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AUSTRIA ADHERES TO SUBMARINE WAR

VIENNA FIRM IN ADHESION TO U-BOATS

Austrian Reply to American Note Holds Neutrals Responsible for Losses They Suffer by Entering Territory Where Warlike Operations Are Taking Place—Neutral Persons Aboard Enemy Vessels Not Entitled to Freedom of Seas.

LONDON, March 6.—The American ambassador at Vienna has been handed the reply of the Austrian government to the American note inquiring as to the position of the Austrian government in regard to unrestricted submarine warfare, according to a Vienna dispatch to Reuter's by way of Amsterdam.

The reply declares that neutrals are responsible for losses they suffer by entering territory where warlike operations are taking place.

Reply to America.

The American note which was dispatched to Vienna on February 18 asking specifically whether the Austrian assurances given following the sinking of the Ancona and the Persia had been nullified. The reply says that "whatever attitude the Washington cabinet may take as to individual questions raised here, the Austro-Hungarian government is 'essentially in accord with the American government in regard to protection of neutrals against endangering their lives.'"

The memorandum then maintains that "neutral subjects have to bear themselves all losses they suffer by entering territory where warlike operations are taking place."

After a lengthy discussion of the British blockade, which it declares is illegal, the memorandum continues:

Neutrals Blamed.

"The principle that neutrals should enjoy in war times the advantages of the freedom of the seas refers only to neutral vessels and not to neutral persons aboard enemy vessels."

The reply further contends that belligerents are entitled to decide for themselves what measures should be taken against an enemy in sea traffic and concludes:

"In such cases neutrals have no other legitimate interests, and therefore no legal claim, than that a belligerent inform them in time of a prohibition directed to an enemy so that they can avoid entrusting their lives and their goods to enemy vessels."

CRANKS THREATEN CHICAGO PACKERS

CHICAGO, March 6.—Threatening letters which have been received by Chicago financial and business leaders have been turned over to the federal secret service men and operatives today were seeking the authors. Among those who were said to have been singled out for attack were Joseph P. Griffin, president of the Chicago board of trade; J. Ogden Armour, head of Armour & Co., packers; and Nelson Morris, chairman of the board of directors of Morris & Co., packers.

Guards have been placed at the homes of the men against whom the threats were directed.

HIGH LIVING COST INDICTMENTS VOTED

NEW YORK, March 6.—The federal grand jury which has been investigating the high cost of food and fuel, returned two indictments today naming as defendants in the first 105 corporations and 55 individuals in the second ten corporations and 16 individuals in the business of producing or selling coal.

LITTLE HOPE OF AVERTING BREAK WITH AUSTRIA

Effort to Substitute General Warning for Individual Warning Cannot Be Accepted by the United States—Armed Merchant Vessels Cannot Be Regarded as Pirates.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Austria's note declaring adherence to the general principles of unrestricted submarine warfare holds out little, if any, hope that a break between the United States and the Vienna government may be avoided. It was considered probable that the course of the United States toward Austria might, tentatively at least, be determined at today's cabinet meeting.

Austrian Evasions.

Austria's effort to substitute for the individual warning every merchant ship is entitled by international law to receive before being torpedoed a general warning to all vessels not to enter barred zones, cannot be accepted by this government. Furthermore, the United States contends neutrals and always has contended that neutrals aboard enemy merchant ships are entitled to safety.

One portion of the communication which undoubtedly will meet with the approval of the United States is that having to do with defensively armed merchant ships. Austria's declaration that armed merchantmen "are to be regarded as pirate vessels, which may be destroyed," was regarded as being especially significant in view of the intentions of the United States regarding armament for its merchant shipping.

Reluctant to Break.

Notwithstanding the perplexity created in the minds of officials with a portion of the Austrian argument the extreme reluctance felt here for a break with Germany's chief ally and the fact that Austria also does not desire it, will assure the note a most friendly reading and every effort will be made to harmonize the relations of the two governments if it can be done without surrender by either.

A break with Austria probably would be followed by one with Bulgaria and Turkey, jeopardizing American interests in those countries.

Ambassador Penfield at Vienna, under instructions from the state department, has made full preparations for a break if it comes and for the withdrawal of the native Americans and consuls.

ZIMMERMANN DEFENDS PLOT TO INVADE AMERICA

LONDON, March 6.—The German government's plan for involving Mexico and Japan in war with the United States, in event of hostilities between Germany and America, was defended in an address before the reichstag by the foreign secretary, Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, as quoted in a Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam. Replying to objections raised by a socialist member to the proposals, Zimmermann said:

"We were looking out for all of us in the event of there being a prospect of war with America. It was a natural and justified precaution. I am not sorry that, through its publication in America, it also became known in Japan."

"For the dispatch of these instructions a sure way was chosen which at present is at Germany's disposal. How the Americans came into possession of the text which went to America in special secret code we do not know. That these instructions should have fallen into American hands is a misfortune, but that does not alter the fact that the step was necessary for our patriotic interests."

HOW MERCHANT SHIPS MAY BE ARMED BY UNCLE SAM



This picture shows how United States merchant ships will be armed by the United States if President Wilson has the power and it is decided to furnish guns and gunners for ships crossing the Atlantic in defiance of the German "mad dog" submarine campaign. Three-inch or four-inch guns will be mounted on the sterns of ships and expert gunners provided to operate them. The guns will be used only for defense.

EIGHT LIVES LOST IN HOTEL BLAZE

VANCOUVER, B. C., March 6.—Eight lives were lost this morning when the Coquihalla hotel at Hope, 80 miles east of Vancouver, burned. The building was an old frame structure, there were 39 people in the hotel and 22 escaped in their night clothes, some being forced to leap from upper stories. The known dead are:

- Tom Wilson, dominion government fruit inspector of Vancouver.
 - Bert Reid, miner.
 - William McKeever, miner.
 - Robert Campbell, miner.
 - Thomas Taylor, lumberman of Vancouver.
 - Tom Kehoe, lumberman of Vancouver.
- Keoble and Palmer were owners of the hotel, which is a total loss, uninsured.

GRAYSON RENOMINATED TO BE REAR ADMIRAL

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Renomination of Dr. Cary T. Grayson, as medical director in the navy rank of rear admiral, which failed of confirmation in the senate during the last session after a prolonged fight, was sent to the senate today by President Wilson.

MILITARY TRAINING CAMPS PLANNED

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6.—Major General J. Franklin Bell, commander of the western department of the United States army, designated today the following points and dates for civilian military training camps in the western department this year:

- Santa Barbara, Cal. (First encampment) June 1 to June 30; (second encampment) July 1 to July 30.
 - Salt Lake City, Utah, August 4 to September 2.
 - American Lake, Wash., August 4 to September 2.
- All men between the ages of 18 and 45 inclusive are eligible and men past 45 years old may attend by special permission.

REFUSE REHEARING WHITE SLAVE CASE

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The supreme court today refused to re-open or re-consider its recent decision in the Dicus-Caminetti white slave cases and denied the application of F. Drew Caminetti of Sacramento for re-hearing of its decree affirming his conviction.

CHOOSING JURY TO TRY GILL ON BOOZE CHARGE

SEATTLE, Wash., March 6.—Mayor Hiram C. Gill, Chief of Police Charles L. Beckingham, former Sheriff Robert T. Hodge and City Detectives M. M. Peyster, John Poolman, James Doorn and Daniel McLennan were placed on trial in the United States district court today, charged with conspiracy to violate section 238 of the criminal laws of the United States and the interstate commerce law by shipment of liquor into the state of Washington. Six other men indicted with the defendants placed on trial today will be witnesses for the prosecution. Gill, Beckingham, Hodge and the detectives have separate counsel.

The defendants having been already arraigned and pleaded not guilty, the questioning of jurors was begun promptly when court opened today, and eight had been accepted when adjournment was taken at noon. The first juror, J. S. Harris, former employee of a coal company at Renton, Wash., was asked whether he had prejudice against the prohibition law, and whether he knew the Billingsley brothers, who are to be government witnesses. Harris denied that he had said to another man in the hallway this morning: "Cock Gill?"

Counsel for Gill asked Harris: "You know of Mayor Gill's earnest endeavor to enforce the prohibition law?"

Judge Neitner ruled that the question was improperly worded, and "earnest" was therefore omitted.

FIRST PICTURES OF WRECK THAT KILLED EIGHTEEN



Eighteen persons were killed instantly when a fast freight crashed into a passenger train, the last car of which was a sleeper, near Altoona, Pa. Several freight cars rolled over the embankment. The picture shows the wreckage.

WILSON SEEKING WAY FOR ARMING MERCHANT SHIPS

President Awaiting Report Upon His Powers From Attorney General—Extra Session Before July to Pass Appropriation Bills Which Were Killed by Filibuster.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—President Wilson was stated authoritatively today, will do everything possible to find a way to arm American ships and protect them in other ways from submarine danger, in spite of the failure of the senate to pass the bill giving him specific power.

A final decision on whether the president can legally arm the ships without specific authorization is expected shortly. The opinion expressed during the senate debate of the bill that without action by congress the president has no right to arm American merchantmen, was taken into careful consideration, however, and the president will not act until he is certain.

Extra Session Certain.

In deciding on the legal status of the question, it was learned, the president and his advisers are considering the intent of the old statute passed in 1819 which was cited in the senate as prohibiting the arming of merchantmen for action against armed public vessels of nations in amity with the United States.

An extra session of congress before July 1 to pass appropriations, if for no other purpose, seemed today to be certain. If the senate amends its rules so prompt action can be taken on an armed neutrality bill, an extra session of congress may be expected within the next two or three weeks.

Appropriation measures that failed included the army appropriation bill, carrying \$270,000,000; the sundry civil appropriation, carrying \$139,000,000; the general deficiency, \$62,000,000; the rivers and harbors bill, \$39,000,000, and the military academy, \$1,360,000.

Messages, apparently spontaneous, which came to government officials today from all parts of the country, criticized in bitter terms the senators who prevented action on the armed neutrality bill.

Democratic Caucus.

Democrats of the senate in caucus today elected Senator Martin of Virginia elected floor leader and Senator King, the new member from Utah, secretary of the caucus. So the democrats might caucus the senate adjourned at 12:30 o'clock until noon Wednesday.

The senate democratic caucus late today appointed a committee of six senators to confer with a republican committee with a view to bi-partisan agreement on a rule to limit debate in the senate.

Sensors Reed, Owen, Swanson, Hoke Smith, James and Walsh were named to represent the democrats.

The caucus adjourned to meet again tomorrow.

Senator Saulsbury of Delaware was selected by senate democrats in caucus late today to succeed himself as president pro tempore of the senate. Senator Lewis of Illinois was re-elected democratic whip.

SEATTLE TIDE LANDS BELONG TO CREDITORS

WASHINGTON, March 6.—John W. Schofield, receiver of the insolvent Merchants' National Bank of Seattle, the supreme court decided today, is entitled to Seattle tide lands and harbor leases, said to be worth \$300,000, now held by Charles H. Baker, former receiver of the bank, and the Seattle Waterfront Realty company. The court affirmed decrees requiring Baker and the realty company to turn over the property. Lower courts held that Baker had the property in trust for creditors of the defunct bank.

FILIBUSTERS HELD UP TO SCORN BY OTHER SENATORS

Williams Grills Vardaman and Others Who Deny That They Sought to Prevent a Vote on Armed Neutrality—Kenyon Also Favorable to Bill—Lodge Reintroduces Resolution.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Senator Lodge of Massachusetts reintroduced in the senate today the armed neutrality bill which failed of passage Sunday. When he asked its reference to the foreign relations committee, Senator Thomas of Colorado made the point of order that congress was not in session, which Vice-President Marshall sustained.

Sensors Vardaman, democrat, of Mississippi, and Kenyon, republican of Iowa, two of the twelve senators who did not sign the senate manifesto in favor of the armed neutrality bill, and who were included in the group referred to by President Wilson as "a little group of willful men," who had rendered the country "helpless and contemptible" before the world, explained to the senate today that they had not been in complicity to prevent a vote on the bill.

Williams Replies.

Senator Williams, replying to his colleague, declared emphatically that President Wilson was right in his criticism of a few senators who made legislation by an overwhelming majority impossible in the nation's crisis and that whatever might have been their motive, they, and not congress, were responsible for the United States being "helpless and contemptible" before the world.

Senator Vardaman rose to a question of personal privilege to state that he did not desire to prevent a vote on the bill, but would not have voted for it.

"It is not my purpose to make an explanation," said Senator Vardaman. "I prefer to let my actions and words interpret themselves. But I notice that my name appears as one of the 'little group of willful men' charged with the crime of preventing the president's program from being carried out."

Should Legislate.

"My colleague says congress has some rights," rejoined Senator Williams, and I think one of them is to legislate. A filibuster may be rightly used against some things, but when the honor of the nation is at stake and when it renders the government of the United States helpless and contemptible, as the president says, before the world, it is not excusable. My colleague says he occupied only sixteen minutes—it is also true that the senator from Wisconsin, Mr. La Follette, did not occupy any time, but it is also true that he was against the bill.

"I don't want this occasion to pass without an opportunity to impress on the people of this country and the world that congress was in support of the president for the legislation he asked. We were bound, manacled, held helpless and contemptible by these men. Not only congress, but the great majority of the people of the United States are behind the president in this crisis."

People With President.

Senator Griggs of North Dakota asked if Senator Williams was sure of that, and Mr. Williams declared he was as sure of it as he was that

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ASK PRESIDENT TO PARDON CAMINETTI

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6.—President Wilson will be asked to pardon F. Drew Caminetti, son of Anthony Caminetti, commissioner general of immigration, and Maury I. Diggs, whose appeals for a rehearing were denied today by the United States supreme court.