAN LIVES LOST ON MARINA

Sunken Ship Carried Gun Astern, But Had No Chance to Use—Was Twice Torpedoed Without Warning and Sank Within Six Minutes of Second Hit—No Assistance Offered to Crews in Lifeboats.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Further affidavits from American survivors of the sunken British steamer Marina say the vessel had a 4.5-inch gun mounted astern, but that it was not used, as the ship had no warning of the submarine attack, and it was too late after the torpedo had hit the vessel.

A telegram received at the American embassy from Wesley Frost, the American consul at Queenstown, gives the names of the following Americans as having been lost on the Marina:

- Daniel Thomas, Wilmington, Del. J. Brown, Roanoke, Va. — Brown, Charlottesville, N. C. George Peabury, Fayetteville, N. C. — House, Norfolk, Va.

Affidavits Received.

Mr. Frost has procured a joint affidavit from the Americans who reached Crookhaven and a similar document from American survivors at Bearhaven. The affidavits aver the Marina was torpedoed without warning; that the first torpedo struck on the starboard side and the second hit the vessel twelve minutes later and was followed by a boiler explosion, the steamer sinking six minutes after that.

No Americans were killed by the boiler explosion. Those who lost their lives were drowned as the lifeboats were launched.

According to this information, a submarine which emerged after the second torpedo was fired was seen plainly by the Americans on the Marina, but did not communicate with the steamship or offer assistance to the small boats, which were in deadly peril from the rough sea.

One lifeboat was in the water seventeen hours, a second twenty-one hours and a third thirty-one hours. In this time the danger increased as the sea became rougher.

The submarine did not shell the Marina.

Saw Two Submarines.

CORK, via London, Nov. 1.—Fifteen Americans who reached Cork on Tuesday night with the other members of the crew of the Marina after that steamer had been sunk by a submarine, are today under the care of the American consul.

"I saw two submarines," said Robert Preston, one of the crew, "while I was getting into the boat of Mr. Smith (the only surviving officer). The second explosion came after we were clear of the ship. The first torpedo had given the vessel a tremendous list. The second righted it and shook it from stem to stern and broke it up so that it sank immediately.

"I saw three of the crew running up the stern as the vessel gave its last tumble. Captain Browne was the coolest man on board. During the launching of the boats he saw that every man visible was in the boat, then jumped for a boat himself, but missed it in the rough sea and was drowned before our eyes."

Struck in Bunkers.

Questioned further in regard to the presence of two submarines, Preston said:

"There were two plainly visible from the bridge. The first one at— (Continued on Page Six.)"

COPELAND CLEARED OF BLACK MURDER

GALVESTON, Tex., Nov. 1.—John Copeland, charged with the killing of William Black, an anti-catholic lecturer, was found not guilty by a jury in the district court here early today. The jury reported, after deliberating eighty-four hours. Black was killed at Marshall, Tex., February 3, 1915.

SUBMARINE DEUTSCHLAND SAFE IN PORT

Mercantile Submarine Completes Second Voyage in Twenty-one Days—Brings Cargo of Dyestuffs, Medicines and Chemicals—Trip Uneventful—Will Return With Rubber.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Nov. 1.—The German submarine Deutschland, which arrived here this morning from Bremen after what was said to be an uneventful voyage of twenty-one days, has a cargo of 750 tons of dyestuffs, medicines and chemicals.

Neither Captain Koenig nor Captain F. Hinsel of the Eastern Forwarding company were communicative as to details of the trip across the Atlantic, but they promised to see newspapermen late in the afternoon.

Crews thronged the dock during the forenoon in the hope of getting a glimpse of the craft, but they were disappointed.

The submarine is so well berthed in her pocket that not even her mast-head. Policemen and detectives kept the crowds moving.

Takes Rubber Back.

A return cargo for the Deutschland consisting mainly of crude rubber and surgical supplies, valued at more than \$200,000, has been ready on the pier of the Eastern Forwarding company for several weeks.

The Deutschland is securely berthed here. The North German Lloyd steamship Willehad is made fast to piling at a distance of about fifty feet from the pier and in such a position that with the ship on one side, the pier on the other and the bank at one end, an open water space 50 by 385 feet is made enclosed on three sides. To complete the enclosure, a floating gate built on pontoons is made fast to a piling set at the bow of the Willehad.

Met by a Tug.

The German submarine entered the lower harbor shortly after midnight, coming in by the Race at the entrance to Long Island sound. A heavy fog lay over the harbor. For several weeks the Eastern Forwarding company, agents for her owners, had a tug each night off Montauk Point ready to meet the Bremen, but the tug was withdrawn some time ago. It was evident that the forwarding company had some warning of the Deutschland's arrival, however, for a tug was engaged and Captain F. Hinsel of the company, accompanied by the health officer, steamed out to meet the submarine.

The North German Lloyd steamer Willehad, which had been at her dock here for a number of weeks awaiting the arrival of a German submarine freighter, let her searchlight play on the water, marking the path by which the Deutschland traveled to her wharf.

Captain Koenig said that he had expected to leave Bremen on October 1, but that his boat was injured in a collision and delayed for repairs, which forced her sailing for ten days.

The captain and the crew of twenty-five men were in excellent health and high spirits. The Deutschland carried clearance papers for "Baltimore or any Atlantic port."

RUMANS HALT GERMAN ADVANCE

LONDON, Nov. 1.—A wireless from Bucharest this afternoon declares that the advance of the Austro-German forces on the Southern Transylvania front has been arrested while in the Carpathians along the Moldavian frontier the situation is excellent and the conviction is firm that the Teutonic forces will not get through.

Teutonic losses in the Carpathian fighting are said to have been enormous, while the ground they have gained has been negligible, and in eight days they have lost 5,000 men in prisoners, eight heavy guns, six field guns, forty machine guns and large quantities of material.

The first period of bad weather that has prevailed along the front in general is now hampering operations.

NO CHANGE IN POLICY OF U. S. SAYS LANSING

Progress of Political Campaign Will in No Way Affect Investigation of Submarine Attacks, Nor Has There Been Alteration in Policy, Says Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Secretary Lansing authorized a formal statement today that the progress of the political campaign would in no way affect the investigation of submarine attacks and that there had been no change in the United States' policy.

Meanwhile Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, sent a wireless dispatch to his government asking that he be furnished immediately by wireless with all the details available regarding the sinking of the Marina.

Secretary Lansing's statement follows:

"The fact that a political campaign is in progress will in no way affect the practice of the department in negotiating and in making full investigation of cases of the sort. We shall do it as we always have, with as much celerity as possible.

Policy Not Changed.

"I wish also to make another statement on a matter which has been brought to my attention. The question has been raised as to whether the policy of the president or the department in regard to submarine warfare since the Sussex was sunk, has been changed. I wish to say emphatically that there has been no change in any particular.

Secretary Lansing made it plain also that no decisive action would be taken until Germany had had opportunity to reply to the inquiry for her version of the attacks on the Marina and Rowanmore.

The instructions sent to the embassy at Berlin were said to ask for an investigation by Germany and not for an explanation. It was not meant to indicate that the United States believed that it had any proof that Germany had violated her pledges.

Was Vessel Armed?

The question of whether the Marina was armed is becoming increasingly important. No mention of that has been made in advices so far received, and the embassy in London has asked for information on the point.

Germany has contended that ships armed with a small stern gun for defense only should not be entitled to the ordinary guarantees, but could be sunk on sight as being practically naval auxiliaries.

The fact that England has been arming more and more of her merchantmen has made the question a vital one in Germany's contention of a wider submarine campaign.

Officials here leave no doubt that the United States will not admit such a contention by Germany.

SECOND CAPLAN TRIAL BEGINS TAKING TESTIMONY

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 1.—Taking of testimony began today in the second trial of David Caplan, alleged dynamiter of the Los Angeles Times building, with fourteen men in the box, two of them alternates.

PROHIBITIONISTS EXPECT TO ELECT U. S. SENATOR AND TWO CONGRESSMEN



VICTORIES WON BY BOTH SIDES IN RUMANIA

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Important successes for both the Teutonic and Rumanian armies are claimed in today's dispatches relative to the fighting along the Rumanian Transylvanian frontier.

Official Berlin announces an Austro-German victory southwest of Kronstadt, where Rumanian troops west of the Przedel road have been captured.

Southeast of Rofenthalm Pass also General Falkenhayn's troops report progress.

Reports of the Rumanian successes are unofficial, based on a Bucharest dispatch received in Rome. It declares the Austro-German forces have retired from the region of Campulung in northern Rumania, pursued over the frontier by Rumanian troops, which wiped out four hostile battalions.

Further Russian attacks on the troops east of Prince Leopold, defending the approaches to Lemberg, have been repulsed, Berlin declares.

On the Somme front there has been a renewal of intensive fighting. The French again exerted pressure near the point of the entente wedge into the German lines between Sailly-Saillies and Les Boeufs, advancing last night.

The village of Barakli-Azman, in the Struma sector of the Macedonian front, was captured last night by British troops. They inflicted heavy losses on the Bulgarians; the war office announced today, and took 300 prisoners.

AUSTRALIAN MINISTERS RESIGN OFFICES

MELBOURNE, Nov. 1.—The resignations of Albert Gardner, vice-president of the executive council; A. J. Russell, assistant minister of marine, and M. Higgs, minister of the treasury, have been accepted.

A dispatch to Reuters' Telegram company of London from Melbourne, under date of October 27, said that Messrs. Gardner, Russell and Higgs had tendered their resignations, owing to their opposition to conscription.

PROTESTS USE OF FOREIGN ISSUE IN CAMPAIGN

President Wilson at Buffalo Registers "Solemn" Protest Against Use of International Relationships of the Nation for Partisan Purposes as Unpatriotic.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 1.—President Wilson here today registered "a solemn protest" against the use of the international relationships of the nation for partisan purposes. Men who do this, he said, "I cannot and will not regard as patriots."

The president's protest was greeted by prolonged applause. He said he would not consent that the democratic party be used for any such purpose.

The president was cheered on his arrival by a crowd at the station and along the streets through which he rode. He was immediately taken on an automobile ride through the downtown section of Buffalo and then to the Elliott club, where a luncheon was given in his honor.

Eliminate Bosses.

The president was warmly applauded when he entered the Elliott club for luncheon. With the exception of a women's committee entertaining Mrs. Wilson, only men were present.

When the president was introduced the guests stood and cheered. He declared that "what we need is light more than heat in this campaign."

"Within a week we can begin to talk sense again."

"It is exceedingly important that this nation discuss its affairs in a non-partisan manner," he continued. "There was never a time when our domestic affairs touched more closely international affairs."

"America has given promise to the world that she will not look on affairs with a passion. There is passion enough in the world. The United States in all its industrial relations has swung out into the broad stream of the world. Whether we would have chosen it or not, the whole face of our affairs will be changed in the next generation."

"No man can make predictions now. When we know the facts we must in all sober seriousness adjust ourselves to them."

Social Justice a Factor.

Discussing the tariff, the president declared he had not nominated the members of the tariff commission because he did not want to wait too long to see whether the senate would confirm them. He continued:

"I want you to notice that the field of political thought is widening about us. You perceive that the field has indefinitely widened. There are questions of social justice that now domineer into legislation."

The president criticized men who "in the midst of the most critical relationships, the details of which they do not know, make play with the loss" (Continued on Page Six.)

STEAMER DAVIDSON PROBABLY LOST

LONDON, Nov. 1.—A Lloyd's dispatch from Newquay, Cornwall, says that a ship's lifeboat, marked A. D. Davidson has been washed ashore at Perranporth. The latest report of the steamship A. D. Davidson was of her departure from Montreal, October 4, for Havre.

The A. D. Davidson was much overdue, and the news that a lifeboat had been picked up caused the rate of reinsurance to rise to 70 guineas per cent.

MONTREAL, Nov. 1.—Harbor officials said here today that the steamship A. E. Davidson, carried an American crew.

The vessel was one of a number of American lake grain carriers purchased by the French government. The crew was said to have been engaged by J. W. Elwell and company, shipping commission firm in New York.

SHOULD STAND BY PRESIDENT SAYS WINKLER

Milwaukee's Most Distinguished Citizen, a Life-Long Republican of German Birth, Makes a Ringing Declaration for Wilson's Re-election.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 1.—Milwaukee's most distinguished citizen, a life-long republican and a native of Germany, is for President Wilson, first, last and all the time.

He is General F. C. Winkler, for years a leader in the republican ranks and a man known from one end of the state to the other. And General Winkler is not heating about the bush. He is out for Wilson's re-election and he is proud of it.

It was on the occasion of the president's visit to this city several months ago that General Winkler was proclaimed Milwaukee's leading citizen. A non-partisan committee of business and professional men was appointed to select a man to introduce the nation's executive at the great mass meeting in the auditorium.

This committee went over lists of representative citizens and General Winkler was the unanimous choice.

Stand by President.

It was several weeks later that General Winkler made public his determination to vote for Wilson.

"I make claim to no exceptional patriotism; I have simply done what seemed to me my duty. Like other men, I take my positions according to my convictions," said General Winkler.

"The last three years have been a strenuous period for the president. The responsibilities thrown upon him, the difficulties and perplexing questions that have beset him, have far exceeded those of any other man living on this continent."

"He was president of the United States. Every step he took, every move he made, had to be viewed from the standpoint of that high office. The rules of international law and the laws of his country were his guide. The maintenance of the rights and peace of his country and the protection of its citizens were his necessary aims."

"To the discharge of these duties, President Wilson brought unquestioned devotion, very great ability and steady firmness of judgment, coupled with the moderation becoming to his great office."

Plays of Hindsight.

"While the most frantic of wars involves all Europe, the United States is in the full enjoyment of peace. Hindsight, to be sure, will find its flaws, but that is cheap logic. I am deeply persuaded that no man in the presidential chair could with safety to our country have pursued a substantially different course from that of President Wilson, or conducted it with fewer errors. His course, founded on the acknowledged principles of international law, has been just and impartial to all warring nations."

"I know that this last proposition has been severely arraigned and not infrequently denounced with unbecoming violence. I make no challenge of the sincerity of his critics. But one cannot resist the conviction that their judgment is warped by highly excited sympathies. It is true that the sympathies are natural; but it is also true that in their tendency excited feelings are very misleading and when not rigidly controlled, lead to biased and untrustworthy judgments. I, too, have racial sympathies, and the experiences of a lifetime have taught me the severe discipline required, especially on political subjects, to subordinate feelings."

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GREAT NORTHERN ORE INCREASES DIVIDENDS

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—The Great Northern ore properties from which the stockholders of the Great Northern Railway company derive benefit interest, announced today a dividend of 75 cents a share as compared with the 50-cent rate declared semi-annually during the last three years.

THREE WOMEN SEEK SEATS IN CONGRESS



MRS. F. C. AXTELL, JEANNETTE RANKIN, DR. EVA HARDING. Will the voters of Montana, Kansas and Washington send women to congress in November elections? This is a question of vital interest to the 4,000,000 women voters in the United States, who are watching the campaign for votes being made by three congressional candidates—Dr. Eva Harding of Kansas; Mrs. Frances C. Axtell of Washington and Jeannette Rankin of Montana.