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ALLIES PLAN NEW DRIVES ON BIG SCALE

Pétain Preparing Extensive Offensive Along Aisne and Champagne Fronts, Having Captured All Important Observation Posts—Haig to Break Lull by Smash Against Drocourt-Queant Line Already Outflanked—New Crop Peace Rumors

Evidence accumulates that General Pétain is preparing for another offensive drive on a large scale along the Aisne and Champagne fronts. On Monday the French captured all the important observation posts in the Moronvilliers region in the Champagne and last evening a similar operation was carried out on the high ground in the Craonne region. The vantage ground thus won will give the French the needed opportunity to prepare effectively for their next drive in this sector. The second phase of the great battles of Arras, the Aisne and Champagne has ended in the failure of the costly German efforts to stem the tide of victory now setting against them. The net result of Field Marshal Von Hindenburg's supreme effort to regain the initiative has been that the British and French have tightened their grip on the German line and have placed in peril the key positions held by the Germans in northern France.

British to Strike Also.

The customary lull which separates all major operations in modern warfare has now come and the expectation is that it will be broken by a British blow on a great scale against the Drocourt-Queant line, already practically outflanked.

In the meantime the usual crop of peace rumors which marks these lulls has made its appearance. Reports from different sources tell of offers from Austria to Russia, Germany to Russia, and Austria and Germany to the collective entente powers.

The latest German-Spanish crisis has subsided with the receipt by Madrid of assurances from Berlin which Premier Prieto announces as satisfactory. Germany promises to respect Spain's right to her territorial waters but the text of the communication is not made public.

French Attacks Succeeded.

PARIS, May 23.—Successful attacks were made by the French last night on three parts of the front, the war office announced. The statement follows:

"We made spirited attacks with good results yesterday evening at three points on the front. On the Vaucluse plateau and on the Californic plateau our troops conquered the last of the observation points dominating the Ailette valley. They enlarged considerably their positions on the northern slopes.

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FREIGHTER IN FIGHT WITH SUBMARINE

PHILADELPHIA, May 23.—Tales of a desperate encounter with a German submarine off the north coast of Africa were told by sailors of a British freight steamer which arrived at this port yesterday. The battle with the under-sea boat took place shortly before daybreak on the second day out.

In the darkness the two boats maneuvered about, the British gunners locating the hostile craft only by the glare that went up as she fired volley after volley from her small guns. The officers of the steamer declared the U-boat fired at least 63 shells and then sent a torpedo through the water. It missed by a narrow margin.

The British gunners returned the fire, the battle continuing until daybreak. Then the U-boat fled toward the African coast and submerged. The freighter escaped without damage.

GUARD HURLED FROM TRESTLE FRACTURES LEGS

Adam Garren, Private in Company I, Third Oregon, While Guarding Southern Pacific Bridge Over Graves Creek, is Pushed Off by Suspicious Character, Break Legs.

Adam Garren, private in Company I, Third Oregon infantry, while guarding the Southern Pacific railroad bridge at Graves Creek, about a mile and one-half from Leland, was hurled off the bridge by an unknown man whom he had halted late Tuesday afternoon. He fell fifty feet to the ground, suffering compound fractures of both legs. The affair is shrouded in mystery.

Another private of Company I, whose name is said to be Covey, was patrolling the other end of the bridge, and had his back turned at the time Garren was thrown from the bridge. When he did turn around he saw the stranger running away and Garren lying on the ground beneath. He started in pursuit of the stranger, but the latter had too much of a start and easily got away. At that time Covey was not really sure of just what had happened.

Freight Train Flagged.

Covey hastened below to his injured comrade, but the latter was unconscious from shock. Covey then flagged a passing freight train and the injured soldier was carried into the caboose and was brought to Medford on the train last evening and taken in an ambulance to Sacred Heart hospital. At Grants Pass a physician was summoned to the train and he administered morphine to the suffering man.

News of the happening and the fact that Garren was being brought to Medford on the freight train was telegraphed to Medford to Captain Todd of Company I, and he and Dr. E. H. Porter met the train at Central Point. Garren was still then under the influence of morphine and suffering from shock. He did not come out of this condition until this morning when he was able to briefly tell Dr. Porter what had happened. Dr. Porter set the fractures at the hospital last night. It is not yet known whether or not amputation will be necessary.

Without Warning.

According to the brief story Garren told Dr. Porter, he had halted the stranger who had been loitering about the bridge or trestle and the latter walked up to him to talk, and without any warning pushed him from the structure. He said further that the other soldier on duty pursued the stranger.

Gossip among Company I men Wednesday was to the effect that Covey before turning away on his patrol beat saw Garren and the stranger walking together on the bridge. Later when he turned around he noticed that Garren was no longer on the bridge and on looking down saw him lying on the ground. Then he noticed the stranger running away and gave pursuit.

Garren is 37 years old and his home is at Hubbard, Oregon.

Captain Todd on Wednesday morning implied that he knew nothing about the affair beyond the fact that Garren fell off the bridge in some manner. The captain, who had been up all night, retired Wednesday forenoon before Garren had told Dr. Porter his story.

The bridge or trestle over Graves Creek is said to be over 100 feet high in the center, but Garren was thrown off near the end and only fell about 50 feet.

The officers and men of Company I are very reticent about the affair. The officers refuse to talk and the men are forbidden to discuss the matter.

WAR OBJECTORS PLACED UPON DIET

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.) PLYMOUTH, May 7.—Conscientious objectors—men who are opposed to military service—now housed in the famous Dartmoor prison near here, have been placed under greater restraint on a war diet as a result of protests that they were being pampered.

HOOVER'S PLAN FOR CONTROL OF FOOD SITUATION

Second of Administration's Food Bills Introduced by Lever—Regulates Food Resources of Nation and Empowers President to Fix Prices and Seize States.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The second of the administration's food bills, revised to create an emergency to control, under the president's direction, distribution and sale of the necessities of life, was introduced in the house today by Chairman Lever of the agriculture committee. The first bill aims at stimulation of production and calls for a general survey of the country's food resources.

The regulatory measure was re-drawn after President Wilson had held a series of conferences with Herbert C. Hoover, who is to be food administrator under the bill, and with Secretary Houston and members of the agricultural committees of both houses. It places the widest powers of control over necessities of all kinds, including price fixing, in the hands of the executive.

Hoover Favors Plan.

Consideration of the food measures will be hurried as much as possible in congress. The senate takes up the first bill today. The house will take up the food question as soon as the revenue bill is out of the way.

The legislation as now proposed by the administration, Mr. Hoover thinks, will meet the food problem. He issued the statement tonight regarding "The bill covers very ably and intelligently the powers necessary for the president to possess in order to set up a competent food administration. These powers combined with the power proposed in other legislation should make it possible to eliminate hoarding, speculation and waste in distribution. They are more moderate than those possessed by the various European food ministries, but with the good will and co-operation of the distributing trades should make success possible without in any manner being burdensome upon legitimate trade."

Enumerates Necessaries.

The measure classifies specifically as necessities food, seed, shoes, clothing and fuel.

Briefly, the measure would do these things: Declare the production, manufacture, storage, distribution and sale of necessities to be affected with a public interest.

Make it unlawful to commit or permit preventable waste or deterioration of necessities; to restrict supply or distribution or to enhance prices to excessive levels.

Authorize the president to establish standards and grades of foods to establish their quality and value.

Authorize licensing of manufacturing, storage and distribution of foods to prevent unnecessary manufacture or inequitable distribution; empower the president to order disposition of hoarded stocks.

Prevent Monopolization.

Authorize the president to prevent hoarding, monopolization, or the exaction of excessive profits, by having the government either manufacture or deal in necessities; authorize the taking over of factories or plants for government operation if necessary to provide proper distribution at fair prices.

Authorize the president to prescribe rules for the conduct of exchanges and boards of trade or to

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RUSSIA ASSURES BELGIUM OF AID

HAVRE, May 23.—Ramon Byens, the Belgian foreign minister, received today a telegram from Michael Tereschenko, the Russian foreign minister, in which he greeted Belgium and declared: "Russia will continue to pursue this war not for the purpose of conquest or envy, but to assure all nations the right to shape their affairs and to secure a peace guaranteeing against new attacks."

HUNGARIAN CABINET WITH TISZA, PREMIER, REPORTED RESIGNED



Count Stephen Tisza

LONDON, May 23.—A Central News dispatch from Amsterdam says that the Hungarian cabinet of which Count Tisza was premier, has resigned. Count Tisza, the "Iron man" of Austria-Hungary has been for many years the leader of the pro-German party in the dual monarchy and was the last survivor of the little group of statesmen who surrounded Emperor Francis Joseph when the European war began. On the accession of Emperor Charles the majority of the officials of the previous regime were either dismissed or resigned. There have been persistent reports from many sources that Emperor Charles keenly resented the dominance of Berlin in Austro-Hungarian affairs and that Count Tisza was the one great obstacle which prevented him from freeing his empire from the influence of Potsdam.

TEXAS HARVESTING RECORD CROP OF WHEAT FOR WORLD

CHICAGO, May 23.—"The Texas harvest has started" flashed over the wires of the brokers today and crop students said that never in the history of the country did such a message carry more of hope and meaning to the world, for this crop according to leading statisticians enters into the grand strategy of the war and into the very politics of nations.

The word from Texas was taken as a good omen, for it showed that the harvest had been started three days earlier than normal and even three days is important, it is said, when the whole world is crying for wheat.

Another cheering note was added to the symphony by Bernard Shaw, the crop statistician, who said that Texas expected to yield 15,000,000 bushels of wheat or ten percent more than last year.

FORT WORTH, Texas, May 23.—The first Texas wheat was cut yesterday near here. The binders started in a 100 acre field that will average between six and eight bushels.

MAXIM INVENTS U-BOAT REMEDY

NEW YORK, May 23.—Hudson Maxim announced today that he had invented and perfected a device which will make ships immune from the dangers of the submarine. He said that torpedoes, even when fired at close range and striking their targets, would explode harmlessly against the hulls of their intended victims.

The inventor made the announcement at a luncheon given in Brooklyn. He asserted that the invention soon will be demonstrated by the government, which already had been advised of the details.

"The invention is practical for every type of vessel," he said. "It can be applied within a few months at a comparatively cheap price."

BRANNON OF IDAHO ELECTED BELOIT PRESIDENT

BELOIT, Wis., May 23.—Dr. Melvin A. Brannon, president of the University of Idaho, has been elected president of Beloit college to succeed Dr. Edward Dwight Eaton, it was announced today. Dr. Brannon will take up his duties July 1.

PRESIDENT TO URGE SUFFRAGE UPON CONGRESS

Wilson Convinces Advocates of Suffrage That He Is Friendly Toward Passage of Federal Amendment—Will Initiate Movement at Next Session of Congress.

(By Gilson Gardner, Washington Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, May 23.—President Wilson has convinced advocates of woman suffrage that he is friendly toward the passage of the federal amendment. He would like to see it passed at this congress, but will not initiate such a movement. He will, however, push it next session. The most important change in the committee which waited on Wilson representing the progressive party conference which recently met in St. Louis, and representing, also, the prohibition socialist and woman's parties. The committee numbered about a dozen and the president talked informally and quite frankly half an hour.

Abandon State Plan.

The most important change in President Wilson's attitude is his abandonment of the state-by-state plan. While admitting that his predilections are still toward the state method, he assured his visitors he is now convinced many things must move faster as a result of the world war than they would in normal times.

With the great drafts made on women for war service it is thought political recognition of women as voters is the least any government can give. With this country committed to war for world democracy, the president admits there is point in the claim by women that our own franchise system be democratized. In this the United States is only following in the wake of Great Britain and probably even Russia.

The present session of congress, says the president is already committed to the exclusive consideration of a war program.

Time Is All Mapped Out.

At the beginning of the session the president held conferences with congressional leaders and agreement was reached that the time should be devoted to passage of a few measures like the selective service bill, spy bill, Liberty loan bond issue, taxation program, army bill, sundry civil bill and the river and harbor bill.

General legislation has been put to one side. Even prohibition has found place only incidental to the conservation of food. When this program is cleaned up the president expects congress to adjourn.

As soon as the weather is cool he expects to call congress back for a second session, and at that time suffrage, he gives assurance, will be included in the administration program. With administration support the Susan B. Anthony amendment can easily be passed.

Poll Shows Votes Needed.

A poll shows two-thirds of the republican members of the house and senate are willing to vote for the amendment. The democrats show only about a third, the rest holding off until they get word from the president. A few members are avowedly against suffrage.

Most of the democratic members, particularly in the house, say frankly they are waiting for the president to say what he wants. With the president's O. K. such an amendment would receive the necessary two-thirds vote in house and senate and would automatically go to the states for ratification.

CIVILIAN EXPERTS BUILD ARMY TOWNS

WASHINGTON, May 23.—A group of civilian experts has been assembled by the national defense council to aid the army in virtually building more than 32 cities in various parts of the country within the next two or three months to house the national guard and selective army divisions. Each encampment will have a population close to 30,000 men and 7,000 animals and in addition to substantial quarters for the troops there must be lighting, sewer and water facilities, roads and railway connections.

FRENCH VICTORY WITNESSED BY HINDENBURG

German Commander Sees Struggle for Observation Points Won by Enemy Who Now Dominate Moronvilliers Range With Heights in Their Possession—Strong Forts Won.

(From a Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press.) ON THE FRENCH FRONT IN FRANCE, May 22.—Von Hindenburg himself is understood to have been a spectator of the defeat which the French inflicted on the Germans yesterday evening on the Moronvilliers range, which resulted in the capture of several lines of German trenches and a number of important observation points.

The German commander is known to have been just to the northward of this section of the front on Sunday. His presence is supposed to have been connected with an attack on the French lines which the Germans intended to deliver on Tuesday morning. The French forestalled the man after demolishing German machine gun nests and other defenses with artillery, launched an assault which was so brilliantly successful that more than 1,000 Germans were captured. At the same time the French obtained elbow room beyond the ridge for future operations.

Struggle for Viewpoints.

As outlined to the correspondent today the operations in this region developed into a "struggle for observation points," possession of which is absolutely indispensable for success under present conditions of warfare. In their forward drive on the Moronvilliers range the French captured all those positions dominating the surrounding territory. The heights of Carnillet, Blond, Haut, Casque and Teton and the Moronvilliers hills are now indisputably in their possession and from them they are able to watch the movements of German supply columns and reinforcements and thus harass them, making precarious the German tenure of the Rheims plain.

The system of fortifications encountered by the French in their advance was more formidable than any they had met before that time, but the clever maneuvering of their infantry and the pile-driving of their artillery overcame these difficulties. Thus the French were able to register a victory at a cost amounting to only one-fifth that of the Germans.

Hyde Makes Flight.

James Hazen Hyde was permitted to make a flight over the lines in an airplane before the attack. Two French fighting airplanes escorted him and held off German machines which hovered about. Mr. Hyde has taken an official position with the Young Men's Christian association, which intends to make arrangements for American troops similar to those which have been made for the British behind the lines. They are invaluable for the men when they are resting after trench duty.

LIGHT LOSSES OF BRITISH SHIPPING FROM U-BOATS

LONDON, May 23.—The sinking of eighteen merchantmen of more than 1600 tons is reported in the weekly shipping statement. For the third week in succession the losses of British shipping from the submarine war has been held substantially below the large figures, which caused so much alarm last month. The destruction of eighteen vessels of more than 1600 tons, five of less than 1600 tons and three fishing vessels was shown in last week's statement.

The heaviest losses were shown in the report of April 25, which announced the sinking of forty vessels of more than 1600 tons each.

LANE'S CONDITION UNCHANGED TODAY

SAN FRANCISCO, May 23.—The condition of United States Senator Harry Lane was reported unchanged today.

BILL FOR WAR TAX PASSES BY 309 TO 76

Measure Raising \$1,800,000,000 for War Purposes by Direct Taxation Passes Lower House—Mann, Republican Leader, Speaks and Votes Against Bill—Says it is too Drastic and Kills the Men That Lays the Golden Egg—Favors Bonds.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The war revenue bill was passed by the house late today.

The vote on final passage of the bill was 309 to 76. The bill purposes raising approximately \$1,800,000,000 of revenue from taxation.

Democrats headed by Speaker Clark and Floor Leader Kitchin voted solidly for the bill. Republican Leader Mann was among those voting nay.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Republican Leader Mann aroused applause of the republicans in the last hours of debate on the \$1,800,000,000 war revenue bill today by declaring that he would vote against the measure. "Too great an amount of money, Mr. Mann said, would be raised by immediate taxation under the bill. Bond issues or supplementary taxes, he declared should raise the greater part of the required war revenue.

Mann's Reasons.

"In the present time," he said, "prices for the necessities of life are going to be unusually high. (This bill places too great a burden of taxation upon the country. We had far better raise this money by the issuance of bonds. This bill approaches killing the goose that lays the golden eggs. I am afraid we are killing that goose today.

"I regret that I shall have to vote against the bill. It raises too great an amount of money by direct and immediate taxes and I cannot support such a tremendous levy at this time." Increase of second class postage rates on advertising portions of publications is proposed in an amendment to the war revenue bill introduced in the senate today by Senator Hardwick of Georgia. It would leave the present cent a pound rate on news sections of publications, but increase that of advertising section to three cents a pound until July 1, 1918; six cents a pound until July 1, 1919, and eight cents a pound thereafter.

Income Tax Retained.

The Doremus amendment exempting from the five per cent automobile tax the companies making less than eight per cent of their capital actually invested was eliminated from the bill by a vote of 174 to 233.

BAR AMERICAN SOCIALISTS FROM PEACE CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The state department announced today that no passports would be issued to anyone desiring to leave the United States to attend the conference of socialists at Stockholm to discuss peace.

In making the announcement, Secretary Lansing pointed out that any Americans now in Stockholm or who might go there without a passport and participate in the proposed convention, would be subject to the penal provisions of the Logan act of 1790.

This law penalizes by a fine not exceeding \$500 or imprisonment from six months to three years, or both, any citizen of the United States who participates directly or indirectly in any verbal or written correspondence with a foreign government or its representatives in relation to disputes or controversies of the United States.

Mr. Lansing explained that it had been the policy of the government for more than a hundred years not to permit any interference in international affairs by private citizens that might in any way defeat the plans of the government.