



# MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE



Forty-seventh Year.  
Daily—Twelfth Year.

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NO. 35

## U-BOATS SINKS U.S. STEAMER ROCKINGHAM

German Submarine Torpedoed Liner—Thirteen Men Missing—Boats Containing 33 of Crew Picked up by Patrol Vessel—Ship Was Formerly Nebraskan and Was Torpedoed Shortly After Lusitania Disaster—Was Armed.

LONDON, May 2.—The American steamer Rockingham has been sunk by a German submarine. Thirteen men are missing.

Two boats containing thirty-three men were picked up yesterday by a patrol vessel. One boat containing 13 men is missing.

NEW YORK, May 2.—The American steamship Rockingham, formerly the steamship Nebraskan, was of 4408 tons gross. She was built at Camden, N. J., in 1902 and was owned by the Garland Steamship corporation.

It was announced by officers of the corporation here that the Rockingham left Baltimore April 19 for Liverpool under command of Captain Charles Edwards of Brooklyn. Captain Edwards is a naturalized American of English birth.

Formerly the Nebraskan. The Rockingham carried 49 men, including many Americans. The crew numbered 36 and the naval contingent consisted of a lieutenant and 12 men. The value of the ship and her general cargo was \$3,250,000. The vessel was due in Liverpool today.

The Rockingham carried guns and a United States naval crew when she left Baltimore, her owners said. When under the name Nebraskan, the Rockingham was torpedoed off the British coast, less than one month after the Lusitania was sunk, but reached port safely.

The vessel at the time had just been relieved from charter by the White Star line and was returning to America, intending to carry coal from Newport News to California for the navy.

Crew of Americans. BALTIMORE, May 2.—The American steamer Rockingham of the Garland Steamship company sailed from Baltimore for Liverpool about April 14. She carried a crew of 32 men of whom 23 claimed United States citizenship. Among the native-born Americans, according to the United States shipping list was H. F. Marsey of California, second assistant engineer.

## GERMAN PEACE OFFER POSTPONED

COPENHAGEN, May 2.—The speech which was to have been made in the reichstag by Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German imperial chancellor, on peace and international relations has been postponed to a more fitting occasion, according to word received here.

The situation, as reported in a dispatch from Berlin appears to be as follows: At a caucus of the majority socialists in the reichstag, the group that supports the policy of not embarrassing the chancellor and the government, it was decided to defer an interpellation that should be proposed regarding Germany's peace plans until a more suitable occasion.

## NATIONAL PROHIBITION SOUGHT FOR DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, May 2.—National prohibition during the war to conserve the grain supply for food was recommended to the council of national defense in resolutions presented today by a committee of repre-

## LARGEST BUDGET OF WAR ASKED BY BONAR LAW

British Chancellor Presents Fourth Call for Revenue—New Sources Needed—Expenditures Over Twenty Billions Since Struggle Began, Part of Which Was Loaned Allies.

LONDON, May 2.—Andrew Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer, in his speech introducing the fourth war budget in the house of commons today said that since the beginning of the war \$22,000,000 pounds had been advanced to Great Britain's allies and 142,000,000 pounds to her dominions. The national debt, he said, stands at 3,854,000,000 pounds, less advances to the allies and dominions.

The total of the five per cent war loan, the chancellor announced was 966,048,000 pounds and of the 4 1/2 per cent loan \$21,005,000 pounds. War savings certificates had produced more than 72,000,000 pounds.

Twenty Billion Spent. During the war, the chancellor added, the national expenditure had been 4,318,000,000 pounds of which 1,137,000,000 pounds was out of the revenue. Tobacco duty, Mr. Bonar Law stated, would be increased 18 1/4 per cent, and the excess profits tax raised from sixty to eighty per cent. The eighty per cent excess profits tax was effective from January 1, last, he said.

The government, continued the chancellor, would requisition all ships and by this means it would take the excessive shipping profits.

Fourth Budget Biggest. LONDON, May 2.—The fourth and largest budget of the war has been prepared by Chancellor Bonar Law for introduction in the house of commons today. Although the intervention of America in the war is expected to relieve Great Britain to a large extent of the necessity of financing her allies, the government's expenditures for the present year, if the war continues, probably will exceed the cost of preceding years. New sources of revenue must be found. The charges on the war debt are increasing and excise returns are diminishing on account of the restrictions placed on the liquor trade. The house is prepared for an increase of the levies on excess profits, tobacco and amusements.

## 75 NORWEGIAN SHIPS ARE SUNK

CHRISTIANIA, May 2.—Seventy-five Norwegian vessels were sunk by German submarines in April and more than 190 sailors lost their lives. If such a monthly loss was maintained Norway's merchant navy would be destroyed in a year and a half.

LONDON, May 2.—According to the Central News, the Norwegian foreign office has announced the sinking of the Norwegian steamers Hectoria and Langland by German submarines. The crews were saved.

## TURKS IN FLIGHT BEFORE BRITISH ARMY

LONDON, May 2.—The thirteenth Turkish army corps has been driven by the British from its position in Mesopotamia on both banks of the Shatt-el-Adhem, General Maude reported today. The British cavalry is pursuing the Turks into the Jebel Hamrin hills and making many captures.

## CANADIAN RECRUITING STATION IN SAN FRANCISCO

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.—A Canadian naval recruiting station has been opened in San Francisco. Posters advertising for sons of native born British subjects to join the volunteer reserve of Canada were dis-

## NATION'S TASK TO DEFEND RIGHTS OF DEMOCRACY

President Addresses Governors' Council of Defense—Seeking to Get Things Coordinated to Eliminate Lost Motion—America Must Make Good Its Promises to World

WASHINGTON, May 2.—President Wilson today received the governors' council of national defense, and told them it was the supreme duty of the United States to co-ordinate its energies so democracy shall be vindicated and the world shown that the American government does not live in vain.

Co-ordinating Energies. "I have not a homily to deliver to you," said President Wilson, "because I know you are as intensely interested as I am in drawing all our efforts and energies together in a common action. My function has not of recent days been to give advice but to get things co-ordinated so that there will not be any, or at any rate, too much lost motion and in order that things should not be done twice by different bodies or done in conflict.

"It is for that reason that I particularly welcome a conference such as this you are holding, the conference which will acquaint you with exactly the task as it is conceived here in Washington and with the ways in which co-operation can best be organized. For after all the task is comparatively simple.

Means Complicated. "The means of accomplishing the task are very complicated because we must draw many pieces of machinery together and we must see that they act not only to a common object but at the same time and in a common spirit. My function therefore, today is the very pleasant function of saying how much obliged to you I am for having come here and associated yourself with us in the great task of making good what the nation has promised to do—go to the defense of the rights of people everywhere to live as they have a right to live under the very principles of our nation.

"It is fitting one does not dare talk about because a certain passion comes into one's thought and one's feeling as one thinks of the nature of the task, of the opportunity that America has now to show to all the world what it means to have been a democracy for one hundred and forty five years and to mean every bit of the creed which we have so long professed. And in this thing it ought to be easy to act and delightful to co-operate."

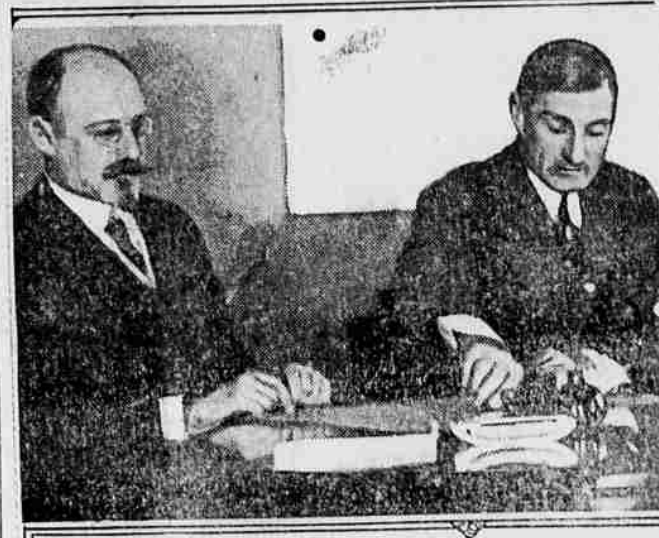
## 1,300,000 GERMANS KILLED IN WAR

AMSTERDAM, May 2.—One million three hundred thousand Germans have perished in the war, according to an item made by Joseph Frederick Nannon, formerly a conservative member of the Reichstag. Herr Nannon lecturing on "The Influence of the war on population," said in part: "Until now the war has caused a loss of 1,300,000 dead. This together with decrease in births, gives a reduction of 2,800,000. The surplus of females has increased from 500,000 to far more than 2,000,000. The nation has died as never since the thirty years war."

## ASK ENGLISH PEOPLE TO EAT LESS BREAD

LONDON, May 2.—King George has signed a proclamation exhorting people to lessen their consumption of wheat and to practice the greatest economy and frugality in the use of all other kinds of grain. The proclamation particularly urges the people to reduce the consumption of bread by at least one fourth of the

## BRITISH GET \$200,000,000 FROM U. S.



The greatest check ever written was the \$200,000,000 loan of the United States to England to carry on the war. Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo is here shown, in center, signing the check to be given to British Ambassador Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, at left.

## FOOD SPECULATORS SHOULD BE HUNG ASSERTS SENATOR

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The food situation precipitated another lively discussion in the senate today during which Senator Thomas reiterated his opinion that high food prices could be cured by a liberal hanging of food speculators on handy lamp posts and Senator Williams suggested that the "German corruption" fund might have figured in creating a food scare that resulted in soaring prices.

"The German corruption fund," said Senator Williams, "may have created the hysteria and the impression that food stocks are short and in creating it the prices have been increased.

"The first thing, however," he said, "is to get rid of this hysteria and let the world go out straight from here to the American people that there is no shortage—that is, no extraordinary shortage."

"Let us put our hands on the throats of food speculators," interjected Senator Thomas. "The real enemy of the American people is the speculator and the combination of speculators engaged in controlling the necessities of life to the end that the people may be made to pay whatever they see fit to demand. That is the situation confronting the country in the present crisis and I earnestly hope before we adjourn we will take that combination by the throat and not let go until we accomplish something."

Senator Borah said he agreed with the Colorado senator and that speculation had something to do with high prices and declared that "if we are at war two years, in my opinion, and there are not the most extraordinary, sustained and earnest efforts, the American people will face a world famine."

## PLANS FOR SEIZURE OF FOOD SUPPLY

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Plans to seize at least a part of the nation's food supply are being considered by the United States government. This was admitted today by District Attorney C. F. Clynne, who said that within the last few days district attorneys from the Mississippi valley conferred in Chicago on means of taking over the food supply. He declared that any further announcement must come from Washington.

## PRINCE UDINE HEADS ITALIAN MISSION TO U.S.

ROME, May 2.—An official announcement says that the special mission to America will be composed of Prince Udine, eldest son of the Duke of Genoa; Senator Marconi, Marquis Borsarelli, under secretary for foreign affairs and deputies Cluffell and

## WAR WILL LAST FOR THREE YEARS PREDICTS LANE

Secretary of Interior Says U. S. Must Build Ships Rapidly to Offset U-Boat Losses—Long and Bitter Struggle Ahead—Germany Far From Exhausted; Can Last Years.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Secretary Lane told the governor's conferring today that the council of national defense on the part state governments will take in the war that the federal government had heard 400,000 tons of shipping had been sunk in the last week by German submarines.

The destruction, Secretary Lane said, was not only threatening the existence of England and France, but was alarming the United States. Study of inventions to combat the submarine menace is being diligently pursued in the interior department, he said.

Must Build Ships. The United States must build ships as rapidly as possible, he told the delegates. "If we don't fight the war on the other side," he said, "we shall have to fight it on this side of the Atlantic."

Secretary Lane declared he believed the war would last several years and that every resource of the country must be brought into place to bring it to a successful conclusion. "Many persons thought," said Secretary Lane, "that all we had to do was to issue bonds and that Germany would bow her head in submission. Nothing could be further from the truth. We do not know when the war will end. It may not be a one year war. Personally I believe it will last several years. Herbert Hoover has informed this government that Germany has food enough to last two years, perhaps longer.

## TURKS OCCUPY MUSH, ARMENIA

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 2.—The evacuation by the Russians of Mush in Turkish Armenia is announced by the war office. The town has been occupied by the Turks.

Mush is an important town 83 miles southeast of Erzerum and 40 miles west of Lake Van. The Russians have been in possession of virtually all of Turkish Armenia since last year and there has been no indication of any change in the military situation which would cause them to retire.

## BRITISH MISSION HERE TEN DAYS

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The British mission expects to be here at least ten days longer. Then the party will leave for New York and possibly a short trip into the middle west. Several experts will remain permanently in Washington to help work out the arrangements agreed upon and to reinforcement of the staff of the British embassy. Including these will probably be shipping, munitions, food and trade experts.

Reports of fresh peace offers from Berlin brought forth the statement from the mission today that a series of feelers were expected during the next few months as an immense amount of quiet peace efforts had been under way by the Teutonic emissaries, but no credence is being placed in their acceptability. Germany was stated to have made advances proposing surrendering her conquests in the east and west on condition of retaining her Balkan way to Bagdad and Mesopotamia but the allies have been more united against that plan

## PITTSBURG LIFE IN HANDS OF RECEIVER

PITTSBURG, May 2.—J. Denny O'Neil, insurance commissioner of Pennsylvania, this morning took charge of the Pittsburgh Life and Trust company. Late yesterday he applied for a court order prohibiting the company from doing further business and asking for the appointment of a receiver. Temporary orders were granted today and Monday set as the date for the hearing. Mr. O'Neil also asked for the arrest of six persons whom he charged with

## FRANCE ASSURED U. S. WILL SEND FORCE TO FRONT

American Army as Soon as Ships Can be Spared for Transport—Objection of General Staff Set Aside for Moral Effect of Participation.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Marshal Joffre held a long conference with President Wilson late today on the question of sending American troops to France. He was accompanied only by Colonel Spencer Cosby, of the American army, who acted as interpreter.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The French commissioners today had assurance that the American government is willing to send troops to France—one of the urgent requests they brought to this country—when the allies believe they can afford to spare the necessary ships for transporting an army and its equipment across the Atlantic.

The administration has put aside the objections of the army general staff to sending any troops to the battle front until a big force has been raised and trained for nearly a year and has decided that for the moral effect of America's actual participation in the trench battling, a small contingent shall go forward as soon as possible.

Likely to Be Soon. This will be soon, it is believed, although the government is mindful that nearly 500,000 tons of shipping would be required for a regular army unit of 24,000 men and that this amount would have to be diverted from carrying food.

Vice-Admiral Chacheprat, representing the ministry of marine in the French mission here, issued a statement today which, in part, follows: "The United States is in possession of the most powerful fleet in the world next to the British and this is bound to weigh heavily in hastening the day when final victory will be wrung from the foe.

"You must not expect me to discuss in detail our general war plans, especially as regards our campaign against enemy submarines. I need only say that that is a question claiming priority above all others.

Close Co-operation Likely. "You will understand that I have fully and frankly explained these problems to your high naval officials. I have every reason to hope that we shall succeed in establishing the closest possible co-operation between the American and allied navies for the assurance of the freedom of the seas, the protection of trade and the triumph of our rights."

Conferences between the members of the mission and representatives of the United States continued.

## 717 AIRPLANES LOST MONTH'S FIGHTING

LONDON, May 2.—A compilation from British, French and German official reports shows that 717 airplanes were shot down on the western front during April. The Germans lost 369; the French and Belgians 201, and the British 147. This is a great increase over any similar period. The highest previous total was 322 in last September.

## FORTNIGHT REQUIRED FOR ARMY REGISTRATION

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Registration of approximately 7,000,000 men for military service will be completed within 15 days after the war department's machinery has been set in motion. State election systems will do the work under the supervision of the federal government, the voting precincts being the units for recording of the men.

Registration cards have been distributed by the census bureau to mayors of many cities and towns and the most remote sections will be supplied before the registration day to