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ALLIES WIN IN DRIVES ON TWO FRONTS

Italians Continue to Push Strong Offensive on the Isonzo, Taking 4000 Prisoners—British Steadily Push Back German Lines—Hindenburg Vainly Attempts to Stem Tide Germans Make Six Assaults on French Only to Meet Repulse.

ROME, via London, May 17.—Austrian troops have strongly counter attacked the Italian positions they had gained in carrying out their offensive movement. The enemy reaction, however, has failed, the war office announces. The prisoners taken by the Italians since Monday now number 4021. Five additional small caliber guns have been captured.

The Italians have made further progress in their drive, pushing ahead on Mount Vodice and also south of Grazigna, northeast of Gorizia.

LONDON, May 17.—The British have made further progress in the village of Bullecourt and have reached the western edge of the hamlet, according to an official statement issued by the British war office this morning.

PARIS, May 17.—Six assaults by the Germans on the French lines have been repulsed with heavy losses, according to an official statement issued by the war office today. Three attacks were made north of Moulin De Laffaux and three northeast of Braye-En-Laonnois.

Fail to Stop English. The Germans have piled high their dead before the British lines but have failed to stop the British advance. The most serious and sustained counter attacks have withered before the blast of the British artillery and the snapping of the Hindenburg line goes on, slowly but without halt.

The tremendous efforts made by Field Marshal Von Hindenburg to stem the tide of victory which was steadily setting against him have given the battle of Arras an appearance of ebb and flow but the net result is that the most violent efforts of the Germans to regain the initiative have failed.

Ominous for Austria. Possibly more ominous for Berlin, in view of the wobbly condition of her Austrian ally, is the news of the blow struck by Italy in the direction of Trieste. The Isonzo, a turbulent mountain stream bordered by mountains and cliffs, is in their hands for a distance of 15 to 20 miles north of Gorizia. General Cadorna appears to plan a great flanking movement against the Coriza plateau, nature's great rampart defending Trieste.

The allied offensive in Macedonia continues with considerable success for the British forces but the fighting is on such an extended front and so sporadic in character that its meaning is obscured. Reports from Bulgaria of nation wide discontent and weariness of the war may be significant in connection with General Sarrail's campaign.

The Russian factions have patched up a truce but the outcome is still dubious. In any event it seems certain that little can be expected from

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121 LIVES LOST IN SHIPWRECK ALASKA WATERS

Ship Standard Owned by Libby-McNeill and Libby, Total Wreck in Behring Sea—Only 29 Rescued of 150 Aboard—Was Enroute to Alaska Canneries.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 17.—The three-masted ship Standard, owned by Libby, McNeill & Libby, is a total wreck off Cape Constantine in Bering sea, according to a message received here today by the naval radio station. Of nearly 150 men aboard the vessel, only 29 have been rescued, according to the report.

The vessel, which carried a large crew and many men for the Alaska canneries, stranded at 11 o'clock at night on May 14 and was abandoned by the crew a day later when the heavy seas had begun to pound her to pieces.

Five lifeboats, each crowded to capacity were launched. One was picked up a few hours later containing 29 men. So far, according to the message received today, none of the remaining boats have been sighted.

The Standard, a ship of 1461 net tons, left San Francisco April 7 for Bristol Bay, Alaska.

The message received her was sent out by the naval radio station at St. Paul, Pribiloff Island, in Bering sea.

SEATTLE, Wash., May 17.—The Standard left San Francisco 38 days ago with supplies and workmen for Libby, McNeill & Libby salmon canneries on Bristol Bay. Cape Constantine is the western point of entrance to the estuary at the mouth of Nushagak river, Bristol Bay.

WAR ARMY BILL UP TO WILSON FOR SIGNATURE

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Late today the senate adopted the conference report on the war army bill, accepted by the house yesterday and sent the measure to the president for his signature.

The vote was 65 to 8. Those voting against adoption were Senators Gore, Gronna, Hardwick, Kirby, LaFollette, Norris, Stone and Trammell. Senator Fall was excused from voting.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The senate was in quite a temper when it reconvened today to continue debate on the war budget and found that a full and accurate report of its secret session yesterday had been published in the newspapers.

Senator Thomas, calling the senate's attention to the publication of the executive proceeding said: "They were quite accurate, more so than publications of open session proceedings."

"The sooner we abandon this farce of secret sessions, the better," he added.

Senator Myers of Montana said the senate's action in their revolt against newspaper censorship was a declaration of congressional intent for complete freedom of the press.

"I think the action of congress means that newspapers can publish anything they please," he said, closing the incident without further action.

BEAN BILL ORDERED PUT UPON BALLOT

NO ANSWER FOR U-BOAT MENACE YET DISCOVERED

Wooden Ship Building Program Abandoned by Goethals—Feverish Search for Submarine Specific—New Inventions for Sealing Bases Sought—Freight U-Boats Probable.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Addition of Gen. Goethals to the shipping board has resulted in an entire change in the wooden ship program. For some reason the wooden ship idea has been practically given up, and Gen. Goethals is planning for steel ships.

Contractors have received notice that contracts are cancelled, and instead of tremendous tonnage of wooden ships to be ready in six months, the talk is now of steel ships to be ready in 18 months.

What is the answer to the German submarine? No "Specific" Found. It may be said with authority the "specific" for the submarine has not been found. It is being sought eagerly—almost feverishly—for on the outcome may depend the outcome of the war.

England is being throttled by German submarines. The naval advisory board has been working on the problem, but without definite results. Much labor has been spent considering proposed solutions. Some look promising.

This is the situation: A submarine cannot fight a submarine. Under water a submarine is blind. Surface shipping is practically at the mercy of the submarine.

With increased size and radius of new submarines no ports are safe from surprise. A nation which can build 100 can build 1000. Germany has ceased building battleships and is concentrating on larger submarines.

The most formidable craft known to naval warfare is no match for the submarine. The battle fleets of both England and Germany have been driven to cover by enemy submarines.

Probable Answer. The answer probably is to be found along one of three lines: 1. New invention for sealing or breaking up bases from which submarines operate.

2. Submersible cargo ships of large tonnage. 3. Some marvel of electrical invention which will detect a submarine at a distance and detonate an explosive at a distance and without contact.

One plan for temporary cargo carriers is to build large wooden submersible craft not unlike whalebacks, but more on the lines of an undersea-Zeppelin, constructed on standard barrel lines to be towed by a gasoline-propelled, electrically generating barge which would communicate an electric power current to a subsidiary plant on the submersible.

In case of attack the tow-barge would disconnect and leave the "barrel-sub" to shift for itself. Such craft would cost little and be hard for subs to get.

REPORTS U-BOAT OFF CHESAPEAKE

NEW YORK, May 17.—The skipper of a Danish steamship which arrived here today with sugar from Cuba had a mystery story to tell, involving the possible presence of a submarine of Cape Hatteras.

His ship was 33 miles north by east from Diamond Shoals lightship on May 15, the Danish captain said, when wreckage was encountered.

MISSION TO RUSSIA



President Wilson has appointed these seven men to go to Russia and help put the new government on a firm commercial basis. They are: top, Elihu Root, chairman; top to bottom, left: Charles R. Crane, former minister to China; Cyrus H. McCormick, wealthy manufacturer; Dr. John R. Mott, Y. M. C. A. leader; right, Charles Edward Russell, special writer for the Newspaper Enterprise association of which the Mail Tribune is a member; James Duncanson, vice president of the American Federation of Labor; S. R. Bertron, New York banker. Articles by Russell, appointed because he is one of the leading economists of the country, have been appearing in the Mail Tribune for some time.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Another "single term" amendment to the constitution was proposed today in the senate by Senator Gore, who would make it apply to both the president and vice president.

NEW YORK, May 17.—The British steamship Harpagus has been torpedoed, according to a cablegram received today. The Harpagus, of 5,800 tons gross, left New York on April 21 for Marseilles, France.

LONDON, May 17.—The British prime minister has sent a letter to John Redmond, leader of the Irish nationalist party, outlining the government's project for the settlement of the home rule question. He asked Mr. Redmond to state his views on the government's suggestions in order that the government may be able to consider the matter before Monday.

As soon as the premier's proposals were available the Irish unionists met to discuss the document. The nationalists held a meeting this morning for the same purpose.

The government, the letter set forth, has been desirous of effecting an immediate settlement which will concede the largest possible measure of home rule that can be secured by agreement at this moment, without prejudice to the undertaking by parliament of a further and final settlement of the most disputed questions after the war.

Home Rule Act. The government's proposals provide for the introduction of a bill for the immediate application of a home rule act to Ireland, but excluding the six counties of northeast Ulster, such exclusion to be subject to reconsideration by parliament at the end of five years; a council of Ireland, to be composed of two delegates, representing the excluded area as well as the new Irish parliament; consideration of the bill after its second reading by a special conference under the chairmanship of some one commanding general confidence.

As an alternative, it is suggested by the premier that a convention of Irishmen of all parties be assembled for the purpose of arranging a scheme of Irish self-government.

LONDON, May 17.—The British and French have forced the Germans to use virtually all the fresh reserves which they had at the beginning of the battle of Arras, Major-General F. B. Maurice, chief director of military operations at the war office, told the Associated Press today. When the British offensive began, the Germans had forty-nine reserve divisions on the western front. The British onslaught at Arras and the more recent French offensive have compelled the Germans to employ all but four of these divisions.

The German divisions have been reorganized since the beginning of the war, General Maurice continued, but at present contain at least 20,000 men each.

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EXCLUDE ULSTER IN IRISH HOME RULE PROPOSAL

British Prime Minister Sends Letter to John Redmond, Leader of Nationalists, Proposing to Establish Home Rule in Ireland, Eliminating Six Counties of Northeast Ulster.

LONDON, May 17.—John Redmond, leader of the Irish nationalists, in the house of commons, today rejected the proposal of Premier Lloyd George for a settlement of the home rule question, but accepted for the immediate calling of a convention to decide on a government for Ireland.

Mr. Redmond said Premier Lloyd George's proposal for an Irish government would in the opinion of the members of the Irish party, find no support in Ireland. They therefore were irreconcilably opposed to it and any measure based on that proposal would meet with their vigorous opposition. But Mr. Redmond continued, the "second alternative, namely, the assembling of a convention of Irishmen, has much to recommend it. I trust it may be found possible of realization. My colleagues and I will place no obstacle in the way and are prepared to recommend the proposal most strongly to our countrymen."

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GERMANS USE ALL FRESH RESERVES

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INCOME TAXES ON BIG INCOMES RAISED FOURTH

House Raises by Quarter All Incomes Between \$40,000 and \$1,000,000—45 Percent of Incomes Over Million Are Taken for War—Half Billion More Needed.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The house began voting substantial increases in the income tax on large fortunes today with the prospect that all the great incomes would be taxed more than first proposed, to make them bear a larger share of the cost of the war.

Unexpectedly the insurgent movement which won a vote on the first increase yesterday got support from the administration itself.

The treasury department notified Chairman Kitchin of the ways and means committee that the \$1,800,000,000 to be raised by the war tax bill was a half billion short of what the government would need.

Mr. Kitchin, who fought the income tax increases yesterday, promptly switched to their support. Representative Lenroot of Wisconsin, immediately introduced an amendment to increase the proposed surtaxes on incomes between \$60,000 and \$80,000 from 11 to 13 percent. This was adopted in the committee of the whole by an overwhelming vote.

Tax Incomes Raised. In closing for his amendment to raise the surtaxes on incomes between \$40,000 and \$60,000, Representative Lenroot declared an attempt was being made to force the poor to pay their share of the war tax now while taxes on the wealthy were held in reservation.

"What an argument," he said, "that they want to return to income taxes later! They now tax light and heat and other things that every poor man must pay, but they let the men who have made money out of this war escape taxes now! Is it not fair to increase the income taxes and strike out the taxes on light and heat?"

Voting in the committee of the whole late today the house raised by one fourth all income taxes on incomes between \$40,000 and \$1,000,000. If the action of the house prevails the government will take 45 percent of incomes of \$1,000,000 and over.

Surtaxes Revised. As revised the surtax would be: Between \$40,000 and \$60,000, 10 percent. \$60,000 to \$80,000, 13.75 percent. \$80,000 to \$100,000, 17.50 percent. \$100,000 to \$150,000, 21.25 percent. \$150,000 to \$200,000, 25 percent. \$200,000 to \$250,000, 30 percent. \$250,000 to \$300,000, 33.75 percent. \$300,000 to \$500,000, 37.5 percent. \$500,000 to \$1,000,000, 41.25 percent. \$1,000,000 and over, 45 percent.

Refuse to Tax Selves. An amendment by Representative Paige of Massachusetts, that 65 percent of the salary of each member of congress be turned over to the government during the war with Germany was rejected 147 to 42, amid howls of derision.

"I understand the gentleman from Massachusetts is a millionaire," shouted Representative Heflin of Alabama, while another member yelled, "Millionaire club" at those voting with Mr. Paige.

JULY 1ST NAMED PATRIOTIC SUNDAY

CHICAGO, May 17.—One hundred and fifty thousand high schools in America with a membership of about 18,000,000 have been requested to observe July 1 as "Patriotic Sunday."

Each school has been requested to make an offering on that day toward the American Red Cross, or other war relief agency, or the army Y. M. C. A. to encourage young men to enlist for active service in the war and young women for duty as Red Cross nurses and to enroll as many members of the Red Cross as possible.

COALITION MINISTRY FOR MUSCOVITES

Russian Cabinet Crisis Settled—Declaration of Government's Policy Accepted by Representatives of the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates—Generals Arrive for Conferences—Resignation of Alexieff Reported.

PETROGRAD, May 17.—Generals Alexieff, Damiroff, Gurko and Brusiloff arrived in Petrograd today for a conference on the military situation. They declared the formation of a coalition ministry was indispensable, as it would make possible strong measures to re-establish discipline and the fighting spirit in the army.

The generals expressed the opinion that the appointment of M. Kerensky as minister of war would be received by the army with great enthusiasm as he is very popular among the soldiers.

There are rumors that General Alexieff has resigned as commander in chief or that his resignation is impending.

PETROGRAD, May 17.—The cabinet crisis has been settled. A declaration of the government's policy has been accepted by the representatives of the council of workmen and soldiers' delegates with merely slight alterations and was signed by them at midnight.

During the sitting, M. Tchernoff, national socialist, was appointed minister of agriculture, and M. Skobelev, president of the council of workmen and soldiers' delegates, was appointed minister of labor. It was also decided to be desirable to include in the government Feodor Kokoshkin, constitutional democrat, and a professor at the University of Moscow, and M. Tseretelli, member of the council of workmen and soldiers' delegates. The duty of these men will be to prepare for the constitutional assembly.

General Peace Is Aim. The government's declaration of policy begins with a statement that the government's aim is the attainment of a general peace without conquest of other nations, depriving them of their national sovereignty or their territory. In a word, peace without annexations or contributions.

The declaration further meets the council's demands by promising to take steps toward the attainment of an agreement with the allies which will realize the government's declaration of April 9. The government, however, is convinced that Russia's defeat in the war would be a great misfortune to all nations and while willing to make a general peace on the above foundations, believes firmly that revolutionary Russia will not permit the defeat of its allies in the west.

The government consents to the council's demand for the democratization of the army, but desires to combine it with a strengthening of Russia's fighting forces.

Control of Production. The declarations meet half way the council's socialist program by promising further control over the production, transport, sale and distribution of products, measures for the better protection of liberty, the right to a settlement of the land question by the constituent assembly, increased direct taxation of wealth, development in a democratic direction of local self-government and the hastening of preparations

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NO ANARCHY REIGNS AT VLADIVOSTOK

PETROGRAD, May 17.—It is officially stated that reports of anarchy reigning in Vladivostok are untrue. The commander of the fortress reports that the situation has been orderly since the overthrow of the old regime.

Nothing has been previously received with regard to any trouble at Vladivostok.