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GOETHALS RESIGNS FROM SHIP BOARD

OLD SHIPPING BOARD QUILTS, NEW NAMED

Hurley of Chicago Succeeds Denman as Chairman, Whose Resignation Is Requested—Capps, Chief Constructor of Navy, Succeeds Goethals as Manager and Capps of New York Succeeds Captain White—President Takes Hand in Matter.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—President Wilson today asked Chairman Denman of the shipping board to resign and accepted the resignation of Major-General Goethals as general manager of the Emergency Fleet corporation.

Official announcement of the acceptance of the resignations of Goethals and White was made with publication of a letter from President Wilson to Chairman Denman asking for his resignation and giving the president's opinion that the only way to end the row which has delayed the shipbuilding program was for both Goethals and Denman to be removed from the situation.

Hurley as Chairman. Edward N. Hurley, a Chicago business man and former chairman of the federal trade commission, will become chairman of the shipping board. Washington L. Capps, chief constructor of the navy, will succeed General Goethals as general manager of the Emergency Fleet corporation.

Official announcement of the acceptance of the general's resignation was made today with the publication of a letter from President Wilson to Chairman Denman saying he was convinced that to accept the resignation of General Goethals was the only way to stop the row which has been delaying the program.

All Members Resign. After his resignation had been accepted Captain White said he had advised all the other members of the board to resign and give the president a free hand for re-organization. No official announcement was made of intentions of the other members, but it was said there were prospects of some other resignations.

Chairman Denman received the president's request for his resignation at noon and tendered it immediately. "I want to help the president in every way possible," he said, "and never have questioned the wisdom of his decisions."

Resignation Asked. In asking for Mr. Denman's resignation, President Wilson suggested that he would be glad to take the "same disinterested and self-forgetting course that General Goethals has taken."

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KAISER CONTEMPTUOUS OF AMERICA IN WAR

BERLIN, July 24.—The Post Zeitung of Augsburg, Bavaria, says that at the reception given recently in Berlin by Emperor William to members of the reichstag, the emperor, in conversing with Philipp Scheidemann, the socialist leader, spoke lightly of America and expressed the conviction that the United States would not play a decisive part in the war.

BLOOD AND IRON POLICY TO SAVE RUSSIA UNITS

Kerensky Says If Argument and Reason, Honor and Conscience Are Not Sufficient, Stern Measures Will Be Used—New Ministry Comprises Leaders of Parties.

PETROGRAD, July 24.—"A blood and iron policy" will be put into effect, if needed, to save Russia, by the government of Premier Kerensky, to which unlimited power has been granted. In an interview today the premier said:

"Relying upon the confidence of the masses and the army, the government will save Russia and Russian unity by blood and iron, if argument and reason, honor and conscience are not sufficient."

"The situation at the front is very serious and demands heroic measures. But I am convinced the organization of the state is sufficiently vigorous to be cured without a partial amputation."

New Ministry Named. Premier Kerensky has completed the constitution of the new provisional government. Like the ministry of his predecessor, Prince Lvoff, the cabinet is a coalition but is limited to ten members. Five of the ministers belong to the socialist group and five are members of non-socialist parties. The other officers of state will be directed not by ministers but by unpolitical directors of departments who are not members of the cabinet. The following is the list:

Socialists—Alexander Kerensky, minister, president and minister of war and marine; M. Tseretelli, minister of posts and telegraphs; M. Skobelev, minister of labor; M. Tshernoff, minister of agriculture; M. Pieschehonoroff, minister of supplies.

Non-socialists—N. V. Nekrasoff, vice-minister president without portfolio; M. Torstehenko, minister of foreign affairs; I. N. Efremoff, minister of justice (M. Efremoff as a member of the duma's temporary committee); Nicholas Lvoff, procurator of the Holy Synod; M. Godneff, controller of state.

Department Directors. The directors of departments so far named are:

M. Prokopovitch, progressive member of the duma, department of trade and agriculture.

A. A. Barisnikoff, a member of the duma and a Moscow manufacturer, department of social tutelage.

The headquarters of the provisional government have been transferred from the Marinsky palace to the winter palace.

CHILEAN CRISIS OVER NEUTRALITY POLICY

SANTIAGO, Chile, July 24.—The cabinet has resigned. No reason is given.

The Chilean ministry which has just abandoned office was formed July 14, replacing the cabinet which resigned on July 7. It has been reported recently that a majority of the Chileans favored an abandonment of the policy of strict neutrality. Trouble over this question, it is thought may have had something to do with the decision of the cabinet to resign.

BRITAIN SPENDING \$45,000,000 A DAY

LONDON, July 24.—Andrew Bonar Law, the chancellor of the exchequer, announced in the house of commons this afternoon, that for 112 days the average British expenditure was \$8,975,000 daily.

The chancellor said the total advance made by Great Britain to her allies and the dominions was £1,925,000,000.

HUGE BARRIER ACROSS CHANNEL FOILS U-BOATS

Eastern Mouth of English Channel Fenced Against Submarines by Chain of Mines Patrolled by Fleet—Secret Openings Permit Allied Commerce—Germans Kept Out.

(Special Correspondence Associated Press.)

A BRITISH FORT ON THE SOUTH-EAST COAST, June 30.—Across the eastern mouth of the English channel there still stretches the great barrier, which is one of the principal defenses of the allies vital channel traffic against the visits of the German submarine.

The "harrage," they call the barrier in naval phrase. That consists, in general terms, of a series of "obstructions" stretched from huge buoys, shore to shore, twenty-odd miles. Any craft which strikes one of these obstructions straightway explodes a group of mines which spells doom to the intruders.

Patrolling Great Barrier.

A whole fleet is constantly engaged in maintaining and patrolling the great barrier. Its existence is no secret to the Germans for they are constantly sending over airplanes to chart the buoys and mark any changes that may have been made since their last visit. And changes are constantly being made.

Here and there along the line are secret openings thru which naval pilots may guide legitimate craft on their way, but these openings are frequently altered, and not even the airplane eye of the German can tell which buoy marks safe passage and which marks destruction. If his minelaying submarines wish to enter the channel, they must take their chances. They must cross submerged, for the patrol boats are on constant duty, and if they escape the traps while submerged, it can only be said that another miracle has happened.

Seaplanes Defeated. Such miracles seldom happen. Some times twice a week, sometimes oftener, explosions are heard at night from the great barrier, indicating that "something" has touched off a group of mines. Immediately the patrols hurry off in the direction of the explosion. What they find there is a well-kept secret.

Last week the Germans tried a new plan to break the barrier. They sent over three seaplanes with orders to descend low over the barrier at any risk and shoot their machine guns into the buoys, thus sinking them and the barrier with them. But the patrol boats were on hand, and two of the three seaplanes never returned to their German home.

Germany, realizing the danger of the air campaign, already is feverishly building airplanes to fight the fleets coming to overwhelm her. The element of speed therefore is foremost in building the American fleet.

Howard E. Coffin, chairman of the aircraft production board of the council of national defense, today said all industrial records for the development of a new art must be broken in rushing thru the program to completion.

San Francisco, July 24.—District Attorney Charles M. Fickert has filed application for entry to the second reserve officers' training camp to open at the Presidio August 27. It became known today following his appearance before army medical examiners.

FICKERT FILES FOR OFFICERS' RESERVE

"My course in regard to going into the army is problematical and I have not yet decided whether I shall resign the office of district attorney," Fickert said. "If I am admitted to the training camp, however, I will go thru with it," he added.

Fickert served as a lieutenant in a California volunteer regiment during the Spanish-American war, but did not see active service.

INDIAN CAVALRY AS PART OF ARMY

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The Kahn bill to organize ten or more regiments of Indian cavalry as part of the American military forces was considered by the house military committee today.

The measure provides that reservations be visited by medical examiners and recruiting officers and all available Indians invited to enlist.

GENERAL PERSHING VISITS BRITISH FRONT



General Pershing is here shown giving a British adjutant-general at the front in France his impressions of Tommy in the trenches. The American commander visited the British lines and returned to Paris.

PRESIDENT SIGNS \$640,000,000 BILL TO BUILD AIRSHIPS

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The \$640,000,000 airplane bill became a law today with President Wilson's signature.

This immense appropriation is only the beginning of preparations for the campaign intended to overwhelm Germany from the air. More than 29,000 planes are to be built as a first increment and there will be many thousands of aviators. The first task will be the instruction of the vast army of American flyers.

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NO COMPROMISE IN SEATTLE TROLLEY STRIKE

SEATTLE, July 24.—President Alton W. Leonard of the Puget Sound Traction, Light & Power company announced today that the company had no answer to make to an offer from the street car men's union strike committee to arbitrate all other questions if the men discharged in Seattle and Tacoma for joining the union were reinstated.

LEONARD TO FIGHT KILBANE TONIGHT

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—Arrangements for the Kilbane-Leonard fight at Shibe park tomorrow night were virtually completed today with the announcement that Frank (Pop) O'Brien of this city will referee the six-round bout.

TULE LAKE STOCK KILLED BY POISONED SALT BY I. W. W.?

SACRAMENTO, Cal., July 24.—State Veterinarian Charles Keane announced today that the deaths of a large number of cattle and hogs in the Tule Lake section of Modoc county was apparently due to a poison plot.

The opinion of Dr. Keane is based on a report from Dr. E. M. Keef, a deputy in his department, who has just completed a special investigation in the north. Dr. Keane says there is every indication the animals were killed by poisoned salt set out on the ranges.

Dr. Keane said he was in no position to say who is responsible for the work, but indicated a belief that enemies of the government or of the stockmen in the district were responsible.

During the last few weeks the people of Klamath Falls, Oregon, and of a number of small towns in California near the border have reported trouble with the I. W. W.

MASTER LISTS OF DRAFT GOING FORWARD IN MAIL

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Master lists of the draft—official and last word—assigning every man of the 16,000,000 to his place in the national army, were going forward in the mails today to the 4577 local boards. They supersede all hitherto published lists and rectify all errors. The lists have been prepared with the greatest care and safeguards against error. Printed by the most expert and trusted men in the government printing office they have been proof read three times. In order that each district board may be assured of getting a list in the mail, two copies are being mailed to each—one in one mail and one in another. The theory of this practice is that if one list goes astray, the other surely will reach its destination.

The summoning of the men of the first increment before the local board will quickly follow the receipt of the official master lists. Until the men are summoned they are free to volunteer.

AMERICAN ARMY OF MILLION FOR FRANCE AT ONCE

Government Requests Additional Five Billion Dollars for Pushing the War Vigorously—Money Asked to Maintain Army of Million in France and for Shipping.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—An American army of one million men for service abroad at once instead of the five hundred thousand contemplated for the first draft is foreshadowed by the government's request for an additional \$5,000,000,000 made to the senate finance committee today.

The war revenue to be raised by the way tax bill in its present form was contemplated to care for an army of 500,000 for the first year. The revised estimates, it was learned are based on maintaining an army of one million. In this case twice as many men would be taken in the first draft as was planned.

More Money for Ships.

The first million men are to be made up of the first draft army of 500,000, the National Guard and the regulars. It is improbable that the first draft will be increased but the government is arranging its finances for other drafts without the necessity of going to congress again for money.

In addition to the war and navy estimate, members of the finance committee said the shipping board had already submitted estimates for additional appropriations of \$500,000,000. For the board \$800,000,000 already has been authorized.

Tax Excess Profits.

While no official intimation of the source of the new revenue was given before Secretary McAdoo went before the finance committee, there were indications that it would be drawn principally from excess profits and estate taxes, probably some increases in income taxes and minor increases in miscellaneous taxes. Official figures are said to show that excess profits in the United States are now at the rate of \$5,000,000,000 a year.

Before Secretary McAdoo appeared before the finance committee it was understood that the five billion dollars represented the estimates of the war and navy departments and that he would propose an additional billion dollars be raised by taxation and seek authority for an additional credit of \$2,500,000,000. Whether the latter sum was to be in bonds or certificates of indebtedness was not disclosed.

Secretary McAdoo, committee members stated, told the finance committee that it was estimated that an additional credit of \$2,000,000,000 to be loaned the allies also would be requested.

REVOLT IN ECUADOR DUE TO PRO-GERMANISM

PANAMA, July 24.—Dispatches received yesterday from Manabi, a coast province of Ecuador, say that a revolution has been started there against Dr. A. Raguerson Moreno, president of the republic. Revolutionary propaganda in Panama affirm that the outbreak is due to Dr. Moreno's alleged pro-German policies and tyrannies. The propagandas expect the United States to support the local authorities. Dr. Moreno is in Tumbur, Peru, in secret conference with Peruvian officials.

LUTHER BURBANK ILL FROM APPENDICITIS

SANTA ROSA, Cal., July 24.—Luther Burbank, noted horticulturist, all from an inflamed appendix, was reported to be much better to day by Dr. J. B. Shaw, his physician, who said an operation would not be necessary.

GERMANS IN GALICIA DRIVE SLAVS BACK

Teutons Advance on 155-Mile Front, Forcing Demoralized Russians Back—Many Prisoners Taken—Heavy Fighting in Progress Over Entire Eastern Front—German Effort to Break French Lines Falls—Crown Prince Repulsed Again.

BERLIN, July 24, via London.—An artillery battle of intensity never paralleled previously, is raging day and night in Flanders, the war office announces. The German announcement indicates that in all likelihood the expected British offensive is at hand. It has been predicted that the next attack of the British would surpass any effort previously made by them.

Signs of a halt in the Russian retreat in Eastern Galicia before the advancing Austro-German armies are largely wanting, but indications of stronger resistance in some sectors are cropping out.

The Austro-German forces are pressing southward in an effort to cut in between the Russian forces on their old line and the Danube river, success in which would spell disaster for the Russian units in this sector.

While Premier Kerensky, armed with almost dictatorial powers, is struggling to right the situation on the Russian front, the allied armies in the west are holding the threat of a renewed offensive over the Germans on the Franco-Belgian front.

Forestalling Attack.

There has been notable activity of late by both the British and French artillery. The situation on the Aisne front appears to show that the crown prince fears a renewal of the French offensive, his countless attacks being considered in many quarters an attempt to forestall it. On the British front the intense aerial and artillery activity presages important movements.

The main infantry movement of the last 24 hours was again in the Croume sector where the crown prince launched another attack on the French lines, without achieving any success. An attempt to advance was also made north of Saney. This was likewise frustrated. Frequent raids by the Germans indicate their anxiety to learn the size and disposition of the forces opposing them.

GERMAN REPORT

BERLIN, July 24.—The German forces in Galicia are advancing from the River Serech to the wooded Carpathians over a front 155 miles wide, says the official statement issued today by the German army headquarters staff.

Several German divisions, the statement adds, report that they have each taken 3000 prisoners. (Continued on Page Two.)

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