



# MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE



Forty-seventh Year. Daily—Twelfth Year.

MEDFORD OREGON, THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1917.

NO. 12

## HOUSE TO PASS WAR RESOLUTION BEFORE NIGHT

Debate Drags Along So That Every Objector May Be Heard—President Submits Program for Vigorous Action—Not a Half Way War But a Whole-Hearted Affair.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Debate on the war resolution dragged along in the house through the day in such a perfunctory manner that scarcely at any time were the floor or galleries filled.

Its passage a foregone conclusion, the debate was prolonged only by the plan of the administration floor leaders to give every opponent his opportunity to speak. Passage of the war resolution before adjournment tonight was assured and then, with the president's signature to the resolution, already passed by the senate, a state of war between the United States and Germany will be a formally accomplished fact.

While the house was hearing the speeches, the first concrete act to make provision for the conduct of the war came from the war and navy departments, which submitted estimates for appropriations of \$3,400,000 to be spent within a year.

Not a Half War. It was the first official manifestation of the president's determination that the nation must enter the war wholeheartedly and with all its force; that it must not be a "half war."

The sum asked of congress for a year's operations is three times as much as ever has been spent in any one year for all the operations of the government. Officials and leaders in congress at once began consideration of ways to raise the vast sum.

At the same time chairmen of the military committees in the house and senate went over the war department's army bill which provides for raising an army of 2,000,000—the first million by expansion of the regular army and National Guard and the remainder by universal service.

White Over Resolution. "War is being made upon our country and its people," Representative Flood said in opening. "Our ships are being sunk. Our non-combatant citizens including our women and children are being murdered, our merchantmen are being denied the freedom of the seas. There is no choice as to our course. We are compelled by the acts of the German government to enter into this most colossal war."

Representative Siegel, of New York, republican, favoring the resolution, said he could not disregard the fact that "though we wish peace, we cannot answer by war against the aggressor."

Representative Harrison, democrat of Mississippi, assailed pro-German sympathizers and pacifists. "I would suggest to them," he said, "that they now employ their talents and eloquence, not in attempting to cause dissension among the American people, but in addressing Kaiser Wilhelm, Bethmann-Hollweg, the reichstag and the author of that remarkable sample of diplomatic 'skulduggery' the Zimmermann note."

Cooper Against War. First expressions of the opposition to the resolution came from Representatives Cooper and Stafford of Wisconsin and Representative Britten of Illinois, while Mr. Flood was recounting German violations of American rights.

Representative Cooper launched into a defense of pacifists generally and himself in particular.

## SIX WAREHOUSES FOR RED CROSS WORK

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Establishment of six enormous warehouses for the use of the Red Cross as mobilization centers for supplies being collected by that organization were announced today. They will be at Boston, New York, Chicago, Denver, San Francisco and New Orleans and will be made headquarters for their representative divisions.

## TWO OF BELGIAN RELIEF STEAMERS SUNK BY U-BOATS

Feinstein Sunk in North Sea, While Approaching Rotterdam—Trevier Torpedoed Without Warning—Life-Boats Fired Upon by Germans and Ships Officers Severely Wounded.

NEW YORK, April 5.—The Belgian relief steamer Feinstein has been sunk in the North sea while approaching Rotterdam, according to a cablegram received here today by the Belgian relief commission. It is believed she struck a mine.

LONDON, April 5.—The Belgian steamer Trevier from New York with Belgian relief supplies was torpedoed without warning on Wednesday.

While the boats of the Trevier were being lowered the submarine fired on them, severely wounding the captain, the mate, the engineer, a donkeyman and a cook.

Off Scheveningen, Holland. News of the torpedoing of the Trevier came in a Reuter dispatch from Ymuiden. The torpedoing by a German submarine, the message adds, occurred off Scheveningen, Holland.

Twenty-four members of the crew, of whom eight are wounded, have been brought to Ymuiden.

The Trevier sailed from New York on March 5 for Rotterdam and was reported arriving at Halifax en route on March 8. She was a vessel of 3001 tons gross.

NEW YORK, April 5.—It was stated definitely by A. W. Duckett & Co., agents for the Belgian commission, that there were no Americans on the Trevier. If twenty-four men were landed at Ymuiden, as reported, then the entire crew was saved.

When the Trevier left here she carried a safe conduct pass signed by the Swiss consul in compliance with the German arrangements, the agents stated.

Cargoes of Wheat. Both the Feinstein and the Trevier carried cargoes of wheat for people starving in Belgium and northern France.

The Feinstein, a Norwegian vessel, left Philadelphia February 28. Her cargo was valued at \$354,194. The ship was of 2991 tons gross.

LONDON, April 5.—Six hospital ships have been torpedoed or sunk by the central powers since the beginning of the war, Thomas J. MacNamara, financial secretary of the admiralty, stated in the house of commons today.

In consequence, he added, 247 lives have been lost and 73 persons injured.

## FRENCH DEPUTIES CHEER AMERICA

PARIS, April 5.—Extraordinary scenes of enthusiasm for the United States were witnessed today in both houses of parliament. Not since the historic session of August 4, 1914, has there been a parallel.

Alexandre Ribot, the venerable premier, arose immediately after the chamber came to order and began an address in solemn and impressive tones to the silent assemblage which filled every part of the house. The deputies listened with unbroken attention until the first mention of the United States. At first there was a decorous clapping of hands and then the whole house spontaneously arose, cheering for the United States and President Wilson.

## FRENCH EXPRESS JOY AND PRIDE IN NEW ALLY

President Poincare Cables President Wilson Brotherly Appreciation of People of France Over Action of American Republic in Living Up to its Ideals and Traditions.

PARIS, April 5.—President Poincare of France has sent the following cablegram to President Wilson:

"At the moment when, under the generous inspiration of yourself, the great American republic, faithful to its ideals and its traditions, is coming forward to defend with the force of arms the cause of justice and of liberty, the people of France are filled with the deepest feelings of brotherly appreciation.

"Permit me again to give to you, Mr. President, in this solemn and grave hour, an assurance of the same sentiments of which I recently gave you evidence, sentiments which under the present circumstances, have grown in depth and warmth.

"I am confident that I voice the thought of all France in expressing to you and to the American nation the joy and the pride which we feel today as our hearts once again beat in unison with yours.

"This war would not have reached its final import had not the United States been led by the enemy himself to take part in it. To every impartial spirit it will be apparent in the future more than ever in the past, that the German imperialism, which desired, prepared and declared this war, had conceived the mad dream of establishing its hegemony throughout the world. It has succeeded only in bringing a revolt of the conscience of humanity.

"In never-to-be-forgotten language you have made yourself, before the universe, the eloquent interpreter of outraged laws and a menaced civilization.

"Honor to you, Mr. President, and to your noble country. I beg you to believe in my devoted friendship.

"RAYMOND POINCARÉ."

## BOND ISSUE TO MEET WAR COST SEEMS PROBABLE

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Formulation of tax measures for the war has not reached a definite stage, but there are indications that the treasury will endeavor to raise by one bond issue as much of the \$3,400,000,000 asked today for the army and navy as cannot be obtained by new and increased taxation.

Official estimates to federal reserve board officials indicate there would be no great difficulty in raising \$3,000,000,000 at once by a bond issue at 3 1/2 per cent.

Through present internal revenue taxes the government will obtain approximately \$750,000,000 this year. Suggested increases in the inheritance tax rate alone, it is estimated would increase the return from that source to \$500,000,000. One plan being considered is to raise the rate of taxation on large estates up to 20 per cent.

The income tax, under existing rates, will yield approximately \$325,000,000 this year. Lowering of exemption to \$2,000,000 and increasing the rate on large incomes—one of the proposals under consideration, would swell the sum to vast figures.

Increased taxes on distilled liquors, beer and tobacco are also under consideration.

## WILSON'S POLICY DECLARED MALICIOUS

AMSTERDAM, April 5.—The Berlin Morgenpost, commenting on President Wilson's speech says: "Just as the whole policy of this professor was insincere, insidious and malicious from the beginning, so also was this speech with which he tries to plunge his people into war."

## BRITISH AND RUSSIAN FORCES IN TOUCH IN MESOPOTAMIA

LONDON, April 5.—British and Russian patrols have got into touch with each other in Mesopotamia, the Associated Press was informed today by Major General F. B. Maurice, chief director of military operations at the war office.

## BELGIANS FORCED INTO SLAVERY BY GERMAN MASTERS

BERNE, April 5.—An article in French and Swiss papers questioning the reports that Belgian deportations have stopped has led Americans here to assert that the reports are probably untrue. They say that in addition to deporting Belgians to Germany the Germans have placed many thousands not far from the front in northern France, where they are employed in building the roads and railroads and digging rearline trenches.

Belgium to the number of 60,000 or 70,000 are said to be working within range of the big guns of the allies but in general have escaped injury as the French are using their big calibered weapons as little as possible in order to save the towns of their fellow countrymen.

The Americans declare that the only Belgians of military age who are safe from deportation, are the throngs who are under arrest on charges ranging from espionage to concealing Belgian and French citizens. This number is very large and is increasing daily. Originally the Germans permitted the accused to have legal representations at their trials but they are now allowed only to make statements in their own defense. Conviction and sentence are described as absolute equivalent to grand jury indictments in America. Executions, which were formerly public, now take place within a walled court and can only be seen by the occupants of the surrounding houses who can look over the walls.

People Deceived. The Berlin Tageblatt professes to believe that President Wilson has deceived the American people and that they will in time realize it.

"In opposition to those elements in Germany," says this paper, "who intoxicate themselves and others with large words, we take the American war announcement as exceeding earnest. It is not a trifle if America is now added to our long list of enemies. The German people are confident of victory and we are confident that the American people, either during the war or after the war, will realize the falsity of America and will be followed by a new and friendly co-operation in that noble community of peoples concerning which President Wilson formerly used such beautiful words."

NEW PEACE OFFER REPORTED COMING

AMSTERDAM, April 5.—A Berlin dispatch to the Koelnische Zeitung says that the rumors of a new peace offer by the central powers which have arisen from the meeting of Emperor William and Emperor Charles and Count Czernin's statement, are incorrect. The dispatch says, however, that the principle, repeatedly officially stated, of the readiness of the central powers to enter negotiations for "an honorable peace" is unchanged.

"Regarding the preliminaries for these negotiations," says the paper, "nobody need be in doubt that they cannot be altered by events in America. We are in possession and await calmly developments in the enemy camp. We shall not allow this calm, which is founded upon success on land and sea, to be snatched from us."

## CONFIRM RECALL OF ENVOY TO AUSTRIA

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Official confirmation of Ambassador Penfield's return to this country from Vienna was given by Secretary Lansing today for the first time since the rumors started about a week ago that he was coming back. No reasons for the return, however, were given.

## GERMAN PRESS GRILLS WILSON FOR BAD FAITH

Bitter Personal Attacks Upon President and Repudiation of Distinction He Drew Between German People and Government Features German Newspaper Comments.

BERLIN, April 4, via London, April 5.—Bitter personal attacks on President Wilson and the repudiation of the distinction he drew between the German people and their government feature comments of German newspapers on the president's message to congress.

Germany says: "President Wilson wanted war and nobody can get past that. History will never go beyond that point and history will judge the more severely because it can be said today that war over such questions would have been impossible at another time, especially between the United States and Germany."

Not to be Dreaded. The Lokal Anzeiger says: "Were we at war with only one or other of our enemies President Wilson would never have conceived the idea of pulling his country into such a bloody adventure. But the obvious side of a war, which is based on such a weak foundation, is the fact that it comes from a man who has so far set himself up as a sort of moral judge who felt called to bring the world to eternal peace. Even today no country is worse fitted for such a role than the United States. As little as Italy and Rumania could turn the scale against us so little will the United States be able to change the tide of war."

The Vossische Zeitung, which follows the lead taken by the Lokal Anzeiger, says:

"Those who so far have doubted the bad faith of President Wilson will know better when they read the malicious distortion of truth which forms the chief contents of his message. His attempt to set up a difference between the German government and German people, is a perfidious and as absurd as his claim that the German kaiser started the war for dynastic reasons and that the German war party sponsored it for conquest. This is contrary to President Wilson's own knowledge and merely for the purpose of agitation, obviously in line with his British principles."

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## \$3,400,000,000 ASKED FOR WAR FROM CONGRESS

Provision Made for Increasing Enlisted Strength of Navy to 150,000 to Increase Marine Corps to 30,000 Most of Money Required for Army Preparedness.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Requests for an immediate appropriation of \$3,400,000,000 for the army and navy were made to congress today by the executive departments.

Provision is made for increasing the enlisted strength of the navy to 150,000 men and to increase the marine corps to 30,000. Of the great sum, a little more than \$2,930,000,000 is asked for the army.

The details of the estimates approved by President Wilson follow: To be immediately available to the war department, \$2,932,535,933.

Secretary Baker stated that this amount was required for the period of one year from the date the appropriation is made available and added that "it is considered imperative that the amount be appropriated immediately for military expenditures necessary for the national defense."

To Increase Navy. To raise the authorized enlisted strength of the navy and marine corps to 150,000 men and 30,000 respectively, \$175,855,762 was asked to remain available until June 30, 1918.

For actual and necessary expenditures for the naval establishment, in addition to any and all other appropriations to be expended at the discretion and in the discretion of the president \$292,538,790 was asked with the provision that limitations imposed by existing law should not apply to the expenditure of the fund.

For the coast guard, \$600,000 is asked to enable it to bring its present telephone system of coastal communication to a high state of efficiency.

Immediately the estimates were referred to the appropriations committee.

Plans for Army. Plans for raising an army were discussed at the capitol today by Secretary Baker and Chairman Chamberlain of the senate military committee.

It was agreed to expedite the regular army appropriation bill and the new administration army bill immediately after the house passes the war resolution.

The new army bill will be introduced in both houses probably tomorrow.

The principal provisions for raising the new army follow: Immediate recruiting of the regular army and National Guard to their full war strength, about 750,000 men, and calling of all National Guard units into federal service.

Compulsory Enlistment. Compulsory enlistment to recruit both the regular army and National Guard to their full war strength, if voluntary enlistments are not sufficient.

Increase of the present authorized war strength of the regular army and National Guard by about 25 per cent, to provide an armed force at once of about 1,000,000 men, by compulsory service if voluntary recruiting fails.

Increase by compulsory recruiting in increments to about 2,000,000 men within two years.

All new enlistments, it is planned, shall be for the term of the war with Germany.

## AMERICAN SHIP MISSOURIAN IS SUNK BY U-BOAT

Steamer Sunk in Mediterranean Without Warning—Crew Saved—British Steamer Canadian Also Sunk With 55 Americans Aboard—Two Other U-Boat Victims.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Sinking without warning of the unarmed American steamer Missouriian which left Genoa April 4, with thirty-two Americans among her crew of fifty-three, was reported to the state department today by Consul General Wilbur at Genoa. The crew was saved.

Consul Wilbur's dispatch undated, follows: "Unarmed American steamer Missouriian 4981 net tons, Master William Lyons, built Sparrows Point, Md., owners the American-Hawaiian Steamship company, 53 crew, including master and officers, 32 Americans, balance various nationalities, sailing from Genoa April 4, bound for United States, according to telegrams just received from master, sunk without warning. The telegram was as follows:

"Port Maurizio, fifth. Sunk without warning, crew saved. Leave for Genoa 7 p. m. (Signed) Lyons."

The Missouriian was a ship of 7514 tons gross, 5077 tons net register. She was built in 1904 at Sparrow Point, Md., and was first named the Missouri. For many years she was engaged in New York-Panama trade, being designed chiefly for Panama canal service and was transferred to the Atlantic trade shortly after the beginning of the European war. She was for a time in the service of the United States government, having been taken over as a transport shortly after General Funston was sent to Vera Cruz in 1914.

No Warning Given. NEW YORK, April 5.—The American steamship Missouriian, owned by the American-Hawaiian Steamship line, left here March 6 for Italian ports. The ship was unarmed and carried on her outward voyage a general cargo. She was commanded by Captain William Lyons and carried a crew of 51 men, of whom 37 were American citizens, according to the shipping records here.

BOSTON, April 5.—The sinking of the British steamer Canadian, which sailed from Boston March 24, was reported in a message received today from Queenstown by the Leyland line from Dr. P. S. Burns, the ship surgeon. The message stated that all of the crew had landed except Captain Bullock.

The Canadian, a vessel of 9301 tons, was built at New Castle in 1900. The British consulate reported that she carried a crew of 153 including 55 American horse tenders.

Two Other Victims. WASHINGTON, April 5.—Destruction of two more vessels, one British and one Norwegian, with Americans on board, was reported to the state department today by Consul Lathrop at Cardiff. The Norwegian steamer Handvikgoole was sunk by a submarine, believed to have been German, while the British steamer Lincolnshire was sunk without any submarine being seen. Crews of both vessels were in small boats for two hours, in dangerous positions, before being rescued. There were no casualties in either case.

KITCHEN VOTES AGAINST WAR

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Democratic Leader Kitchen announced late today that he would speak and vote against the war resolution.

"I hate to do it, but—" said Kitchen.

Kitchen's defection from the administration ranks is not expected to embarrass passage of the resolution. Although floor leader of the president's party in the house, he has opposed practically all the preparedness measures. He supported the armed neutrality bill.

## CHINA TO FOLLOW DECLARING WAR

WASHINGTON, April 5.—China's immediate interest in the war policy of the United States was shown today by a visit from Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Chinese minister here, to Secretary Lansing to secure information for his government.

China was the only nation to follow President Wilson's suggestion to sever relations with Germany and it is understood now to be considering following this country in the further step.