



# MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

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## AMERICAN SHIPS TOOK SUPPLIES TO SUBMARINES

German U-Boats in Atlantic and Utilized Recently Supplied From the United States by Ships Flying the American Flag, According to Statements by Crew of Manitowoc.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The government is investigating the activities of the steamer Manitowoc and other vessels of the American Trans-Atlantic company which are said to have carried supplies to German submarines in the Atlantic. This was disclosed at the navy department today but no details of the steps taken were given out.

The American Trans-Atlantic company has offices in New York and Boston and its ships fly the American flag. Officials here will not say what had aroused their suspicions, but admitted that the ships had been held for investigation at St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, by order of the navy department. Both the state and justice departments have been taking part in the investigation.

### Submarine in Atlantic.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, May 7.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press)—There are German submarines in the Atlantic and until very recently they have been supplied from the United States by ships flying the American flag, according to statements by members of the crew of the steamer Manitowoc which for several weeks was detained at the harbor at St. Thomas. Twenty-one of the crew are returning to the United States after difficulties with Captain F. Hogsted, master of the ship.

The Manitowoc, Muskegon, Allagansh, all belonging to the same line, shortly before the Danish islands became the Virgin Islands, United States of America, put into the harbor bound from Buenos Aires for New York, supposedly to "await orders." They were still waiting for orders when the islands were transferred to the United States. According to their manifests all three ships carried coal and other fuel supplies. Members of the crew of the Manitowoc said all the vessels were loaded with contraband and supplies for German submarines.

### Supplied U-Boats.

"When we left New York last we were supposed to have a cargo of coal exclusively," said one of the crew. "Underneath the coal were all sorts of fuel and food supplies. Supposedly the cargo was destined for Buenos Aires. Between St. Thomas and Buenos Aires we got rid of our cargo on the high seas to German submarines. We had no cargo when we reached Buenos Aires."

At Buenos Aires that ship, the Muskegon and the Allagansh all took on general cargoes, oil and other fuel supplies which were covered over with several hundred tons of coal they said and on the Manitowoc there was placed two iron chests filled with gold, each supposed to contain \$250,000. These, according to the men, also were hidden under the coal.

### Crew Wanted Pay.

While waiting in St. Thomas for orders, the Danish islands were transferred to the United States and the ships were not permitted to sail. The crew of the Manitowoc tried to get some of their pay while idle in the harbor, but Captain Hogsted refused to make any payment. The men then made a complaint to Rear Admiral Oliver, governor of the island who requested Captain Hogsted that he would not supply any more enemy ships before being permitted to leave.

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## MENOCAL RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT OF CUBA

HAVANA, May 8.—The Cuban congress, in joint session, proclaimed General Mario G. Menocal, re-elected president of the republic for another four-year term, with General Emilio Nunez as vice-president. Of the 122 electoral votes cast, President Menocal received 86; Alfred Zayas, liberal candidate, 36. The conservatives carried four of the six provinces.

## GERMANS CLAIM RECAPTURE OF FRESNOY, FRANCE

Town on Arras Front Reported Retaken in One of Many Desperate Counter Attacks—Canadians Report Line Penetrated but Re-established—Severe Fighting.

BERLIN, May 8.—German troops have recaptured Fresnoy, says the official statement issued today by the German army headquarters staff.

Fresnoy is a town on the Arras front five miles southwest of Lens and was captured by the Canadians on May 3. Since the taking of the town by the British forces, the Germans have made desperate efforts to recapture it and the fighting has been continuous on that part of the Hindenburg line.

OTTAWA, May 8.—A dispatch received here today from a correspondent at Canadian army headquarters says that the Canadian line was penetrated this morning by a German attack northeast of Fresnoy village but that the Canadians succeeded in re-establishing the line except at one small point. The fighting still continues, the dispatch adds.

### French Statement.

PARIS, May 8.—German counter attacks near Vauxillon and along the Chemin-Des-Dames last night were repulsed by the French, the war office announces. Violent artillery engagements occurred on the Vaucelle plateau and in the region of Craonne.

The statements follow: "Between the Somme and the Oise active artillery fighting occurred. An enemy attack on one of our posts in the region of Vaucourt was checked. During the night counter attacks were made east of Vauxillon and on the Chemin-Des-Dames near Le Pantheon and Cerny.

### Germans Defeated.

All efforts of the Germans were defeated by our fire. Further east the artillery fighting was violent for a time on the plateau of Vaucelle and in the vicinity of Craonne. North of the Vaucelle a surprise attack enabled us to capture the main German position and take twenty prisoners.

"Northwest of Rheims the Germans made futile efforts to gain a footing in the trenches which we captured yesterday. South of Berry-au-Bec there was a spirited engagement which resulted to our advantage. The number of prisoners we took at this point was 126. Northwest of Proignes we captured a field fort. A strong German attack northeast of Mont Haut, against Crete-du-Teton was repulsed. We took prisoners and inflicted losses on the enemy. Grenade fighting occurred in Avocourt wood and near Chambrettes."

### On British Front.

LONDON, May 8.—"The enemy's artillery was active at intervals throughout the night at a number of places along our front, particularly in the sector between Fresnoy and Loos," says today's official statement. "Our artillery replied. We made successful raids during the night in the neighborhood of Neuve Chapelle and Faungussart. Our positions northwest of Armentiers were raided yesterday evening by a small party of the enemy. After hand to hand fighting the enemy were driven out, leaving a few dead in our trenches. A few of our men are missing. Another enemy raid south of Armentiers was repulsed."

## NORWEGIAN STEAMERS SUBMARINE VICTIMS

LONDON, May 8.—The Norwegian foreign office reports the Norwegian steamers Tolska, Vale and Tromp sunk by German submarines, says a Central News dispatch from Christiania. Three men were lost from the Vale.

The Vale was of 719 tons and the Tromp of 2,751 tons. No steamer Tolska is listed. The Norwegian steamer Tolska of 1,833 tons may be the vessel alluded to.

## PAN GERMANS SEEKING SCALP OF CHANCELLOR

Blame for Long War Put Upon Von Bethmann-Hollweg—Poland for Dispatching Troops to Save East Prussia and for Delaying U-Boat Campaign—Compared to Bismarck.

COPENHAGEN, May 8.—The conservatives and Pan-Germans have now brought up their heavy artillery in the battle against Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg and boldly lay the blame for the long duration of the war at his door. The conservative, Deutsche Tages Zeitung, explains that three or four days' delay in the German mobilization at the outset of the war, due to the chancellor's hesitating policy, caused the loss of the battle of the Marne.

The paper holds that the troops that were detached to stem the Russian invasion of east Prussia would have been sufficient to change the defeat of General Von Kluck's army into a victory and that in that case the war would have ended in a speedy and decisive German triumph. The Tages Zeitung goes on to declare that the chancellor threw away a second chance of terminating the war by opposing ruthless submarine warfare. It cites Field Marshal Conrad Von Hoetzendorf, Austrian commander-in-chief, as saying recently: "The war would have been over long ago if the submarine campaign had begun a year earlier."

### Compare With Bismarck.

The Pan-German and annexationists are also comparing the chancellor with Bismarck and demanding his retirement because he does not measure up to Germany's "Iron Man." The agitation for the downfall of Von Bethmann-Hollweg is unceasing in press and parliament and is reinforced by mass meetings organized by imperialist leagues and the independent committee for a German peace.

The bitterness increases as the chances grow for a reform of political conditions in Germany. The chancellor's opponents couple their attacks with far from flattering remarks about the Austro-Hungarian government for its declarations in favor of moderate peace terms.

### Why Postpone Terms?

AMSTERDAM, May 8.—In referring to the Russian government's explanation of its war aims, the Berlin Socialist newspaper Vorwaerts, insists that Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg has no reason to postpone a definite statement of Germany's aims in the war and asks what the chancellor is waiting for.

"If a frank, bold statement is made in the sense of the Russian peace formula," it says, "Russia, Germany and Austria-Hungary will stand together."

## LIBERTY LOAN FOR RUSSIA AUTHORIZED

NEW YORK, May 8.—A liberty loan for the provisional government in Russia has been approved by the council of workmen and soldiers' delegates by a vote of 1,900 to 112, according to a dispatch received today from Petrograd by the Jewish Daily Forward.

The 112 who voted against the loan are of the Maximalist faction who favor an immediate separate peace, the message said.

The dispatch adds that an "All Russian congress of trade unions" has been called for May 20 declared to be the first of its kind ever held in Russia and a society for the promotion of the idea of a United States of Europe has been formed.

### SUSPENDS CIVIL SERVICE TO AID GUNNER'S MOTHER

WASHINGTON, May 8.—President Wilson today suspended the civil service rules so that Mrs. Annie Eoplueci, mother of John O. Eoplueci, the naval gunner who lost his life in the submarine destruction of the American merchantman Aztec, be appointed a seamstress at the Washington navy yard.

## ATTEMPT ON KAISER'S LIFE REPORTED



Stock Exchange rumors are current in the East of an attempt to assassinate Emperor Wilhelm. The Associated Press, however, has received nothing to substantiate the report.

## BALFOUR SPEAKS ON WAR SUBJECTS IN U. S. SENATE

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Foreign Minister Balfour, Lieutenant General Bridges and Admiral De Chair of the British mission were received today in the senate with a demonstration which rivaled the enthusiasm and acclaim of their reception recently in the house. After the reception on the senate floor the party was entertained at luncheon by Vice President Marshall.

Introducing Mr. Balfour, Vice President Marshall expressed the hope that when the war was ended the free peoples of the earth would sit down at the council table and not arise until they have written on the firmament the legend "Mine only for the wise and they are not wise who are not just."

Mr. Balfour declared that Germany blundered when she counted that England and America were afraid to enter the war and estimated the effect as negligible if they did. "That will be the wrecking of all their hopes," he said. "That is the blunder that will save civilization."

"The war isn't going to be settled by the sinking of neutrals or of sending women and children to the bottom of the ocean, but by hard fighting," he said, adding that it would require the combined efforts of every man and woman on both sides of the Atlantic.

## PROVIDE TRAINING FOR MORE OFFICERS

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8.—Simultaneously with the publication today of the names of candidates accepted for training as officers of the reserve corps at the Presidio camp here, it was announced that other camps to accommodate nearly 3000 qualified applicants, barred for the lack of accommodations and instructors, would probably be established soon. Lieutenant Colonel H. H. Whitney, adjutant of the western department, announced that the war department had under consideration the establishment of other camps.

The first catch of 500 recruits for officers of the reserve corps were instructed to report for duty next Thursday. They will be assigned to various duties until instruction begins, May 15. Infantry, cavalry, coast and field artillery and engineer reserve officers who have already received commissions reported today for duty.

## ASK BILLION TO BUILD FLEET OF 5 MILLION TONS

Shipping Board Contemplates Diversions to Government Users of Product of Every Steel Mill in the Country and Cancellation of All Private Contracts—Labor to Co-Operate.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Congress will be asked to appropriate \$1,000,000,000 for the building of the great American merchant fleet which is to overcome the submarine menace.

The program evolved by the shipping board contemplates the diversion to government uses of the products of every steel mill in the country, cancellation of existing contracts between these mills and private consumers and where necessary payment of damages by the government to the parties whose contracts are cancelled.

Estimates of the shipping board are that between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 tons of steel and wooden vessels will be constructed by the government during the next two years.

### Begin in Two Weeks.

The only manufacturers of steel to be exempted from the program will be those needed otherwise for national defense. Bills for introduction in congress have been prepared and the administration hopes to get them under way so promptly that the first of the shipbuilding operations may be in motion within two weeks.

Just how the \$1,000,000,000 will be provided is left to congress, but the tentative program calls for an additional issue of bonds. Co-operation of the labor organizations has already been pledged, it is understood, and there will be no legislation, unless the present program is changed, looking to the drafting of the labor necessary to carry out the plans.

### Railroads an Exception.

The only other exception to the general cancellations of private contracts with steel mills will be those of railroads. Steel mills, it is contemplated, will be permitted to supply them with the minimum amount of steel products with which the railroads can get along.

All other industries kindred to the steel trade or in which the use of steel figures largely will be affected by the proposed legislation. To adjust equitably their losses, the administration contemplates the creation of a tribunal which probably will be designated a court of appraisers, to determine the extent of private losses due to cancellation of contracts.

It may be unconstitutional to actually take over the shipbuilding yards of the country and they probably will be operated by their present owners under strict governmental supervision.

The program contemplates the use, to the maximum of every resource within the United States to speedily build the largest number of ships possible.

Should the number of vessels thus turned out be inadequate to meet the German submarine menace, shipbuilding facilities will be increased.

## STEEL TRUST SUBSCRIBES BIG SUM TO WAR LOAN

NEW YORK, May 8.—The United States Steel corporation will subscribe \$25,000,000 to the Liberty loan, the largest single subscription yet announced. Officials of the corporation in making known today intention to subscribe for this amount intimated it probably would be increased by an aggregate of subscriptions from the employees of the corporation.

## FEDERAL CONTROL OF WHEAT SOUGHT

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Herbert C. Hoover urgently recommended to the senate agricultural committee today a separate department of the government to deal with the food question and absolute government control of certain staples, particularly wheat and sugar.

## LANSING PUTS CENSORSHIP ON FOREIGN NEWS

State Department Officials Forbidden to Give Out Information or to Criticize Department Policies Under Pain of Dismissal—All Information Centralized in Intelligence Bureau.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Secretary Lansing today followed the state department order which forbids any other official to give information to the public with a statement that any other official who may give information conveying a criticism of the department's policies should be dismissed.

Mr. Lansing reiterated that the giving of information to the public through the newspapers would hereafter be restricted to himself and the newly created bureau of foreign intelligence.

### Reasons as Cited.

Secretary Lansing said he had forbidden officials to talk with newspaper correspondents because he was dissatisfied with having information come from many different channels and perhaps from contrary points of view. He intended, he said, to centralize all information, even as to details, in the bureau of foreign intelligence. Apart from what information was to be given out by the bureau or by himself, the secretary said no information would be allowed to reach the public from the state department.

Secretary Lansing was pressed for an instance of where information harmful to the best interests had thus been published. He said that as yet no serious cases had occurred but he was very much afraid that they would occur shortly.

### Bureau Handles All.

Secretary Lansing stated that the press would have to content itself with what the bureau of foreign intelligence gives out. That bureau, he said, would handle everything in the international field, all subjects connected with the war, in short everything.

## SENATE DEBATES EMBARGO BILL

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The senate closed its doors again today when it took up the embargo section of the espionage bill. The section as desired by the administration was virtually agreed to last night when Senator La Follette proposed an amendment forbidding an embargo to nations which consume American exports themselves and did not allow them to get to enemy countries and provided that the embargo should not be used to coerce neutral nations.

The action came late yesterday after a long debate in executive session during which republican senators led in vigorous criticism of Pres. Wilson for his alleged failure to consult members of congress about the proposed legislation and afterward had been passed around that the president would be embarrassed by the old embargo provision. It was explained also that the government had reason to believe that American exports were getting to Germany through Holland and Switzerland.

## UNABLE TO AGREE UPON ARMY BILL

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Conferees on the army bill today fell into such a deadlock over the amendment to permit sending Colonel Roosevelt's division to France that they suspended work and considered returning the bill to house and senate and asking for instructions. The prohibition amendment, the age limits for the selective conscription and the amendments for raising volunteer patrol regiments for the Mexican border also are stumbling blocks.