



MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE



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NO. 72

PRESIDENT DEFINES AMERICA'S WAR AIM

CONQUESTS COMPLETED GERMANY CONDUCTING INTRIGUES FOR PEACE

In Flag Day Address, President Declares Anew Aims and Purposes of United States in Entering World War—Not Alone to Keep the World Safe for Democracy, but Because German Government Had Left Us No Choice But to Take Up Arms in Defense of Our Rights and of Our Honor as a Sovereign Government—Germany Having Consolidated Conquests Into an Empire is Conducting Propaganda for an Early Peace, Using Neutrals and Agents in All Lands to Serve its Ends.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Before a great audience assembled here today for a flag day celebration, President Wilson declared anew the aims and purposes of the United States in entering the world war. Standing in the shadow of the great monument erected to the memory of George Washington, the president told thousands gathered on the grassy slopes that the United States had entered the war not alone to keep the world safe for democracy, but also because the "extraordinary insults and aggressions of the imperial German government left us no choice but to take up arms in defense of our rights and of our honor as a sovereign government."

"The Stars and Stripes are going to a strange land," the president said, "for a purpose as old as American traditions. For us there is but one choice," said the president. "We have made it. Woe be to the man or group of men that seeks to stand in our way in this day of high resolution when every principle we hold dearest is to be vindicated and made secure for the salvation of nations. We are ready to plead at the bar of history and our flag shall wear a new lustre. Once more we shall make good with our lives and fortunes the great faith to which we were born and a new glory shall shine in the face of our people."

President Wilson warned against permitting Germany to end the war now by an "intrigue of peace" while her aggressions were secure. "All the central empires," the president declared, "have been cemented into one great autocracy-ridden empire, throwing a broad belt of German military power and political control across the very center of Europe and beyond the Mediterranean into the heart of Asia."

Peace Propaganda. "This achieved," he said, "it is easy to understand why Germany is fostering a propaganda for an early peace. "Peace, peace, peace," has been the talk of her foreign office for now a year and more," said the president. "A little of the talk has been public, but most of it has been private. Through all sorts of channels it has come to me in all sorts of guises. The military masters under whom Germany is bleeding see very clearly to that point fate has brought them. If they can secure peace now with the immense advantage still in their hands which they have up to this time apparently gained, they will have justified themselves before the German people; they will have gained by force what they promised to gain by it."

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LIBERTY BELL RINGS AGAIN FOR LIBERTY BONDS

Bells Ring and Whistles Toot From Coast to Coast to Awaken People to Subscribing to Great Loan—Only \$157,000,000 Shy at Noon Today of Amount Required.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Loan subscriptions to the liberty loan reported to the treasury at 1 p. m. today totaled \$1,843,000,000. It was announced that no more figures would be given out until final figures for the total subscription are assembled after the books close tomorrow noon. Nation Wakes. The last 24 hours for subscribing to the liberty loan bonds were ushered in today with the tolling of bells and the blowing of whistles from coast to coast.

At the same moment treasury officials were compiling the latest returns of subscriptions from the twelve federal reserve districts, showing a steady climb toward the \$2,000,000,000 mark.

Only the New York district, according to latest available estimates, had exceeded the minimum allotment. Other districts were nearing the minimum and officials hoped that with increased activity during the closing 24 hours the total of \$2,000,000,000 would be fully subscribed.

Liberty Bell Rings. The Liberty bell was rung again, the first time in years, at Philadelphia, its reverberations being carried from coast to coast by aid of the telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Popular and powerful as Arthur Balfour has been in welding the war spirit of England and America, as head of the British mission, Great Britain is replacing him with even a stronger and more popular influence toward more spirited American participation in the war.

England sends Lord Northcliffe to America because he is the most suitable man for the job. He is the most American of all Englishmen, a Napoleon in his actions, a genius in foresight, the man of destiny who, according to the late Count Tolstoy, is to end the war.

America welcomed Lord Northcliffe in 1909 as England's greatest newspaperman. He was known then as the millionaire owner of some 45 newspapers in Great Britain, who revolutionized English journalism by his American methods, who was despised for his radical tactics and envied for his remarkable genius and foresight.

Now Lord Northcliffe comes as the greatest man in England, who opened England's eyes by his revelations of her military inefficiency at the beginning of the war, hammered at the truth until he caused a complete change in the government for his democratic demands of the British government.

This human dynamo is 52 years young. He was plain Alfred Harmsworth when, at 20, he left Oxford and started as a \$15-a-week reporter. Ten years later he owned more magazines than any man in England.

HE IS NEW HEAD OF GREAT BRITAIN'S WAR MISSION IN AMERICA



NORTHCLIFFE STYLED AMERICAN ENGLISHMAN

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Japanese resentment over the American note to China is ascribed wholly to the publication of a garbled version in Japan. It is admitted here that altho both countries have been striving for a better working understanding, they have not succeeded in reaching it. Despite efforts of the government, Japanese effort often has been interpreted here as in denial of China's sovereignty and American policy has been interpreted in Tokio as undue interference in Chinese affairs and disregard of the special position Japan claims for herself in China, much the same as the position of the United States with regard to Mexico.

FIFTY KILLED BY MUNITION EXPLOSION

LONDON, June 14.—Fifty persons were killed and many injured by an explosion at Ashton-Under-Lyne, Andrew Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer, announced in the house of commons today. Ashton-Under-Lyne is a manufacturing town near Manchester.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Japan will send a mission to the United States. The mission will have broad powers, especially in diplomatic conservation, and is expected to leave Japan during the first part of July.

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ROLL OF HONOR IN MEDFORD SHY OVER \$60,000

Few Medford People Respond to Liberty Bond Appeal—Subscriptions Close Promptly at Noon Tomorrow—Ashland to Beat Medford Out Unless Action is Prompt.

The banks will remain open from 7 to 9 this evening to receive applications for Liberty Loan bonds. At 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon the prospects were gloomy that the people of Medford might escape the odium of being characterized as "slackers" in doing their financial duty in purchasing the city's allotment of \$160,000 worth of liberty loan bonds.

With only a half day remaining for the city properly to redeem itself, approximately \$100,000 had been subscribed, which is \$60,000 short of Medford's proportion of \$160,000, which it all along had been hoped would be realized. This means that only 62 1/2 per cent of the liberty bonds have been sold here, while 37 1/2 per cent still remain unsold.

Closes Friday Noon. All subscriptions must be made before Friday noon, June 15, in time for the money to be transferred by telegraph to the Federal Reserve bank of the Twelfth district at San Francisco by 12 o'clock.

AcLana, early Thursday morning, was only \$7,500 behind its goal of \$85,000. Among the four local banks the First National reported sales of liberty bonds aggregating approximately \$40,000; the Medford National, \$30,000; the Jackson County, \$20,000; and the Farmers and Fruit Growers, \$10,000.

A full list of subscribers up to 10 a. m. Thursday, from among Medford residents is the following roll of honor:

- First National List.
- George J. Collins, Walter Bowne, Jr., C. F. Hansen, W. A. Folger, Florence Folger Dean, Wm. Ulrich, J. Orville Perry, Mrs. Helen M. Brown, Grace Brown, Robert Vinton Beall, Mary Jason Brown, Mary Joy Folger, Helen Perry Watt, John R. Tomlin, Robert Henry Brown, Ashbury Beall, Elizabeth F. Dodge, E. G. Riddell, Josephine P. Porter, Albert Theodore Brown Bernard Motor Co., Thomas Earl Beall, Chas. W. English, Geo. L. Trischler, Chas. Strang, Ann Marla Beall, Helen N. Yockey, Mrs. Oris Crawford, J. E. Stewart, Glenn O. Taylor, Robert R. Ebel, F. W. Kelley, Chas. M. Montgomery, T. W. Miles, George Criguito, Clara Ann Beall, Edna Bernice Beall, Mary C. Browne, Arden S. Hayward, Anna C. Hart, C. Robert Hart, Medford Domestic Laundry, First National Bank, Wm. G. Tait, Ida S. Tait, Jane Elizabeth Tait, Jane C. Searf, Fred L. Heath, L. R. Schmalhausen, Thomas Sween, Thomas Earl Beall, J. C. Brown, Luther R. Tisdale, Lola R. Folger, Bert B. Lowery, Mrs. Bert

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GERMAN LINE ABANDONED IN SECTIONS

British Offensive Forces Teutons to Evacuate Important Sections of Belgian Front—Retreat of Two Miles Follows—British Following Closely—Another Zeppelin Winged Over North Sea—British Warships Capture Fert Saliff on Red Sea.

LONDON, June 14.—Important sections of the German front between the Lye river and St. Ives have been abandoned by the Germans, it is announced officially.

British troops followed the retreating Germans closely and made considerable progress east of Ploegsteert wood.

German Line Crumbles. The German line in Belgium is crumbling under the British offensive there. Evidence of this appears today in the announcement by London of a German retreat on a front of approximately two miles in the area southwest of Warneton.

After wiping out the Messines-Wytshcete salient in the crushing attack last week, General Plummer continued attacking the Germans from time to time east of Messines and gained additional ground there. Further south the British also have exerted pressure upon General Von Armin's lines.

British Following. Having lost the last of the commanding artillery and observation positions in this region when the Messines ridge fell into British hands, the Germans are finding the pressure at some points beyond their ability to meet. One of the first results has been the abandonment of important sections of their first line between the River Lys and St. Yves.

General Haig announces that the British are following the Germans closely and are moving forward east of Ploegsteert wood and in the neighborhood of Gaspard village.

On the French front conditions remain comparatively quiet. Last night the Germans, after bombardments attacked French posts in the Aisne region and northwest of Verdun. The French easily repulsed these assaults.

Zeppelin Winged. LONDON, June 14.—Zeppelin L-43 has been destroyed over the North sea by naval forces. Chancellor Bonar Law announced today in the house of commons.

The L-43 was destroyed this morning. Soon after being attacked it burst into flames fore and aft and fell into the sea.

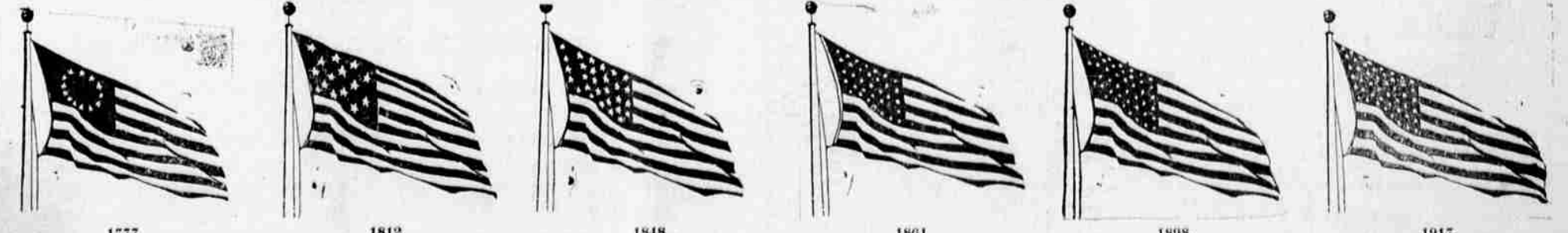
Raid Upon London. BERLIN, June 14.—"A fleet of our large airplanes," says today's German official statement, "yesterday bombarded the Fort of London. All our airplanes returned unharmed. "One English airman," the an-

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BRUSSELS OFFICIALS SENTENCED TO PRISON

STOCKHOLM, June 14.—The Social Democrat says it learns from authoritative sources that the chief magistrate of Brussels has been sentenced to a month's imprisonment and that M. Jaeghain, a city councilman, in charge of educational affairs, has been sentenced to a month's imprisonment and deported to Germany. The mayor of the Brussels suburb of Boltafort has been sentenced to nine months' imprisonment. The nature of their alleged offences is not stated.

A DIFFERENT FLAG FOR EVERY WAR



1777 Our heroes of the revolution first fought under a red, white and blue flag after the war had gone along nearly a year. It had 13 red and white horizontal stripes and 13 five-pointed stars of white arranged in a circle on a blue field.

1812 The war of 1812 saw a 15-starred and 15-striped flag, the two extra stars and stripes to represent the admission of Vermont and Kentucky to the Union. The stars were arranged in a square because the number became too high for a circle.

1848 By the time we fought Mexico in 1848, the United States consisted of 29 states and a star for each of these states was sewn on the blue field. The stripes numbered 13, or it was seen a stripe for each state would make the flag unwieldy.

1861 Although 11 states seceded from the Union at the beginning of the civil war, their stars remained in the blue field of the United States flag. The union consisted of 33 states by the end of the war. A star represented each.

1898 By 1898, when the United States fought Spain, 45 states were in the Union and a star represented each on the national emblem. By that time it was seen the striped part of the flag was a bit out of proportion, so new plans for the flag were discussed.

1917 The present war against Germany sees the new plans carried out. The flag is of finer proportions, appearing longer and narrower than before. The blue field by this time contains 48 stars, for all divisions of the Union had become states.