

Forty-sixth Year.
Daily—Eleventh Year.

MEDFORD, OREGON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27 1916

NO. 209

BRITANNIA TORPEDOED AEGEAN SEA

New 47,500-Ton White Star Liner,
Used as Hospital Ship, Sunk
Either by Submarine or Mine, With
Loss of Fifty Lives—1100 Surviv-
ors, of Whom 28 Injured—Vessel
Was Largest Hospital Ship Afloat
—No Americans Aboard.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The new 47,500-ton White Star liner Britannia, now a British hospital ship, has been sunk with the loss of about fifty lives, says an official announcement today.

The Britannia was sunk by a mine or a torpedo yesterday morning in the Aegean sea, according to the official statement. There were 1100 survivors, of whom about 28 were injured. Full particulars of the disaster, it is announced, will be published as soon as they are received.

Carried 1,000 Sick.

The Britannia was sunk off the island of Kea (Keos), South Africa, in the Aegean sea. She carried 1000 British sick and wounded men. The Britannia was equipped with thirty-five lifeboats and the loss of life incident to the sinking is supposed to have been small.

It was reported in a special dispatch from London on December 6 last that the 47,500-ton White Star liner Britannia, then recently completed, would be used as a hospital ship by the British government, making her the largest hospital ship in commission, with an equipment of 6000 beds.

Largest Star Liner.

The White Star liner Britannia was the largest vessel of the White Star fleet afloat. Built in 1914 at Belfast, she was 852 feet long, 94 feet beam and 54 feet depth. Her length was somewhat less than that of the White Star liner Olympic, which measured 888½ feet, but the Britannia had the greater tonnage, the Olympic's being 46,300 tons, as compared with the Britannia's 47,500.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—At Red Cross headquarters here today it was stated there were no American surgeons or nurses under its direction serving on hospital ships in European waters. Their only workers are several units which are ashore. They pointed out that if there were Americans aboard the Britannia they undoubtedly were volunteers who had gone abroad on their own account.

CALIFORNIA G. O. P. CONCEDE STATE VOTE TO WILSON

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 22.—Statistics gathered by the republican state committee and completed at noon today showed that the lowest democratic elector in California was 1242 votes ahead of the highest republican, making the electoral delegation solid for Wilson. The highest democrat received 3807 votes above that of the highest republican.

Francis J. Henev was the highest democrat, receiving 466,397 votes, while J. F. Carlston, the highest republican, got 462,390 votes. Mrs. Carrie L. Tyler was the lowest democrat with 463,823 votes.

SACRAMENTO, Nov. 22.—Secretary of State Frank Jordan announced at noon today that the official recount of the presidential election ballots for all counties, save the four largest, which are missing, showed no important errors in the previous official figures, giving President Wilson a majority of more than 3800 votes over Charles E. Hughes. The counties to be heard from, however, represented approximately one-half the population of the state.

Recounts by county officials in the missing counties have disclosed no material change.

FEAR RUMAN ARMIES CUT OFF FROM RETREAT

Fate of Forces Defending Wallachia
Hangs in Balance—Germans Cap-
ture 20,000 in Advance—New Bat-
tle Opens on Macedonian Front—
Quiet on West Front.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The fate of the Rumanian armies in western Wallachia appears yet to be hanging in the balance.

The exact measures of the fruits gathered by the Teutonic invaders from their capture of the important Wallachian city of Craiova, reported yesterday, is not yet apparent, but fears are expressed in entente quarters for the safety of the Rumanian forces that have been operating in the Orsova region, on the western Rumanian frontier, now that the main line railroad has been cut at Craiova. Also it seems virtually all of western Wallachia has been won by armies of the central powers.

A new battle has opened on the Macedonian front, where Bulgarians and Germans who evacuated Monastir are making a stand against pursuing Serbians and French. Paris reports the Teutonic allies making stubborn resistance and a heavy fog also holding up the advance.

Comparative quiet continues to prevail on the Franco-Belgian front. London announces nothing more important than artillery and patrol activity.

Gain Is Important.

BERLIN, Nov. 22.—Defeat of the Rumanians in Wallachia, enabling the Austro-German forces to reach the railroad from Orsova to Craiova was of even more importance in the Rumanian campaign than the breaking of the Rumanian line in Dobruja, writes the military critic of the Overseas News agency. With the battle at Tiguljindz on November 18, he says, the Rumanian campaign entered a new phase.

"This advance to the railroad was carried out with energy and speed," he continues.

"In October there was a violent struggle in northern Rumania for the key positions in the Transylvanian mountains, but after the passes were forced the pressure of the central powers increased from day to day with an extension of the front through all the Moldavian mountains and the Wallachian-Carpathians as far as Orsova.

Tenacious Resistance.

"The Rumanians offered most tenacious resistance and made violent counter-attacks, especially in the Predel pass, north of Comulung, in Rotherthum pass, and in the Jind valley. But all these desperate efforts merely cost them the greatest sacrifices, without bringing them even local gains, and the advance of the Germans and Austrians was more successful every day.

"The railroad line between Orsova and Craiova having been cut, the Rumanian units fighting at Orsova have lost their only line of retreat.

"The German army command reports that from November 1 until November 18, 180 officers, 19,388 men, 26 cannon and 72 machine guns were captured." In view of the gigantic Rumanian losses in Dobruja and Transylvania this is a heavy blow. By comparison the breaking of the enemy's line in Wallachia dwindles into insignificance."

SOME PROGRESS ON BORDER AGREEMENT

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 22.—After a session that continued until after 2 o'clock this afternoon, the chairman of the Mexican and American commissioners, dealing with the border problems, joined in the statement that some progress toward an amicable agreement for border control had been made.

Luis Calvo, chairman of the Mexican commission, who went to Philadelphia last night to confer with Rafael Nieto, sub-secretary of finance of Mexico, returned at noon with Mr. Nieto and joined the other members of the joint commission, who had participated in the meeting without him.

EMPEROR FRANZ JOSEPH OF AUSTRIA DEAD AGED MONARCH DIES SUDDENLY

Public Not Aware of Serious Nature
of His Illness—Will Be Succeeded
by Archduke Charles Francis, His
Grand Nephew, Who Is Comman-
der of Austrian Armies.

VIENNA, Nov. 22.—Emperor Francis Joseph died last night at 9 o'clock at Schoenbrunn castle. The general public was not aware of the serious nature of his illness, because of the not-alarming character of the bulletins issued.

The emperor was feverish yesterday afternoon, being unable to eat his evening meal, and retired at 7 o'clock assisted to his chamber by his daughter, Archduchess Valerie. He found himself unable to sleep and asked that his physicians be summoned, complaining of pains in his throat.

End Comes Suddenly.

At 9 o'clock the emperor appeared to be more restful. A few moments later the doctors saw him and around a gesture pointing to his throat. A second afterward he was dead.

Members of the imperial family were immediately summoned as were officials of state, who prepared the announcement of the death.

Emperor William was immediately informed of the passing of his ally, the message being sent over the telephone, which links the headquarters of the German army with the Schoenbrunn palace.

Emperor Francis Joseph on Monday evening, for the first time went to bed earlier than usual. The first part of the night to one o'clock passed undisturbed. Then attacks of coughing began. During the daytime yesterday feverish symptoms showed a threatening change for the worse and in the afternoon an aggravation set in which resulted in the death of the aged man.

Public Much Surprised.

Archduchess Marie Valerie, who had remained constantly at her father's bed had gone to the Western railway station shortly before 8 o'clock to meet her daughter who was returning to Vienna from the royal chateau at Wallsee. The archduchess however, immediately was recalled by court officials to Schoenbrunn, as after her departure all hope of the emperor living through the night had disappeared and shortly after her return his majesty breathed his last.

Despite the fact that the evening bulletin left no doubt about the emperor's serious condition, the people of Vienna still maintained their firm belief in his power of recuperation

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PROVE PROPER LIVING AT FORTY CENTS PER DAY

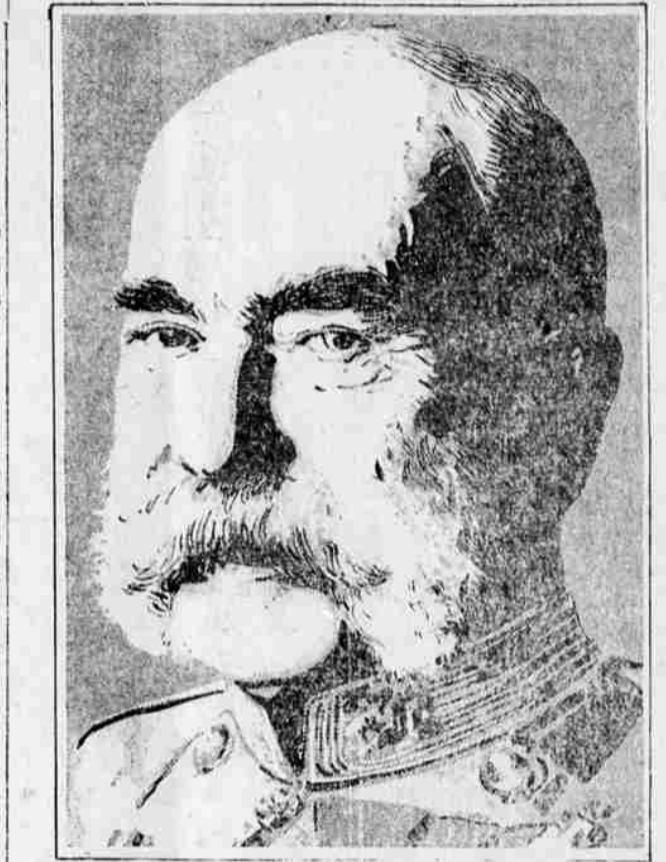
CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—Twelve employees of the Chicago health department today began a four weeks experiment—to demonstrate that a person can live properly on 40 cents a day.

At the first meal, breakfast, served at 8:20 o'clock, Dr. John Hill Robertson, health commissioner, directed the "diet squad" to learn to eat slowly, asserting that "the faster you eat, the more you eat." Forty minutes was allowed for breakfast, the menu for which was fresh apples, liver, bacon, one egg-muffin, butter and coffee.

Each dieter was pledged to deny himself all nourishment except the meals prepared at the school of domestic arts and sciences. Doctor Robertson announced, however, that they might drink water, chew gum, and smoke if they desire.

The experiment is attracting widespread attention, especially among physicians and economists, numbers of whom asked for specimen menus and reports of progress.

Six men and six women are making the test.



Emperor Francis Joseph, who died suddenly after a reign of 68 years, aged 80.

HUGHES' FRIENDS LONG AGO ADVISED TO ADMIT DEFEAT

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Although this is the fifteenth day since the presidential election, Charles E. Hughes has not yet sent to President Wilson a message of congratulation.

The failure of the republican candidate to follow established precedent in such cases is causing much adverse comment, not only among the democratic friends of President Wilson, but also among Mr. Hughes' republican friends.

It has become known that as far back as Thursday following election, when a conference of republican and progressive leaders was held at the Hughes headquarters, friends of the republican candidate agreed that all chance of his election had vanished. It was the consensus of opinion that Mr. Hughes should accept defeat gracefully and congratulate Mr. Wilson.

That he should do this was urged particularly by George W. Perkins, Frank H. Hitchcock and others. National Chairman Wilcox left the conference and went to the Hotel Astor, where he informed Mr. Hughes of the view that had been expressed. But Mr. Hughes, it later developed, felt he would not be justified in admitting defeat until the fact had been established beyond doubt by the official count, particularly in California. Since that time all of the news from California has indicated that the first figures would be sustained by the official count, at least in so far as determining whether the state had gone for Wilson or for Hughes.

The republican candidate, so his friends said, believes he may win if California swings into the Hughes column on the completion of the official count. It also was learned that neither Mr. Hughes nor Chairman Wilcox has any private information to warrant the thought that President Wilson failed of re-election.

I. W. W. SEEK FREE FARES FOR HARVESTERS

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—As "reapers of the grain to feed the nation," harvest hands are entitled to free transportation, according to speakers before the tenth annual convention of the Industrial Workers of the World, in session here today.

A communication from the interstate commerce commission explaining, however, that under the law such transportation cannot be provided, was read by William D. Heywood, national secretary.

FIGHT RENEWED UPON MORMONISM FOR AMENDMENT

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 22.—Addressing the Women's Christian Temperance union on Mormonism today, Mrs. Lulu Loveland Shepard of the National Reform association, after declaring that Brigham Young, first Mormon prophet in Utah, opened a distillery, which he operated as a trustee said that Joseph Smith, present prophet, defeated prohibition in Utah in 1895 and 1915, but that Utah still is trying to establish it.

"The power of the Mormon church," asserted Mrs. Shepard "lies in its great commercialism, for as a church it is the richest in the world."

"The church today has \$27,000,000 hoarded up in Wall street and there is \$200,000,000 more money in Utah. The sugar business in the United States is controlled by the church and it holds the balance of power politically in 11 states. If the Mormon church gets control of two more Western states, it can hold the balance of power in congress."

Mrs. Shepard said the whole nature of the Mormon church must be changed and to bring about this the National Reform association was working to get an anti-polygamy amendment through congress this winter.

MONARCHS COMING TO EMPEROR'S FUNERAL

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The German emperor and King Ferdinand of Bulgaria are expected to arrive at the Austrian capital tomorrow, says a telegram from Vienna, received by the Exchange Telegraph company.

According to the latest details of the Austrian emperor's death, the message says, his majesty became delirious yesterday afternoon, passing later into a comatose condition and did not recover consciousness.

SPEND SIX MILLION ENLARGING NAVY YARDS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Formal announcement was made at the navy department today that the \$6,000,000 appropriated by congress last summer for enlargement of navy yards will be spent on the Boston, Philadelphia, Bremerton, Norfolk, Charleston, S. C., and Portsmouth, N. H., plants.

FITZGERALD TO FATHER EMBARGO ON FOODSTUFFS

Democratic Chairman of House Appropriations Committee to Prepare Bill and Press Subject at Coming Session—President and Cabinet Opposed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Representative Fitzgerald, democrat, chairman of the house appropriations committee, announced today that he favored an embargo on foodstuffs and that it was his purpose to prepare a bill and to press the subject early in the coming session of congress.

"Two reasons chiefly impel me to favor embargo legislation on foodstuffs," said Mr. Fitzgerald. "It is the most effective weapon in our controversy with Great Britain over her unwarranted, outrageous, and indefensible black list of American merchants. As our foodstuffs are needed abroad, an embargo will be more effective than weary months of diplomatic negotiations, which end in the continuance of the indefensible practices against our rights.

For Domestic Reasons.

"The embargo should also be imposed for purely domestic reasons. Prices of foodstuffs have reached levels that are bringing widespread distress to the country. Many hundreds of thousands of our people are suffering from the lack of the necessities of life. Wholesale prices in many commodities are less abroad today than they were a year ago; here the retail prices have advanced alarmingly.

"The argument that nothing should be done to interfere with the expansion of our foreign trade does not impress me. Of what profit is it if our foreign trade is to grow with leaps and bounds while our own people are brought to the verge of starvation as a result of it.

"The time is ripe for the embargo and I hope to see legislation speedily enacted to impose it. Let America be for Americans first."

It seems generally agreed here that the coming session of congress will see a fight over the embargo proposal which is backed by monster petitions signed by thousands of persons and organizations.

President Wilson and the cabinet are understood to oppose it.

FRENCH PRESS IS MERCILESS TO DEAD EMPEROR

PARIS, Nov. 22.—A Havas dispatch from Madrid says the Austrian embassy has announced officially the death of Emperor Francis Joseph. Newspapers are merciless. The Martin says:

"The sinister old man who for sixty-eight years wore the double crown disappears too soon, notwithstanding his 86 years, for he has not seen the approaching hour of expiration of crimes for which he will bear eternally in history a crushing responsibility and stigma. But the spectre of punishment must have haunted his latter days, if this man, so indifferent, was accessible to any feeling whatever—this man who witnessed unweary the worst catastrophes heaped up by fate on his family and his country.

"If he had disappeared from the scene three years sooner the world would have forgotten his calculating cowardice, his ferocious egotism, his hypocrisy and would have remembered only the private and public misfortunes which marked almost all the years of his reign, without recalling that these misfortunes were all deserved. He would perhaps have been pitied. But justice has not permitted that he should die without the world of his supreme homage. It has made for his death a setting of reprobation and horror."

It is not believed in Paris that the death of the emperor will affect the war. The general impression is he had long been a figurehead, signing without reading documents to which his signature was necessary, and taking no part in affairs of state.

ADAMSON 8-HOUR LAW HELD VOID

Federal Judge Hook at Kansas City Holds Railroad Statute Unconstitutional for Purpose of Expediting Final Decision by United States Supreme Court—Merits of Case Not Passed Upon on Decision Made at Request of Department Justice.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 22.—The Adamson eight-hour law was held unconstitutional here today by Judge William C. Hook in the United States district court.

Judge Hook directed the receivers of the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf railroad, who brought the original action in this case to enjoin the law from going into effect, to assist the government in expediting the case to the supreme court of the United States for final decision, and instructed them through their attorneys to invite the representatives of every railroad in this country to participate in the hearings before the highest court in the land. This was requested in the government's motion to dismiss the injunction petition of the railroad, the government desiring to avoid "prolonged, unnecessary and scattered litigation," through the hearing of countless similar suits filed by every rail system in every federal district in the United States, through which their lines run.

For Speedy Decision.

The text of Judge Hook's decree in part follows: "This is an important suit to enjoin enforcement of a recent act of congress, commonly called the Adamson law, upon the ground that it is contrary to the constitution. In the character of the averments, the plaintiff's bill of complaint is stated to be typical of a number recently filed by railroad companies in various district courts of the United States. A motion to dismiss has been presented on behalf of the defendant United States attorney. The sole question raised by it is that of the constitutionality of the law. The court is informed that other cases stand on applications for temporary injunctions.

To Settle Question.

"An appeal from an order granting or refusing a temporary injunction goes to the circuit court of appeals and not further by ordinary procedure, while an appeal from a final order or decree in such a case would go direct to the supreme court of the United States. In the former a decision would be inconclusive; in the latter, a decision would definitely settle the question for the whole country. The motion to dismiss the case here, however, if it is decided, will promptly result in a final decree from which an appeal will be taken to the supreme court.

"The assistance of this court has been invoked to facilitate a final and authoritative determination of the constitutional question. The case was presented but yesterday and a decision is expected today. It is far from being agreeable duty for a judge to record a judicial conclusion without the care and deliberation essential to a conviction that he would stand in every circumstance. Upon the merits of a case the government neither asks nor receives from a court greater consideration than is required by the settled rules and presumptions of law, but a request by the department of justice to aid the progress of a case consistent with the rights of every one cannot be declined, certainly not for personal consideration."

KING ALBERT PROTESTS BELGIAN DEPORTATION

HAVRE, Nov. 22.—King Albert of Belgium has sent autograph letters to King Alfonso of Spain, Pope Benedict and President Wilson on the subject of the deportation of Belgians by the German authorities, according to the Vingtieme Siecle.