



MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE



Forty-seventh Year. Daily—Twelfth Year.

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250 KILLED, 1200 HURT BY TORNADO

Cyclones in Three Days Sweep Seven States Leaving Trail of Devastation—Third Tornado Last Night Starts in Illinois Sweeps Mississippi Valley, Wrecking Towns South to Arkansas and East to Alabama—Many Towns Masses of Ruins.

Toll of Tornadoes.

State.	Dead.	Injured.
Illinois	92	650
Indiana	12	220
Kansas	26	60
Kentucky	40	60
Missouri	1	12
Tennessee	20	53
Alabama	31	53
Arkansas	23	100
Totals	245	1,207

Tornadoes during the last three days in seven states of the middle west and the south have killed nearly 250 persons, injured more than 1,200, wrecked thousands of houses and devastated many thousands of acres of growing crops, according to summaries today.

The latest in the series of tornadoes started late Sunday, apparently in the vicinity of Willitsville, in southwestern Illinois, swept southward across the Ohio river into Kentucky, down the Mississippi into Arkansas and Tennessee and finally veered eastward toward Alabama, where the storm apparently spent itself. The dead in the four states was roughly estimated at over one hundred and the injured at several hundred.

Started in Kansas.
The destruction began last Friday at Andale, Kansas, where twenty-six people were killed and sixty injured. Late Saturday another twister struck the rich corn belt of central Illinois, killing fifty-one persons and injuring perhaps 500 in Mattoon. At Charleston, ten miles east of Mattoon thirty-seven persons were killed and more than 150 injured. The property damage in the two cities is estimated at \$3,000,000.

Another destructive storm late Saturday crossed a territory approximately 100 miles north of the center of Illinois, reached into northern Indiana and caused the loss of a dozen lives, the injury of more than 200 and a heavy property damage.

Because of fallen wires, communication into the stricken districts has been difficult.

In Southern States.
MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 28.—Reports today from the devastated territory in the four southern states swept by tornadoes yesterday and last night placed the number of deaths at 103 and the injured at more than 300. Around Hickman, Ky., forty persons were reported killed, Beardwell, Bondurant, Clinton and Ledford also reported losses. In Mississippi county, northeast Arkansas, ten dead and 29 injured were reported. Six were killed at Manila while Burdett and Clear Lake reported two each. Heavy losses also were suffered in Jefferson and Blount counties, Alabama, where 31 were killed. At Sayre eight were killed. Village Springs and Bradford, 20 miles north of Birmingham.

LAWS SUSPENDED ONLY FOR FARM LABOR

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Mexican laborers admitted to the United States under relaxed immigration regulations to remedy the labor shortage in border states, will be arrested and deported if they engage in any other kind of work, Secretary Wilson announced today. New rules suspending operation of the illiteracy test or the contract labor clause for the war emergency apply only to aliens seeking agricultural employment.

ITALIANS CROSS TIMAVO RIVER, HAMMER DUINO

Cadorna's Steady Advance Brings Italians to Strategic Point of Carso Plateau—Germans Strive to Regain Important Observation Points From French to Meet Repulse.

ROME, May 28.—The Italians have crossed the Timavo river and occupied the village of San Giovanni, northwest of Duino, near the Gulf of Trieste, the war office announces. They have captured nine six-inch guns.

Italian Nearing Duino.

The Italians have fought their way forward to within two miles of Duino, the most formidable natural barrier between them and Trieste. The great battle now enters its eighteenth day without any sign of an abatement. Vienna refuses to concede the Italian victories but the map tells the story of General Cadorna's steady advance.

Duino, at the gates of which the Italian guns are now hammering, marks a point at which the Carso plateau almost touches the sea. Protected by the ocean on the one side, it is powerfully defended to the north by Mount Quereto, a height of considerable magnitude, which dominates the country for many miles around. At the foot of Mount Quereto, facing west, lies the little town of Medeazza and the Italians have smashed their way to within a few hundred yards of this village. It is possible that a lull will occur before they attempt the formidable task of storming Mount Quereto.

On Western Front.

Persistent attempts are being continued by the Germans to regain control of the important observation points recently wrested from them by the French in the Champagne. Paris reports the repulse of all these attacks.

The German army headquarters statement announces a German success in the capture of a line of trenches south of Moronvilliers in the Champagne. The French report on this operation, issued last night, declared all the ground taken by the Germans was recovered in a counter-attack.

French Official Report.

PARIS, May 28.—The Germans delivered three attacks last night and this morning in the Champagne in the region of the Casque, the Teton and Mont Blond. All were repulsed, the war office announces.

The Germans are bombarding heavily French positions in the regions of Dead Man hill and Hill 304 on the Verdun front.

A French detachment penetrated to the second German lines near Uffholtz in Alsace and found many dead in the trenches. The prisoners were brought back.

German Report.

BERLIN, May 28.—German troops yesterday captured a line of French trenches in the Champagne region, together with more than 250 prisoners, army headquarters announced today.

Austrian Report.

LONDON, May 28.—The complete repulse of all Italian attacks after most furious fighting is claimed in an official statement issued by the Austrian war office on Sunday. The statement also asserts that more than 13,000 unwounded Italians have been captured in the 16 days of the Italian offensive.

GUARDSMAN SHOT ON PATROL DUTY

VANCOUVER, Wn., May 28.—Frank P. Confin, of Portland, Or., a national guardsman on patrol duty at an oil station near Portland, is in the Vancouver barracks hospital suffering from a bullet wound in the shoulder which he said he received from a prowler whom he ordered to halt in the darkness early today. Confin reported he fired into the air when the stranger refused to stop and received the bullet from a revolver in reply.

Miss Rankin Wins Fight Behalf of Rights of Women

MAIDEN SPEECH WINS APPLAUSE, PLACES WOMEN IN FOOD SURVEY

Congresswoman Succeeds in Securing Amendment to Food Bill Giving Women Employment Wherever Possible in Federal Survey of Food Problem—No Need Food Shortage.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Representative Rankin of Montana made her maiden speech on the floor of the house today and incidentally won her initial fight. She succeeded in amending by a unanimous vote in the committee of the whole, the food bill so as to provide that in making the proposed food survey the services of women shall be used insofar as practicable.

"Women must take an intelligent and responsible share in the world's work if we are to see that all the people are fed all the time," declared Miss Rankin.

Tremendous Applause.

Tremendous applause greeted Miss Rankin when she arose to speak and when she concluded. Members poured from the cloak rooms and lobbies to hear the maiden speech of the first congresswoman and she had the largest audience that has attended any session of the food bill.

"The work, such as gathering information and preventing waste, includes activities that we have been accustomed to seeing women engaged in," said Miss Rankin. "And when these activities are so closely related to the home as is the food question, women are especially well fitted by their training and experience to do this work. It is self evident that women are going to fill many positions that have been filled by men in the past and this is one of the places where they can be used effectively."

Advantages of Women.

"Women officials with their understanding and sympathy for home problems will inspire a confidence in the home women and will encourage her to cooperate with the government in this emergency. Women as housekeepers must learn to think of food in cartons, in transit, in storage, in the board of trade and in the national markets as well as in these small portions of the family table.

"By using women officials to aid in this work we will concentrate the attention of all women on the larger bearings of the food problem. It will bring the home women into closer cooperation with the government.

Have Adequate Training.

"Our high educational institutions have been turning out a large body of women who are trained to deal with fundamentals from a scientific standpoint. We have in these women a new source of service which we should not waste at this time. I feel sure that these women will be capable and faithful in doing this constructive work. It would be to the advantage of the government to utilize the services of trained women in the place where they will count the most for the country during the present crisis and also in the future.

"We know that with our unparalleled resources and improved methods of production, there is no need that any one should go hungry. Women must take an intelligent and responsible share in the world's work if we are to see that all the people are fed all the time."

PRISONERS ESCAPE FROM ANGELES JAIL

LOS ANGELES, May 28.—Four prisoners in the county jail escaped early today by forcing the lock on their cell door, sawing three bars from a corridor window and lowering themselves with rope twenty-five feet to the ground. A quantity of food and a large knife were missing from the supply department.



JEANNETTE RANKIN

FINAL AGREEMENT ON ESPIONAGE BILL BY THE CONFEREES

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Final and complete agreement on the administration espionage bill, including the newspaper censorship provision as redrafted Saturday, the export embargo, search warrant and mail censorship sections was reached today by the senate and house conferees. Their report will be submitted tomorrow with action first in the house, probably next Thursday.

Involving further reduction of the house war tax bill by \$15,500,000, the senate finance committee today decided to exempt motion picture films, jewelry and chewing gum from taxation. A new confectionery tax was considered.

Instead of the house rates on manufacturers' gross sales of athletic goods, perfumes, cosmetics and proprietary medicines, the committee decided to keep them as sources of revenue but by stamp taxes instead of the five percent gross sales tax. The committee also is considering a tax on tonnage of pleasure yachts instead of the house tax on their cost.

The changes decided upon today followed the committee's decision to strike out the five percent tax on all manufacturers' sales.

KAISER ON VISIT TO DOUAI, FRANCE

OTTAWA, May 28.—A report that Emperor William of Germany recently visited Douai in France is contained in an unofficial dispatch received today from Canadian army headquarters in France.

"Addressing a gathering of officers of troops holding the Scarpe-Lens line," the cablegram asserts, "the emperor announced that the British offensive in the region of the Scarpe is at an end."

The dispatch adds: "Had his officers taken him to points east of Vimy, where the German defenses are crumbling under the Canadian guns, he might not have been so dogmatic."

MILLION DOLLAR PURCHASES OF LIBERTY LOAN BONDS

NEW YORK, May 28.—The Colorado Fuel and Iron company and the Liggett and Myers Tobacco company each today announced a \$1,000,000 subscription, together with offers to aid employees to purchase liberty loan bonds.

INCREASED RATES MEETS OPPOSITION STOCK PRODUCERS

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Contending that increased freight rates would tend to thwart efforts at stimulation of food production, representatives of western livestock producers today protested before the interstate commerce commission against the fifteen percent increase asked by railroads.

T. W. Tomlinson, secretary of the American National Livestock association, declared that any additional freight rates will immediately show the effects in decreased meat production.

Mr. Tomlinson presented a gloomy picture of conditions in livestock production in the inter-mountain regions. He declared the last winter has been disastrous with conditions the worst since 1886. The shortage of hay, he said, had sent the price to the "feeders" to nearly twice normal.

"Every element," he declared, "which enters into meat production has gone up in price. Even if the producer gets twenty-five percent more now than he did a year ago, he will be in hard straits."

Attorneys for the railroads interjected that everything had gone up except railroad rates.

SPANIARDS FAVOR WAR WITH GERMANY

MADRID, May 28.—Resolutions adopted at the great mass meeting of the entente allies held in Madrid yesterday were presented to the Spanish minister of the interior today. The resolutions were to the effect that "Spain should break diplomatic relations with Germany and should accept all the consequences from the action which she is compelled to adopt for the defense of her dignity."

LANE'S REMAINS LYING IN STATE

PORTLAND, Ore., May 28.—The remains of the late United States Senator Harry Lane of Oregon lay in the flower banked council chamber of the Portland city hall today. Oregon national guardsmen stood guard at the casket while hundreds viewed the remains. The funeral will be held tomorrow at 3:30 p.m.

RUSSIAN ARMY IS ORDERED TO ATTACK ENEMY

"Forward! Advance!" is Order Issued by General Alexieff—All Political Factions Applaud Order and Urge Army to Attack—Whether Soldiers Will Obey Problematical.

PETROGRAD, May 28.—Virtually all the divergent political factions, all class organizations, councils and even the socialist leaders, with the exception of the Extreme leftists, today reecho the appeal of Minister of War Kerensky to the troops and applaud the new order of the day, "advance." It remains to be seen how the army itself will receive this final exhortation to patriotism and the defense of Russia's newly won freedom.

To Wake Up Army.

Constant efforts have been made during the past two months by representatives, not only of the government but of the soldiers, to bring home to the army that the abandonment of active warfare would not only mean treachery to the allies but the inevitable loss of all that has been gained in the revolution. It is confidently believed that this last call, supported as it is by almost every element of society, will move the army to a realization of the situation. All the commanders have added their appeals to the order of Minister Kerensky. They all emphasize the necessity of not only defending the country against the enemy but of an immediate advance to relieve the pressure upon the allies, which Germany has been able to exert by transferring the bulk of her troops from the eastern to the western front.

Generals Order Advance.

General Alexieff says tersely: "Forward! Advance to attack the enemy." General Brussloff says: "It is necessary to conserve and consolidate freedom. The soldiers must overthrow and defeat the enemy. Shame and dishonor to those who have a weak spirit."

General Dragomiroff is less laconic. "An advance upon the enemy," he says, "is an immediate necessity. The enemy is taking advantage of our passivity to leave this front open and send forces westward. The French and British are honestly doing their duty as our allies. They are saving our new freedom, which otherwise we would lose. But soon their advance must wear itself out and then there will be no one to help us."

The newspapers contain similar appeals from the heads of the government. Premier Lvoff writes: "Honor demands our activity. We are drowned in speeches and words. The muscles of our organism are being atrophied. Further passivity will mean ruin."

M. Skoboleff, the new socialist minister of labor, joins the chorus with the declaration: "Our present task is to advance."

Peace Advocates Traitors.

In the new order to the army General Alexieff explained yesterday why it is impossible for the soldiers to receive emissaries from the German lines seeking peace conferences. "Even the commander-in-chief," he says, "is prohibited by law from receiving peace delegates and every man from the commander down who does this is a traitor. Such conferences never take place at the front except between authorized diplomats. The Germans know this and send representatives only to learn the disposition of our troops and to provoke dissension among us, to create ill feeling between the soldiers and their commanders."

"I appeal to your intelligence and your heart. If the enemy really wanted peace, he would know how to go about it. Wake up! Peace will be reached thru victory. Trust your commanders."

LIBERTY LOAN WEEK SENDS STOCKS SOARING

NEW YORK, May 28.—"Liberty loan week" in Wall street was inaugurated with another advance in stocks. U. S. steel led the rise at the new high record of 135. The most encouraging tendency was the demand for investment shares, notably rails which were better by 2 to 3 points.

BELGIAN ARMY MAKES CANNON AT WAR FRONT

Though Manufactures Seized, Minister of War Has Built Up Establishments That Enable Belgians to Hold Their Own With Germans and Supply Allies as Well.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

HEADQUARTERS OF THE BELGIAN ARTILLERY ESTABLISHMENT BEHIND THE ALLIES' FRONT, May 9.—Here, where the Belgian army is making its own cannon, its own rifles, its own shells, its own transport wagons, its own saddles and harness, one can appreciate how other outstanding features of the war have unduly obscured the Belgian military effort since the battles of 1914.

The Belgian army had six divisions of infantry and two divisions of cavalry left to hold a line of approximately 18 miles, or just about four men to the yard of front; a front where particular vigilance is required. No part of the allies' line is more closely watched and explored by the enemy's patrols. A weak spot anywhere would provoke an immediate offensive.

Crippled When War Began.

Belgium lost all her manufacturing establishments and all her resources in raw materials in the defeat of the allies at Charleroi and in the retreat from Antwerp, yet Monsieur De Broqueville, minister of war, has built up artillery and munition establishments that not only enable the Belgian army to reply shot for shot to the Germans on the Yser front, but also contribute to the supplies of the allied armies. Fourteen thousand workmen are employed in these establishments which are using American machines and tools.

The invasion found the Belgian army in the midst of an entire reorganization of its artillery. Siege cannon ordered from the Krupp works in Germany had not been furnished. Millions of cartridges ordered from the same source also had been held up. It was with a disorganized armaments and insufficient material that the Belgians held the Germans in the retreat to the Yser.

Army Nearly New.

The Belgian army is new in nearly every feature. Of the 120,000 men in the field and 60,000 men who garrisoned the forts, 30,000 fell into the hands of the Germans at Liege, Namur and in the retreat; 30,000 more took refuge in Holland and were interned; 14,000 were lost on the Yser in addition to more than 20,000 killed and wounded in the battles of Liege, Haelen and St. Trond.

The reorganization was difficult. Unable to call a session of parliament to revise recruiting laws to accord with the new situation, the government could only appeal to the patriotism of refugees in England and France. The response was such as to re-constitute an army of six divisions of infantry and two divisions of cavalry, while 14,000 men were detached for the manufacture of munitions in France and 600 sent to Russia for the same purpose. About 30,000 more men were raised by decree calling up all Belgians eligible for service between 18 and 40 years of age.

A regiment of auto cannon recruited among the Belgian refugees and trained in Paris were sent to the Russian front where it played an important part in Brussloff's offensive in Galicia and Volhynia in the spring of 1916.

NAVAL RESERVE NUMBERS 25,000

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Enlistments in the naval reserve forces since war have brought the personnel of all branches up to about 25,000, or almost half the size of the regular navy a year ago. This includes the fleet reserve, the naval auxiliary, volunteer naval defense, and flying corps reserves and women enlisted for special duty. Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk, in the order named, have led in enlistments.