

FORECAST
Tonight and Thursday Occasional Rain; Warmer.

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

WEATHER
Maximum Yesterday 48
Minimum Today 26.

Forty-sixth Year
Daily—Eleventh Year

MEDFORD, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1916

NO. 215

TEUTON GRIP TIGHTENING ON RUMANIA

Situation of Armies Defending Bucarest Critical as Enveloping Move Proceeds—Giurgiu, on the Danube, Captured by Bulgarians—Diversion by Russians in the Carpathians, Who Capture Ridges Attacked.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—By gaining possession of the whole line of the River Alt in western Rumania, together with the towns of Alexandria and Giurgiu, the Teutonic allies shortened their front by about 125 miles. The invaders also have gained undisputed control of the Danube over a distance of 185 miles.

SOFIA, Nov. 29.—Giurgiu, on the Danube, was captured by troops of the central powers advancing on the north bank of the Danube, supported by Bulgarian and Austrian monitors on the river, says today's war office statement. The battle lasted five hours and was followed by the flight of the Rumanians and the population towards Bucharest in semi-panic, says the official statement.

Indications that Bulgarian artillery forces may have been thrown across the Danube from Rustehuk, opposite Giurgiu, to assist the Bulgarians on the north bank in their capture of Giurgiu, is contained in the wireless version of the Bulgarian official statement, which mentions the Bulgarian troops having among them "artillery from Rustehuk."

The situation of the Rumanian armies defending Bucharest appears increasingly critical.

Only to the northwest of the capital do the Rumanians seem to be holding at all firmly, and even here the capture of Curtia de Arges, on the Argecheu river, although that point is eighty miles distant from Bucharest, seems to indicate a weakening of the Rumanian resistance in this direction. On the southwest the peril is imminent with the enveloping movement of the central powers placing their forces within forty miles of the capital. News dispatches have reported the Rumanian government and diplomatic officials leaving Bucharest.

FEAR ENTERTAINED OF RIOTERS BY VENIZELOS FACTION

LONDON, Nov. 29.—According to special dispatches from Athens, the greatest uneasiness prevails among adherents of M. Venizelos in the Greek capital, who, although reported to be strong in numbers, are virtually unarmed. It is feared serious harm may come to them through sudden outbreak of rioting.

Vice-Admiral DuFournet, commander of the allied squadron in Greek waters, made a tour of inspection about the city Monday morning and observed glaring circles of red paint with which loyalists during the night, had marked houses and ships belonging to persons whom they regarded as hostile. The mayor's house was one building thus marked.

Admiral DuFournet, the dispatches continue, visited the mayor later in the day and spoke of measures proposed for the protection of supporters of M. Venizelos, particulars regarding which have not been published. It is reported in responsible quarters that the admiral will occupy Athens if any excesses should be attempted, but that supporters of the Venizelos party are not satisfied, demanding measures to render excesses impossible.

OZUNA RETURNS TO ATTACK UPON CHIHUAHUA CITY

Presence of Carranza Leader at Saux Confirms Evacuation of Capital—Mexicans Petition That Pershing's Forces Be Not Withdrawn at Present Time From Mexico.

JUAREZ, Mex., Nov. 29.—Officials here late today said General Carlos Ozuna, who had a prominent part in the Chihuahua City fighting, was now at Saux, north of the state capital, and was organizing forces to return to Chihuahua City.

The presence of General Ozuna's forces in Saux was considered further indication that Trevino's forces had left Chihuahua.

Later Carranza officials at headquarters here announced that General Ozuna had started south with his reorganized column.

To Keep Pershing. Mexican merchants who reached here Monday night from San Buenaventura and Nantiquito, reported today that petitions were being circulated in the towns and settlements in the vicinity of the American expeditionary forces headquarters and outposts asking the United States government not to withdraw the American troops at this time.

They claim Villa had made a threat against all who lived in Nantiquito, Guerrero, San Buenaventura, Casas Grandes, Colonia Dablan, Colonia Jimenez and the other towns in western Chihuahua, saying he would kill all residents of these towns and burn their homes because they had aided the Americans.

Bridge Is Burned. A report was in circulation here that a bridge had been burned between Santa Sofia and Guzman, on the Mexican Northwestern railroad, but officials of this railroad said they had no confirmation of the report as the military authorities were in control of their only telegraph line. If a bridge has been burned on this road it will prevent General Pershing from receiving supplies for his column by rail.

Denying published stories that General Gonzalez last night officially announced in El Paso the fall of Chihuahua City before Villa's attack, Carranza officials here declared Gonzalez was in Laguna last night and would not return until late today. They added there was no definite news from Chihuahua yet.

NO PEACE FOR BRITAIN BEFORE GREEKS OPPOSE ALLIES DEMANDS

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Ronald McNeill, unionist, asked the government in the house of commons today "whether with the view to the discovery of intrigue in America or elsewhere having the intention of bringing about peace before the declared objects of the allies are attained." It would be possible to make a declaration that no question of even temporary cessation of military operations could be entertained so long as German troops remained in occupation of any territory of the allies.

A. Bonar Law, secretary for the colonies, reply for Premier Asquith, who is confined to his home with a cold, said the question was one for the allies to consider in concert and until it was considered he could not make any statement except that "the allies whose territory is occupied by the enemy, may be assured of full support of the British government."

Mr. Law added that he doubted the advisability of making any announcement such as Mr. McNeill suggested because it might be taken as meaning that "is all we are asking for."

LONDON, Nov. 29.—It was announced here today that the Greek steamship Margherita (probably the Margarita of 1112 tons gross) had been sunk by a submarine of the central powers in the eastern Mediterranean. The passengers and crew of the vessel were landed at Alexandria, Egypt.

PRICE OF FOOD UP 3 PER CENT IN ONE MONTH

Retail Prices Soar 16 Per Cent in Past Year, According to Figures of 725 Retail Dealers in 45 Cities—Potatoes Increase Most in Cost to Consumer.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Retail prices of food in the United States as a whole advanced 3 per cent from September 15 to October 15, making a 16 per cent increase for twelve months, as shown in reports compiled today by the bureau of labor statistics. The figures came from 725 retail dealers in forty-five principal industrial cities.

In the thirty days covered in the reports, meats declined in price from 1 to 6 per cent, but all other articles given, except tea, coffee and rice, advanced from 1 per cent for hens to 6 per cent for butter, bread and sugar, and 11 per cent for eggs.

Relative Increases. Relative price changes for a number of articles during the months, putting the average 1915 prices at 100 per cent, are given as follows:

Decreases—Sirloin steak, 3 per cent; round steak, 4 per cent; rib roast, 3 per cent; chuck roast, 2 per cent; plate boiling beef, 1 per cent; pork chops, 6 per cent; ham, no change.

Price increases—Smoked bacon, 1 per cent; lard, 5 per cent; eggs, 11 per cent; butter, 6 per cent; cheese, 5 per cent; milk, 3 per cent; bread, 6 per cent; flour, 11 per cent; cornmeal, 4 per cent; potatoes, 4 per cent; onions, 4 per cent; beans, 4 per cent; prunes, 3 per cent; butter, 6 per cent.

Tables giving price increases for twelve months show potatoes lead all foods with an increase of 75 per cent and beans next with 55 per cent. There were no price reductions, but coffee, tea and rice remained stationary.

Year's Price Changes. Some of the year's price changes are given as follows:

Sirloin, 5 per cent; round steak, 7 per cent; rib roast, 5 per cent; chuck roast, 6 per cent; plate boiling beef, 6 per cent; pork chops, 4 per cent; smoked bacon, 9 per cent; smoked ham, 16 per cent; lard, 34 per cent; hens, 18 per cent; eggs, 11 per cent; butter, 19 per cent; cheese, 19 per cent; milk, 6 per cent; flour, 33 per cent; bread, 16 per cent; meal, 9 per cent; potatoes, 75 per cent; onions, 42 per cent; beans, 55 per cent; sugar, 31 per cent; prunes, 1 per cent.

GERMANY PROTESTS OUSTING OF LEGATION

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—In a note delivered to Secretary Lansing today from Count Von Bernstorff, Germany protests against the ejection of the German, Austrian and Turkish legations from Greece and asks that the state department forward the protest to Great Britain.

COST OF BEAUTY INCREASES; CARMINE MOST EXPENSIVE

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—Even the cost of beauty is increasing in Chicago. This became known today at a meeting of the Chicago Retail Druggists' association, in which it was announced that carmine, sometimes used to make tempting lips red and pretty cheeks bloom, today costs five times as much as it did three years ago.



First Thanksgiving Proclamation

Whereas, it is the duty of all nations to acknowledge the providence of Almighty God, to obey His will, to be grateful for His benefits, and humbly to implore His protection and favor; and

Whereas, both houses of congress have, by their joint committee, requested me "to recommend to the people of the United States a day of public thanksgiving and prayer, to be observed by acknowledging with grateful hearts the many and signal favors of Almighty God, especially by affording them an opportunity peaceably to establish a form of government for their safety and happiness";

Now, therefore, I do recommend and assign, Thursday, the 29th day of November, next, to be devoted by the people of these states to the service of that great and glorious Being who is the beneficent author of all the good that was, that is, or that will be; that we may then all unite in rendering unto Him our sincere and humble thanks for His kind care and protection of the people of this country previous to their becoming a nation; for the signal and manifold mercies and the favorable interpositions of His providence in the course and conclusion of the late war; for the great degree of tranquility, union and plenty which we have since enjoyed; for the peaceable and rational manner in which we have been enabled to establish constitutions of government for our safety and happiness, and particularly the national

one now lately instituted; for the civil and religious liberty with which we are blessed, and the means we have of acquiring and diffusing useful knowledge; and, in general, for all the great and various favors which He has been pleased to confer upon us.

And also that we may then unite in most humbly offering our prayers and supplications to the great Lord and Ruler of Nations, and beseech Him to pardon our national and other transgressions; to enable us all, whether in public or private stations, to perform our several and relative duties properly and punctually; to render our national government a blessing to all the people by constantly being a government of wise, just and faithful laws, discreetly and faithfully executed and obeyed; to protect and guide all sovereigns and nations (especially such as have shown kindness to us), and to bless them with good government, peace and concord; to promote the knowledge and practice of true religion and virtue, and the increase of science among them and us; and, generally, to grant unto all mankind such a degree of temporal prosperity as He alone knows to be best.

Given under my hand, at the City of New York, the third day of October, A. D. 1789.

G. Washington

M'DANIEL TELLS STORY OF FINDING MURDERED WIFE

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Nov. 29.—Prosecutor Oscar D. McDaniel took the witness stand at his trial in the criminal court here today to defend himself of the charge of having murdered Mrs. Harriet Moss McDaniel, his wife.

McDaniel spoke briefly of his early life and then traced his movements the night of the murder, declaring he left home about 7:45 o'clock and returned home about 11 o'clock.

As he was about to retire, he said, he received a telephone message saying that his brother was in trouble, so he dressed again and went to several saloons in a vain effort to find him. After that, he returned in his automobile to his home.

"I should judge it was 12 o'clock or a little later when I got home," he said. He drove his car up to his garage.

"As I got out a shot rang out from under a tree to the southeast," he went on. "I dropped down behind the hood and returned the fire."

After emptying his pistol, he heard footsteps through weeds, he said, and entered the house to obtain another revolver.

"What did you see and hear in the house?" he was asked.

"I heard a gurgling sound as I ran upstairs," he answered. "I went into my wife's room and found her in a pool of blood, dying."

FIRST DEGREE VERDICT ASKED IN COLBY TRIAL

THOMPSON FALLS, Mont., Nov. 29.—The taking of testimony began today in the trial of Miss Edith Colby, a newspaper reporter, charged with the murder of A. C. Thomas, a politician, here last September. B. K. Wheeler, special prosecutor, soon after court opened, stated that a verdict of first degree murder will be asked by the state.

In outlining the evidence the state will give, he said that the testimony will show that Miss Colby reprimanded Thomas for not giving her news, and that after some words she left him. "We will show that Miss Colby said after this that Thomas insulted her," said Wheeler to the jury. "We will show that after this Miss Colby stood outside of the hotel until Thomas came out and demanded an apology. Thomas smiled and walked past her. She shot him once or twice and he died shortly after."

Sheriff J. L. Hartman, the first witness, told of arresting Miss Colby. He said she made no objection. William Moser, postmaster, witnessed the shooting and testified that he heard Miss Colby say: "You apologize for those remarks you made."

Moser testified he jumped forward to prevent the shooting and that Miss Colby pointed the pistol at him and said for him to stand back. Then, according to the witness, Miss Colby shot Thomas twice.

GAME WARDEN IN DUEL WITH YEGGMEN

LOOMIS, Cal., Nov. 29.—Chester Scroggs, a deputy game warden, fought a revolver battle here early today with a postoffice yeggman. He went home to get more ammunition. When he got back the robbers had gone, leaving behind them a wrecked safe and taking with them about \$290.

Eighteen shots were fired, but no one was hit.

Everybody in town woke up except a deaf man.

ADAMIRAL OF BRITISH FLEET

Admiral Beatty, Hero of Battle of Julland, to Command British Grand Fleet—Jellicoe Appointed First Lord of the Admiralty—Shake-Up in Navy.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Rear Admiral Sir John R. Jellicoe, commander of the British fleet, was today appointed first sea lord of the admiralty, being succeeded in command of the grand fleet by Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty, who commanded the British battle cruiser squadron in the Julland naval battle.

Admiral Sir Henry R. Jackson, the present first sea lord, has been appointed president of the royal naval college at Greenwich.

More Changes Due. The announcement of the change in command of the British grand fleet was made this afternoon in the house of commons by A. J. Balfour, first lord of the admiralty. Mr. Balfour said there would be consequential changes also in the board of the admiralty.

The decision involving the appointments of Admirals Jellicoe, Beatty and Jackson was taken some time ago, Mr. Balfour said, but for military reasons the announcement was delayed.

Succeeds Jackson. In being appointed first sea lord, Admiral Jellicoe succeeds Admiral Sir Henry Bradwardine Jackson, who had held that post at the admiralty since May, 1915, when he took the place vacated by Lord Fisher.

On being asked whether the change in the admiralty meant other changes in higher commands, Mr. Balfour replied that undoubtedly there would be changes which would be announced in the ordinary course.

QUARTER MILLION LEFT ACTRESS BY FRANCIS JOSEPH

LONDON, Nov. 29.—A Berne dispatch to the Wireless Press says that the will of Emperor Francis Joseph provides a legacy of 50,000 pounds sterling to the actress, Katherine Schraff.

This part of the will, the dispatch says, was dated some years back. Princess Elizabeth, the emperor's grand daughter, inherits the same amount.

Katherine Schraff, formerly of the Imperial theater, for years was an intimate of Emperor Francis Joseph. At Schoenbrunn castle, Frau Schraff was accustomed to appear nearly every afternoon to keep the emperor company for an hour or two. He in turn called at her town house, where he was able to meet friends of his own choosing and not guests imposed on him by etiquette or reasons of state.

The relations between the two continued in the emperor's old age, and became accepted in Vienna, where the severe criticism they caused in earlier years before the death of the empress, gradually died away.

U. S. TO PROTEST DEPORTATION

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Representations to be made to Germany by the United States on the deportation of Belgian civilians was a topic of discussion at the conference arranged today between President Wilson and Ambassador Gerard who will sail Tuesday to return to Berlin.

The administration has determined to express to the German government its apprehension over the movement of Belgians, in more positive form than by the inquiry which American Chargee at Berlin recently made an instruction from Washington.

AUSTRIAN BOAT SUNK CHEMUNG; NO LIVES LOST

American Steamer Sunk by Gun Fire and Torpedo—British Steamer Marina Torpedoed Without Warning—Six Americans Lost Lives—Survivors Give Details.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Latest dispatches to the state department say the submarine which sank the American steamer Chemung on November 26, flew the Austrian flag and that the steamer was destroyed by shell fire as well as torpedo. They report there was no loss of life and that the crew had opportunity to leave the ship.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—A report on the torpedoing of the steamer Chemung was received here today by Harless, Macell and company, agents for the ship, in a cablegram from her master, Captain Duffy, saying: "Chemung sunk by gunfire and torpedoed by Austrian submarine 34 miles east of Cape Gata, 26th. All safe. Address care American consul, Valencia."

Details of Marina. A detailed report of the torpedoing and sinking of the British steamer Marina on October 28 off the southwest coast of Ireland when 19 persons, including six Americans, lost their lives, was given here today by forty-one horsemen, American survivors of the Marina, who arrived here as passengers on the steamship Tuscania from Glasgow.

Jessie T. Hancock of Newport News, Va., acting as spokesman, said the ship was torpedoed without warning, two torpedoes being fired, the first hitting her on the starboard quarter and the second on the port side. He added, and his assertion was supported by the others, that the firing of the second torpedo was unnecessary and had it not been fired there would not in all probability, have been any loss of life.

"It was shortly after 3:45 p. m., on Saturday, October 28, when we were about 65 miles off shore that we were attacked," said Hancock. "The first warning we had was when the torpedo hit our ship, the explosion all but breaking her in two. Four boats were launched in 18 minutes and it was while the fifth boat was being made ready that the second torpedo was fired. Its explosion killed the remaining men on the deck, 19 in all, including six of the horsemen."

List of the Dead. "The dead as determined from a checking up of our number were: "P. O. Brown, Charlottesville, Va.; J. B. Brown, Roanoke, Va; George

(Continued on Page Two.)

HOOF AND MOUTH MENACE WANING

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—Fear of a renewed outbreak of the hoof and mouth disease in the central states was waning rapidly among livestock men here today. With encouraging reports from the suspected cattle in Kansas City, local packers, traders and officials of the Union Stockyards expressed a belief that the quarantine on cattle, except for immediate slaughter, from Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska at the yards in Chicago and East St. Louis would be removed today.

Arthur G. Leonard, president of the Union Stockyards and Transit company and of the International Livestock exposition, today sent the following reassuring telegram to 400 exhibitors of prize cattle:

"Doctors Bennett and Mathey think that the trouble at Kansas City is not foot and mouth disease, but a form of disease (stomatitis) that has affected horses in Nebraska and Colorado and more or less in markets. It shows a swollen tongue and formation of vesicles. It lasts about 15 days and leaves no bad effects. We have decided to hold the exposition and are notifying all exhibitors for their information and guidance."