

# MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

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## STRIKES CAUSE SERIOUS GERMAN CRISIS

### BLOODY RIOT SUPPRESSED BY MILITARY

Germany Facing Economic and Political Crisis—Striking Munition Workers Make Revolutionary Demands That Would End Militarism—French Continue Progress in Great Drive, While British Preparing For Another Great Blow.

LONDON, April 21.—British troops last night captured the village of Gonnellieu, on the front between St. Quentin and Cambrai, it was officially announced today. A number of prisoners were taken in the sharp fighting here.

PARIS, April 21, noon.—French troops made further gains last night in grenade fighting south of Juvincourt and east of Coucy. A German attack against Mont Haut failed, the war office announces.

The artillery was active over the front of the French. The battle raged with particular violence east of Craonne and north of Rheims.

**Riots in Germany.**  
Interest in the great French offensive on the Aisne gave way today to the startling news from the interior of Germany. Veiled though the situation in the mist of a rigid censorship and obscured by the shackled conditions of the German press, sufficient has leaked through to indicate that the German empire is facing a great economic and political crisis.

The latest information received is that 10,000 striking munition workers have engaged in a bloody riot in the great Prussian fortress town of Magdeburg and were only prevented from burning the city hall after a sharp clash with the military. This story comes from the Dutch frontier with sufficient detail to make its claims to authenticity impressive. On its heels arrives the account of demands made by the leaders of the Berlin strike, demands of such a revolutionary character that compliance with them would mean a prompt ending to the militarist regime in the German empire.

**Charges of Treason.**  
Similar demands have not been voiced publicly in Germany since the imprisonment of Dr. Karl Liebknecht on the charge of treason. It is significant that they include a requisition for the release of all political prisoners which would include, of course, the noted socialist leader.

The exact status of the strike movement in Germany is unknown, but it is certain that a very considerable portion of the munition workers have been affected. There are reports of a new strike at Essen and Magdeburg is the site of an important branch of the great Krupp establishment. An indication of the seriousness of the situation is afforded by the fact that Field Marshal Von Hindenburg has considered it necessary to make a personal appeal to the workers, in which he denounces strikes as inexcusable crimes against the fighting forces.

**Pressure Continues.**  
In the meantime General Neville

### TEN MILLIONS TO IMPORT NITRATES

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The resolution by Senator Smith of South Carolina to empower the president to spend \$10,000,000 in bringing nitrate from Chile on government ships, if need be, to fertilize the thin farms of the Atlantic seaboard and thus increase food production, was approved today by the senate agriculture committee.

### GERMANS LOSE TWO DESTROYERS IN DOVER RAID

Five German Warships Attempt Raid on Dover and Engage Two British Patrol Vessels, Which Sink Two, Possibly Three—Lives of 105 Germans Saved Off Sunken Ships.

LONDON, April 21.—The admiral announces that two German destroyers, possibly three, have been sunk in the course of a German raid near Dover.

Five German destroyers took part in the Dover raid. They were engaged by two Dover patrol vessels. The British suffered no material damage.

**British Losses Slight.**  
The British casualties were slight in comparison with the results obtained. One hundred and five Germans were saved. The announcement follows:

"The vice-admiral at Dover reports that on the night of April 20 five German destroyers attempted a raid on Dover. The raid resulted in their firing a number of rounds into a plowed field a few miles from Dover. The enemy appears then to have steered in the direction of some of our shipping, possibly with the intention of attacking, but was met by two vessels of the Dover patrol.

**Sunk at Least Two.**  
"In five minutes these two vessels engaged and sank at least two, possibly three out of the five enemy boats, the remainder making off at high speed during the special engagement, escaping in the darkness.

"Our vessels suffered no material damage and our casualties were exceedingly slight in comparison with the result obtained. Our patrol vessels were handled with remarkable gallantry and dash and the tactics pursued were a very fine example of destroyer work. We were fortunate in being able to save the lives of ten German officers and 95 men from the vessels sunk."

### WILL H. PARRY OF FEDERAL TRADES COMMISSION, DEAD

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Will H. Parry, of Seattle, vice chairman of the federal trade commission, died at a hospital here late today from the effects of an operation performed a week ago.

SEATTLE, Wn., April 21.—Will H. Parry was appointed a member of the federal trade commission in January, 1915, as a progressive. He had been a strong supporter of Roosevelt for president in 1912. Mr. Parry was 53 years old, and came to Seattle in June, 1888, from the Willamette valley, Oregon, where he had published a newspaper and where he had also been a reporter on Salem papers. He obtained a position as reporter on the Seattle Post-Intelligencer and remained with that paper several years, becoming city editor in 1889. He was appointed city comptroller by his father in law, Mayor Byron Phelps, and was influential in establishing the Cedar River water system. Mr. Parry was executive head of the Moran brothers' shipyard when it built the battleship Nebraska, and was chairman of the committee that raised in one day the \$500,000 capital stock of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific World's exposition, which was held in Seattle in 1909.

Mr. Parry's energy in Washington, as representative of the Seattle chamber of commerce, attracted the favorable notice of President Wilson, and when shortly afterward congress created the federal trade commission, the president offered a place to the Seattle organizer.  
Mr. Parry leaves a widow, two sons and a daughter.

### SENATE DEBATES ARMY BILL LED BY CHAMBERLAIN

Administration Measure Providing Selective Conscription Under Discussion—Impossible to Wage War Against Greatest War Power Relying Upon Volunteer Service.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Debate on the administration army bill providing for selective conscription began in the senate today with friends and opponents lining up for the impending fight over the draft and volunteer plans. Administration leaders were determined to press the bill for final disposition and expressed confidence that it would pass with a safe majority.

The military committee in voting to report the bill to the senate stood 10 to 7 in favor of the selective draft system.  
The first real contest in the senate was expected to come over efforts to amend the bill by adding a provision authorizing a call for volunteers. Senator McKellar of Tennessee, whose amendment was defeated in committee, was ready to submit it to the senate with the approval of six other committee members.

**Volunteer Opportunities.**  
In explaining the bill to the senate Chairman Chamberlain said there was ample opportunity for volunteers between 19 and 40 in the national guard or the regular army.

"It is impossible," said he, "to wage war against the greatest war power the world has ever seen, relying on the volunteer system. Unless we adopt the principle of universal service, unless we adopt the system that will enable us to use all our resources, we can make no headway."  
About 6,000,000 men between 19 and 25 are liable to draft, of 12,000,000 who could be called into military service. Out of the 6,000,000 men, Senator Chamberlain said, 2,000,000 could first be trained. By taking men under 25, the country, he said, would get those with fewest family ties and least likely to leave others to become an economic burden upon the nation.

**Chamberlain Interrupted.**  
The senator had only given part of his explanation when, under the senate rules, parliamentary status of the espionage bill threw things into a tangle. Senator Thomas of Colorado wanted to take up the army bill next week and meanwhile make a speech on the spy bill.

Senator Fernald of Maine then joined the debate and read a long prepared speech on the tin can situation while the army bill waited.  
After an hour's delay Senator Chamberlain got through a motion to lay aside the espionage bill and go on with the army measure. Senators Fernald, Johnson of California, Gronna, La Follette and Thomas voted against displacing the spy bill.

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### ARGENTINE RIOTS OVER GERMANY

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Importance of the anti-German rioting in Argentina is minimized in a report from American Ambassador Stimson. In the rioting of April 14, Mr. Stimson reported, a few windows in the building where a German newspaper is printed were broken. One German ship was attacked. A counter demonstration on the next night was of less importance.  
A meeting by the "patriotic popular committee" was called for the night of April 20 and another meeting of prominent people had been called for April 22, with the object of expressing approval of the Argentine attitude toward the United States and the cause of the grand alliance.

### ENGLAND'S SAVIOR ONCE BARRED FROM ARMY



GEN. HAIG.

### BELGIAN RELIEF SHIPS SUNK IN "ZONE OF SAFETY"

AMSTERDAM, April 21.—The relief ship Kongslie has been sunk by a mine or submarine. One member of the crew is missing, the remainder having been rescued.

The Kongslie was a Norwegian steamer of 5062 tons gross. She was originally the steamer Artisan, built at Sparrows Point, Maryland, in 1916, for the American-Hawaiian Hawaiian Steamship company. She sailed from Portland, Maine, on March 31 for Rotterdam with supplies for the Belgian Relief commission.  
The Kongslie was hit while in the so-called safe zone on Friday night. The missing man is the second mate, a Norwegian. The others who were on board, thirty four in number, of whom nineteen were Americans, have been landed in Yumiden.

The vessel was struck on the starboard side. Because of the darkness the cause of the explosion that sank the vessel remained undiscovered. The crew were rescued by trawlers.

LONDON, April 21.—Officials here of the commission for relief in Belgium have been advised that the steamship Ringhorn, with a safe bound from Rotterdam, under a safe conduct, has been sunk.

### TURKEY BREAKS WITH AMERICA

AMSTERDAM, via London, April 21.—Semi-official advices from Constantinople announce today that Turkey has broken off relations with the United States.

BASEL, Switzerland, April 21.—A dispatch from Constantinople dated today says the Ottoman government has notified the American embassy that following the example of its ally, Austria-Hungary, it has broken diplomatic relations with the United States.

### SHORTAGE OF CARS BREAKS ALL RECORDS

NEW YORK, April 21.—The largest freight car shortage ever reported by American railroads existed on April 1, it was announced here today by the American Railway association. The shortage on that date was 143,959 cars, an increase of 12,977 as compared with March 1.

### COLOR BLINDNESS ONCE BARRED HAIG FROM BRITISH ARMY

LONDON, April 21.—England now believes she at last has the one big man she has needed to lead her to victory.

That man is Sir Douglas Haig, commanding the British army in France and the driving power behind the great attack which is pushing back the Germans day after day.

And Haig, called "England's savior" was once barred from the army because he was color blind.  
Haig, when a student at Oxford, had no idea of joining the army, but on a bet with a classmate, applied for admission. He was turned down by the medical board. Determined, he asked the duke of Cambridge for help, and through him finally was accepted without examination.

**Of Scotch Stock.**  
Haig comes from a noble family of Scotch stock. He was born June 19, 1861, and married in 1905 to Dorothy Vivian, daughter of the third Lord Vivian and maid in honor to Queen Alexandra. They have two daughters.

Once in the service, Haig moved up rapidly. He studied the American civil war and went to Germany to study the Prussian military system. He served in the Sudan in 1898 and was under Kitchener at Athara and Khartoum.

The first great achievement of Haig was under General French in South Africa, during the Boer war in 1899.  
He was at mess with other officers after the Coleridge operations and the quartermaster was listing the losses of each man.

"Did you lose anything, Haig?" asked the quartermaster.  
"Yes," answered the young officer, "my bible."  
That inborn piety accompanied Haig throughout his military career and the bible has its place among his maps and books and is consulted by the general every day.

**Unknown Until War.**  
Haig was still practically unknown to the public until the present war. He was in command at the battle of Mons, when it looked as if the British would have to retreat. Haig calmly studied the situation and quietly turned to his subordinates, saying:

"We shall hold on here for a while, if we all die for it." That promise the English forces to stop the oncoming Germans. Haig became "the hero of Mons."

When General French was withdrawn from command of the British forces in France, the command fell to Haig. He is the man for the job.  
He has a mastery over his men that is magnetic, spiritual, rather than material. He uses no lash, but quiet, calm orders that no man would disobey.

Haig is a skilled rider. He talks German and French fluently, and has a working knowledge of Arabic.  
No matter how urgent the war, General Haig takes his regular eight hours of sleep.

A. S. Rosenbaum, claim agent of the Southern Pacific, is a week end visitor at Medford and Ashland.

### MEXICANS HISS AMERICAN BUT CHEER GERMAN

Ambassador Fletcher Hissed by Mexican Congress Upon Its Convening, While German Minister Von Eckhardt Given Thirty-Minute Ovation.

EL PASO, Tex., April 21.—American Ambassador Henry Fletcher was hissed in the chamber of deputies Sunday when he appeared for the opening of the Mexican congress, according to a report received here from Mexico City today by government agents.

The report stated that German Minister von Eckhardt was escorted to his seat by a delegation of six deputies and that the German minister was given an ovation when he appeared which lasted more than thirty minutes and another when he left.

Ambassador Fletcher's appearance was greeted with feeble applause which was "drowned with hisses," the report read.

Efforts were made by General Eduardo Hay, president of the house of deputies, to restore order when the galleries started the demonstration for the German minister, the report stated, but it was not until he had called for the sergeant-at-arms that the cheering ceased.

After von Eckhardt left the chamber of deputies, crowds formed themselves into a volunteer guard and cheered him to his hotel, the report added.

### GERMAN PLOT IN AMERICA TO FORCE RUSSIAN PEACE

CHICAGO, April 21.—Seattle, San Francisco and Vancouver are to be used as ports for wholesale departure by radical Russians who plan to return to Petrograd and demand a separate peace, according to information brought to light here today by United States secret service agents. The disclosures show a gigantic German propaganda for separate peace has been launched in American newspapers printed in Russian.

Advantage is being taken of the revolutionary government in Petrograd to create a powerful peace sentiment in Russian official circles through the influence of revolutionists and radicals, who may now return to their homes without fear of the bureaucracy.

By meetings, pamphlets and newspaper a vicious campaign has been instituted setting forth that with the czar and his government in the scrap heap, the Russian people should end the war without delay. Russian publications criticized the entrance of the United States into the war and openly published peace appeals. One who has been in close touch with the Russian revolutionists of German sympathies, declared that those who go back with the hope of strengthening the separate peace propaganda will object to going by way of Vancouver because they fear the British secret service.

### NEBRASKA PASS PARTIAL SUFFRAGE

LINCOLN, Neb., April 21.—The partial suffrage measure passed the senate early this morning and the bill now lacks only the governor's signature to become a law. The bill permits women to vote for president, congressmen and all except constitutional state offices.

### BATTLE ALONG FRENCH FRONT OPEN WARFARE

Soldiers Experience Keen Delight in Abandonment of Trenches—Australians Proving Just as Good on French Battlefields as at Gallipoli—Vivid Description of Battlefield.

AUSTRALIAN HEADQUARTERS, IN FRANCE, April 21.—After these many months of trench warfare there is keen delight for the Australian soldier in this new land warfare which the German retreat has opened up. The fighting is in open country now, over gently rolling downs of what look like grass land. It is really more of it wheat or turnip land which has not been cultivated for a year or two. The country is as open as the Australian central plains.

It is quite a new sort of battlefield for these Australians. They march down to it through valleys almost exactly like the valleys in the peaceful parts of France. There are whole acres in which one cannot see a single shell hole. Back across the green country or down the open roads come men in two or three's occasionally, sauntering as one might find them on a country road on Sunday. They are the wounded helping one another back to the dressing station. The walking wounded have to help each other back in these modern battles. It is no longer looked upon as meritorious for an unwounded combatant to leave the field and help a wounded comrade to the rear.

**Open Field Work.**  
Nearer the front the country becomes more feverish. Angry bursts of tawny color are seen in a hazy-bazard sort of way dotting the horizon and the country side. Here and there are Australians in great coats standing behind mounds of earth with their rifles pointed over the top, bayonets always fixed. Frequently when there is no other shelter there are hastily scooped trenches. A quarter of a mile away another party is lining a roadside, flat on their stomachs in the ditch, bayonets peering over the top. Shells are whizzing by at the rate of two or three a minute, high explosives bursting on contact behind their backs about as far away as the other side of a cottage parlor.

**Still Good Fighters.**  
Over a bit to the right is a sleepy French village. Not a living thing is to be seen down these straggling Lagune-tour streets. The bricks of tumbled walls lie here and there just as the shells knocked them. Through them, just as in old battle pictures, may be seen the bodies of dead Germans, at corners, in the angles of tumbled houses, a courtyard visible through a shattered brick wall, two of them in the bottom of one of the big craters which the Germans themselves blew at every crossroads to impede the enemy's advance. Nothing stirs in the whole village, and the only sound coming from this abode of death is the occasional fall of a tile or some debris thrown skyward by a shell descending from over behind the next village.

These Australians are just as good fighters in this new warfare as they were at Gallipoli or in the trenches, perhaps even better. They had their first encounter with German cavalry the other day, but it was only a faint at a flank and lasted only a few minutes.

### BERLIN CHILDREN TO BE SENT DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, April 21.—A Berlin dispatch says that a Danish physician has offered one million kroner to the Berlin municipal council with which to send about 10,000 Berlin children to Denmark. The children will be kept in the northern kingdom for the duration of the war and six months thereafter. The offer was accepted.