

# MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

MEDFORD, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1917

NO. 112

## I. W. W. CHIEF LYNCHED AT BUTTE

### SIX MASKED MEN SEIZE AGITATOR FROM BED IN LODGING HOUSE AND HANG HIM FROM TRESTLE

Frank Little, Member of Executive Committee of I. W. W. and Leader of Globe, Ariz., Strike, Is Victim of Butte Vigilantes—Had Called Soldiers "Uncle Sam's Scabs in Uniform" and Spoke Sturdingly of Government and Decried War—Warning Is Found Pinned to Body—Local I. W. W. Telegraph for Aid.

BUTTE, Mont., Aug. 1.—Frank Little, member of the executive board of the Industrial Workers of the World and prominent in labor troubles in Arizona, who recently referred in a speech here to United States soldiers as "Uncle Sam's scabs in uniform" was taken from a lodging house at 3:30 o'clock this morning by masked men and hanged to a railroad trestle on the outskirts of the city. His body was identified by Chief of Police Jerry Murphy, who cut it down at 8 o'clock this morning.

Since his arrival in Butte recently from Globe, Arizona, Little had made a number of speeches to strikers in all of which he had attacked the government and urged the men to shut down the mines of the Butte district. In addresses he referred to United States soldiers as "Uncle Sam's scabs in uniform" and he was bitter in his denunciation of the government. His record was under investigation here by the federal authorities whose attention had been called to his activities. On the other hand, the report was current that Little was in the employ of a prominent detective agency and one theory is that he was the victim of the radical element of whom he appeared to be a member.

Little took a very prominent part in recent labor troubles in Arizona. He addressed a letter to Governor Campbell of Arizona, protesting against the deportation of I. W. W. members from Bisbee. This letter was written from Salt Lake. Governor Campbell replied telling Little he resented his interference and his threats. Little was understood to have the confidence of William D. Haywood, secretary of the I. W. W. national organization and was regarded here as one of Haywood's chief lieutenants. Little was a cripple, but very active and a useful speaker.

On Little's body was a card bearing these words: "First and last warning. Others take notice. Vigilantes." Little was taken out of the Steel block by a party of masked men who took him away in an automobile. He was not given time to dress. The Steel block is near the Pin hall, which is headquarters for the new Metal Mine Workers union, which recently called a strike of miners and which was frequently addressed by Little.

The raid on Little's room had been well planned. Six masked men drove up to the front of the hotel at five minutes after three. One stood upon the sidewalk in front of the rooming house. The others entered the house. Not a word was spoken nor a command given. Everything worked by securing pre-arrangement.

The men even seemed to have selected the room in which Little was supposed to sleep. Without a word of instruction to each other, they quickly broke into room No. 3 on the ground floor. A flashlight was thrown into the room. The men seemed surprised to find the room unoccupied.

## TRY TO IMPEACH GOVERNOR OF TEXAS

AUSTIN, Tex., Aug. 1.—Charges designed to form the basis of impeachment proceedings against Governor James E. Ferguson were filed in the house of representatives by Speaker Fuller this afternoon, immediately after the convening of the legislature in called session. Roll call in the house was answered by 112 members, 17 in excess of a quorum.

Mrs. Nora Byrne, landlady of the Steele block, was awake when the door to room No. 39 was broken in. She slept in an adjoining room, at the front of the building.

"Where is Frank Little?" "He is in room No. 32," answered Mrs. Byrne.

The men quickly ran down the hall, tried to open the door to 32 and then gave it a kick that broke the lock off the door. They entered the room. Mrs. Byrne said she believed that police officers had arrested Little.

To Hold Autopsy. She heard the men coming from Little's room, saw them half lead and half carry him across the sidewalk and push him into the waiting motor car. The six men jumped into the car beside the driver, and went south on Wyoming street.

The body was found hanging on the north side of the trestle. The ties on the trestle are about 14 feet above the roadway. Little's feet were about five feet from the ground. On the back of his head was a bloody mark. Late this morning the coroner had not determined whether the mark was a gunshot wound or an abrasion from a blow or an old sore. An autopsy will be held this afternoon. Little had only his underclothes on when taken from his room in the Steele block. He is not known to have made any outcry or demanded any explanation. It is presumed that a towel from his room was tied across his mouth, one of the towels left there by the landlady being missing.

Upon the part of the underclothing covering the man's right thigh was a pasteboard placard, about six by ten inches, bearing in red crayon letters the inscription:

Warning Is Printed. "Others take notice. First and last warning. 3-7-77. I. D. C. S. S. W. T." A circle was about the letter "L." The letters at the bottom of the card were inscribed with a lead pencil.

The figures "3-7-77" are the old sign of the Vigilantes in Montana. The custom of the Vigilantes was to send two warnings to a marked man, the third and last warning being written in red. The warnings were usually numbered as "first warning," "second warning," and "last warning."

Little began to make speeches on the day of his arrival in Butte three weeks ago. In all of them he attacked the government and in some of them bitterly criticized the administration. Before a massing of miners at the baseball park, Little referred to the United States soldiers as Uncle Sam's scabs in uniform. In the same speech he said: "If the mines are

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## AMERICAN SHIP MOTONO TORPEDOED

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The American steamship Motono, of 2730 tons gross, was sunk by a Teuton submarine on July 31. Twenty-two survivors have been landed.

The Motono sailed from New York July 2 for Queenstown, Ireland. The vessel was in command of Captain L. S. Stratton and carried a crew of thirty-four men, of whom fifteen claimed American citizenship when signed on her before the United States commissioner of shipping. The Motono was built in 1890 at Newcastle, England.

Among the Americans in the crew was Arthur B. Hanson, mate, Bay Center, Wash.

## RIBOT DENIES CHARGES MADE BY MICHAELIS

Story of Secret Treaty Between France and Russia Pronounced False—Chancellor's Version Contains "Gross Inaccuracies and Absolute Lies," Declares Premier.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—Premier Ribot replied in the chamber yesterday to the declaration made Saturday by Dr. Michaelis, the German chancellor, that there was a secret treaty between France and Russia having in view plans of conquest. Premier Ribot, after saying he was convinced that Spain would apply the decree interning the German submarine which anchored in the harbor of Corunna Monday evening, said:

"I wish to reply to the singular speech which Dr. Michaelis thought fit to invite the Berlin journalists to hear. The German chancellor publicly commissioned the French government to declare whether in a secret session June 1 the French government had not made known to the chamber of deputies the terms of a secret treaty made before the Russian revolution whereby the emperor bound himself to support French pretensions to German territory on the left bank of the Rhine.

Full of Absolute Lies. "The chancellor's version contains gross inaccuracies and absolute lies, notably regarding the role he attributes to the president of the republic in giving an order to sign a treaty unknown to Premier Briand. The chambers know how things passed. M. Doumergue (ex-premier and foreign minister), after a conversation with the emperor, demanded and obtained M. Briand's authorization to take note of the emperor's promise to support our claim to Alsace-Lorraine and to leave us free to seek guarantees against fresh aggression, not by annexing territories on the left bank of the Rhine, but making an autonomous state of these territories which would protect us and also Belgium against invasion. "We have never thought to do what Bismarck did in 1871."

## SOUTHERN PACIFIC FACES STRIKE OF 8500 TRAINMEN

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—Eight thousand five hundred trainmen employed on the Pacific division of the Southern Pacific company have voted to go on a strike next Saturday night unless grievance claims against the railroad company are settled, it became known here today. Although officials of the various trainmen's organizations refused to discuss the prospect of a strike, Southern Pacific heads admitted that the trainmen had served an ultimatum on them. No intimation was given on what course the company proposed to take.

Six weeks ago the trainmen took a strike vote based on the alleged failure of the Southern Pacific company to settle about 250 grievance claims. The trainmen affected are the engineers, firemen, conductors and brakemen employed on the Southern Pacific lines from El Paso, Tex., to Portland, Ore., and on the Central Pacific line from San Francisco to Ogden, Utah.

Third Death in American Camp. AMERICAN TRAINING CAMP IN FRANCE, Aug. 1.—Major-General John J. Pershing arrived today at the American training camp and inspected the troops. The third death in camp occurred last night when one soldier kicked another in the stomach in a quarrel over a game of cards. The victim died later and his assailant was arrested.

## PROMISE OF VICTORY BY EMPEROR

In Address to Army and Navy German Emperor Again Declares Himself a Winner—Victorious on All Fronts—War Still Forced Upon Germany—"The Lord God Will Be With Us" Is Assurance Given the Fatherland.

BERLIN, via Copenhagen to London, Aug. 1.—Emperor William has issued a proclamation to the German army and navy and German colonial forces. It reads:

"The third year of the war has come to an end. The number of our adversaries has increased, but their prospects of victory have not improved. You crushed Rumania last year. The Russian empire once more trembles under your strokes. Both countries sacrificed themselves for the interests of others and are now bleeding to death. In Macedonia you forcibly withstood the enemies' assaults. In mighty battles on the western front you remain the masters of the situation. Your lines are firm, protecting your beloved homes against the terrors and devastations of war.

"The navy has achieved good results. It has threatened the enemy's command of the sea and his very existence. Far from home, a little German group is defending a German colony against foreigners many times superior.

"Victory in the coming year will again be on our side, and on that of our allies. Ours will be the final victory.

"God With Us Still." "With a deeply moved heart I thank you in my own name and in that of the fatherland for what you have achieved in this last year of the war. With veneration we remember the fallen who gave up their lives for the greatness and safety of the fatherland.

"The war goes on. It is still forced upon us. We shall fight for our existence in the future with firm resolution and unflinching courage. As our problems multiply so does our strength increase. We are invincible. We shall be victorious. The Lord God will be with us. "WILLIAM, I. R. "In the field, August 1."

## SENATE ADOPTS AMENDMENT FOR A DRY NATION

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—A resolution for submission to the states of a prohibition amendment to the federal constitution was adopted late today by the senate. The vote was 65 to 29, eight more than the necessary two-thirds.

As adopted the resolution contains a provision that the states must be asked to ratify the amendment within six years. The house still must act on the resolution.

Senator Kenyon of Iowa, supporting the resolution, said: "Why do we prohibit the boys in the army and navy from having booze and insist that those who remain at home shall have it? When they are willing to die for us should we not be willing to go dry for them? Are we willing to sacrifice everything in the country to win the war except beer? Why waste labor needed to win the war to make beer?"

Senators Myers and Cummins both spoke in support of the resolution. Senator Curtis said he favored the Harding amendment to limit the time in which the amendment could be submitted to the states to six years. The Hardwick amendment was rejected by a vote of 62 to 3. Senators Broussard, Hardwick, Harding and Reed supporting it. The Hardwick amendment was to prohibit the purchase and use of liquor as well as its manufacture and sale.

## STORM HALTS FLANDERS BATTLE

### NO MAN'S LAND SCENE OF GREAT WELSH VICTORY

Allied Forces Fought Over Most Difficult Portion of Entire Front, Covered With Marshes and Morasses—Country Saucer-Shaped, With Enemy Holding Rim.

BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM, Aug. 1 (by the Associated Press).—Welsh troops yesterday added a new star to their crowns, for it fell to one of their regiments to administer a crushing defeat in General Haig's great offensive, on the third battalion of infantry guards, which was Emperor William's crack body of troops. The terrain in this new battle zone presented tremendous difficulty for the attacking troops.

Between Dixmude and the point where the Ypres-Comines canal crosses the lines on the lower part of the Ypres salient, the two great forces had been imbedded for three years, and this portion of the line had come to be looked upon as impenetrable for either side.

In No Man's Land. The present battle field between Dixmude and Lazerne was "no man's land," within whose borders lay marshes and morasses which in winter months are impassable. This formidable natural barrier was rendered still stronger by the inundation of large areas by the release of waters from the canals. The Germans and allies alike seeking bits of dry land for a footing, swung so far apart in some places that the distance between the lines was nearly three miles. Below this section opposing lines followed either bank of the Yser canal and then went on the Ypres salient, face to face, but with the Germans holding the dominating high land about the salient. The Dixmude-Lazerne section of the front is a wilderness of partly inundated and deserted farms dotted with pools of brackish water and cut into strange shapes by drainage ditches. There are but few remaining civilian habitations in this "no man's land." Crumbling cottage walls and an occasional roofless church rose above the flats.

Neither side feared a surprise attack or a trench raid. Since Duke Albrecht's Wurtemberg troops were swallowed up in the flood let loose by opening up the sluice gates in October, 1914, the enemy had not tried to cross the marshes nor had they tried to get over the Yser since the Belgians in the spring of 1915, after sanguinary fighting, flung them back across the bridgehead at Lazerne.

The Ypres salient furnished as nasty a problem as could be presented to an attacking army. The country here is saucer-shaped and the Germans had held the lip of this saucer. All the lower lying land within this dish had been dominated by the enemy, who could send a stream of shell and machine gun fire into the troops and supply columns advancing across the salient.

A Nasty Problem. Another German counter-attack further north in the neighborhood of the Ypres-Roulers railway was crushed by the British artillery. Heavy rain has been falling since early yesterday afternoon, and the weather continues unfavorable for operations.

3500 Prisoners Taken. With a wide stretch of territory and more than 3500 prisoners in their hands as the result of the first day's fighting in their new offensive, the

## LA FOLLETTE JOINS PEACE PROPAGANDA

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—Senator Robert M. LaFollette of Wisconsin and Senator A. J. Gronna of North Dakota have formally aligned themselves with the pacifist movement, according to telegrams from them given out here by the people's council, which is conducting a nation-wide propaganda.

Senator LaFollette was quoted as having wired the council "not to be intimidated by the threats of war traders," but to begin at once to work for the election of members to congress who would stand for the "repeal of obnoxious laws."

## ALLIES CONSOLIDATE POSITIONS WON IN YESTERDAY'S FIGHTING AND REPULSE COUNTER ATTACKS

Thirty-five Hundred Prisoners Taken and Territory Averaging From Two to Three Miles in Length Over Twenty-Mile Front Captured—Heavy Storm Checks Battle, Forcing Lull—Artillery Active Throughout the Downpour, But Airships Unable to Fly—Captured Ground One of the Most Difficult Sections on War Front.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Telegraphing from the British army headquarters in France and Belgium this afternoon, the correspondent of Reuter's Limited says: "The rain has almost ceased. The sky has grown perceptibly lighter and the guns are beginning to bark again in greater volume."

Heavy Rain Falls.

BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM, Aug. 1.—Heavy rain which continued in an unceasing downpour since last night, transforming the battle grounds in Flanders into a sea of mud, had forced a comparative lull in the operations this morning at most points within the zone of the entente allied offensive begun yesterday.

Generally speaking, the situation early today was unchanged along the British front. Several German counter-attacks were repulsed during the night and the heavy artillery duel continued but the movement of big guns has been rendered most difficult by the rain.

The German artillery today actively shelled the trenches which were wreathed from them yesterday in No Man's Land about the salient and the British guns continued to pour a steady stream of shrapnel and high explosives into the positions to which the enemy had retired.

The air squadrons on both sides were rendered helpless by the storm to assist in the direct or indirect fire.

To Last Months.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—The battle of Flanders, which began with the French and British advance yesterday, it is believed, will be the biggest of the war and may last for weeks or months. The results already achieved lead military observers to say that it is not too much to hope that the Germans may soon be cleared out of French and Belgian Flanders.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—German counter-attacks yesterday afternoon and last night against the new British positions at La Bassée Ville and north of the Ypres-Comines canal in Belgium were repulsed, the war office announced today.

Another German counter-attack further north in the neighborhood of the Ypres-Roulers railway was crushed by the British artillery. Heavy rain has been falling since early yesterday afternoon, and the weather continues unfavorable for operations.

3500 Prisoners Taken.

With a wide stretch of territory and more than 3500 prisoners in their hands as the result of the first day's fighting in their new offensive, the

## 40,000 GREEKS STARVED TO DEATH

PARIS, Aug. 1.—Forty thousand Greeks have been starved to death in eastern Macedonia since the Bulgarian occupation began, according to authentic reports received by the Greek government, says a Havas dispatch from Athens under Tuesday's date.

"The Bulgarians," adds the correspondent, "have carried on a systematic persecution of the Greek element in the population looking to its extermination. They have inflicted all sorts of privations upon the Greeks, hardening them with military work and deporting them to Bulgarian localities."

British and French troops in Flanders spent last night consolidating their gains and repulsing the inevitable German counter-attacks.

The new line, which along the greater part of its stretch is from two miles to two and one-half miles in advance of the old, and includes ten captured towns within its limits, has been firmly held along the entire front. The consolidation process is being carried out under a torrential rain, which is hampering further operations.

Gain All Objectives.

The extent of the permanent advantage gained by the smashing of the German lines in this important section of the front will have to be judged by further developments.

Definite objectives were assigned the various allied units for attainment in the first day's stroke, and these appear to have been gained almost in their entirety.

The logical supposition, with the history of the Somme and Arras operations, particularly the former, in mind, is that the drive will be renewed as soon as the heavy guns are moved up, in pursuit of the plan of driving a wedge into the German lines by successive strokes until a point is reached when the falling back of the enemy on a wide front will be forced.

Endangers Coast Line.

The importance to be attached to a drive into German-held territory in this sector must be gauged not only by the reclaiming of Belgian soil from the invaders, which it makes possible, but the threat it offers to the German submarine bases along the Belgian coast. A push much further eastward along the present line of advance will be bound to shake the security of the German coast line.

The desperation of the German resistance, now manifesting itself in furious counter-attacks, bears witness to the importance the German high command attaches to retention of the present front. This front has been shown to be not the rigid one the Teutonic claims have made it out. Badly bent by yesterday's attack, the immediate future is likely to show whether it can be strained to the breaking point.

Battle a Long One.

Advice from the allied capitals point to the expectation of the battle opened yesterday continuing for weeks, if not months. The French troops evidently were not brought up to the Belgian front, away from their former field of operations for any brief effort at arms.

On the French front the Germans went on this morning with an operation they had been preparing in the Avesin region, launching an assault between Aycoourt and Hill 304, northwest of the citadel, in an effort to regain the positions they lost on July 17. Only a few advanced elements on the French line, however, were reached by the crown prince's forces, the French fire stopping them short there.

## GLEAVES REPORTS ON U-BOAT ATTACK

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The detailed report of Rear Admiral Gleaves respecting the submarine attack on the American transports of the first expedition to France was sent to the senate military affairs committee today by Secretary Daniels. It probably will be made public later. The report is understood to tell how German submarines were driven off after attacking the transports twice, one submarine, and probably others, being destroyed.