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ALLIES MAKE GOOD GAINS DURING STORM

LOST GROUND RETAKEN IN HEAVY RAIN

Anglo-French Forces Only Awaiting Clearing Conditions to Blast Way Further Into German Positions—Unable to Use Big Guns or Airships—Teutons Battling With Unparalleled Desperation to Hold Lines—Counter Attack by British.

Associated Press Summary. Germany is battling with a desperation probably unparalleled in the war to hold her lines in Flanders against the combined Anglo-French attack.

Notwithstanding the heavy handicap which the atrocious weather has imposed on them, however, the entente forces have made good their most important gains and apparently are only awaiting clearing conditions to blast their way further into the Teutonic front.

The boasts of successful resistance to the entente thrust that have come from the Berlin war office were based, as usual, on the unwarranted assumption that an attempt had been made to break thru and upon the fact that at one or two points the German reaction resulted in some of the far advanced forces of the allies being pushed back.

Line Is Re-established. Today, however, comes the announcement from London that despite the hampering rainfall, the British have negated the results of one German counter-thrust, completely re-establishing their line in the neighborhood of the Rouvelles-Ypres railroad as the outcome of a night attack.

Whether there may be some inclination on the part of lay critics to regard with some misgivings stress laid upon the bad weather by the official report that indicates a hold up of the allied advance, military observers at the front apparently are in entire agreement with the seriousness of this handicap.

The allies had established air superiority and the storm has prevented observation altogether, entailing inactivity upon the big guns that are relied upon to blast a path for the advancing infantry. To the low visibility, also, has been attributed such success as the Germans were able to gain in their counter-attacks, the poor sighting conditions preventing the entente gunners from massing their fire effectively to break up the enemy concentrations.

Frutless Assaults Made. Despite the hard fighting in Flanders, the Germans are continuing their pronounced activities on the French front. Paris reports two attacks on the French lines east and southeast of Rheims and assaults in the Avocourt wood sector in the Verdun region and in the Apremont forest southeast of St. Mihiel. All these were fruitless for the Germans.

Some important movement apparently is under way on the Russian northern front which has been holding entirely firm, while the southern end of the line was falling back. Now, however, the Russians are reported to have evacuated the Ukull bridgehead 15 miles southeast of Riga, the German.

NO DISASTERS TO AMERICAN TROOPS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Untraceable rumors that some disaster had been met by the American forces brought from Secretary Baker today a denial and reiteration of the promise that news of any misfortune would not be withheld from the public.

RUSSIA PLEDGES FAITH TO WAGE WAR TO VICTORY

Foreign Minister Details Difficulties of Reorganizing Both Government and Army, But Declares That All Difficulties Will Be Surmounted by Unity of Russian Citizens.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 2.—Foreign Minister Terestchenko has sent the following telegram to Russian diplomats accredited to the allied powers:

"At a moment when new and grave misfortunes are threatening Russia, we consider it our duty to give to our allies who have shared with us the burden of trials in the past, a firm and definite explanation of our point of view regarding the conduct of the war. The greatness of the task of the Russian revolution corresponds to the magnitude which it causes in the life of the state. Re-organization in the face of the enemy of the entire governmental systems had not been contemplated. Nevertheless Russia, convinced there is no other means of safety, has stood in accord with the allies' common action on the front.

Reconstructing Nation. Fully conscious of the difficulties of the task Russia has taken upon the burden of conducting active military operations during reconstruction of the army and the government. The offensive of our armies, which was necessitated by a strategic situation, encountered insurmountable obstacles on both fronts and in the interior of the country. The criminal propaganda of irresponsible elements was used by enemy agents and provoked a revolution in Petrograd. At the same time part of the troops on the front were seduced by the same propaganda, forgot their duty to the country and facilitated the enemy's piercing our front.

The Russian people have been stirred by these events. Thru the government created by the revolution and an unshakable will, the revolt was crushed and its originators were brought to justice. All necessary steps have been taken at the front for restoring the combative strength of the armies.

To Successful End. The government intends bringing to a successful end the task of establishing an administration capable of meeting all dangers and guiding the country in the path of revolutionary regeneration. Russia will not suffer herself to be deterred by any difficulty in carrying out the irrevocable decision to continue the war to a final triumph of the principles proclaimed by the Russian revolution.

In the presence of an enemy menace the country and the army will continue with renewed courage the work of reconstruction as well as the preparation on the threshold of the fourth year of the war for the coming campaign. We firmly believe that Russian citizens will combine all efforts to fulfill the sacred task of defending the beloved country and that the enthusiasm which lighted in their breast a flame of faith in the triumph of liberty will direct the whole invincible force of revolution against the enemy who threatens the country."

DRASTIC DEALING WITH ALIEN SLACKERS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Drastic dealing with alien slackers is proposed by a bill agreed on today by the house immigration committee and slated for pushing in the house. Alien slackers who do not wish to take military service in the American forces would be deported; the entry of others to the country would be prohibited. Any person who claims exemption from military duty on the ground that he is an alien never could become a naturalized citizen. Aliens of any class could be drafted for work on farms, in industrial plants and for other home duty.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT—FOR DEMOCRACY!



"It is superstition that there is such a thing as 'woman's work.' It is the destiny of every creature, both man and woman, to serve mankind."—Russia's greatest writer, Leo Tolstoy.

WOMEN OF RUSSIA TO FORM GREAT ARMY OF DEFENSE

PETROGRAD, Aug. 2.—As the result of the heroic conduct at the front of Miss Vera Butchmareff's female battalion, the movement for the creation of a great army of women is progressing thruout Russia like wildfire.

Already Petrograd, Moscow and Kiev have formed recruiting bureaus and established barracks, under the ordinary system of army administration. The government has issued arms and complete equipment to the women and has appointed male commanders and instructors and in view of the spread of the movement it is planning a more suitable uniform for the women fighters.

In Petrograd a new battalion is being raised, 700 girls and women are already in uniform out of 1200 so far enrolled. For the remaining places in the battalion there are 1300 applicants.

In the barracks today there was gathered a group of new recruits whose ordinary feminine attire, long hair and soft features, contrasted sharply with the cropped heads and masculine bearing of the girls already in uniform.

The girls are for the most part between 18 and 30 years old. Some of the force are married women with children and a few are of middle age, however. Sixty per cent of the members are peasant working girls.

PROTECTION FOR ARIZONA MINERS

GLOBT, Ariz., Aug. 2.—Lieutenant Colonel George P. White, commanding the United States cavalry in the Globe-Miami district, issued a proclamation last night stating that all miners and other workers desiring to return to work would have the protection of armed forces at his command. Colonel White said he took this action "in view of the conciliatory attitude recently adopted by the mine operators and the Western Federation of Miners."

RUSSIAN FIASCO PROLONGS WAR FOR AMERICANS

LONDON, Aug. 2.—"Looking from the broadest aspect at the events of the past fortnight in Russia," said Major-General Frederick B. Maurice, chief director of military operations at the war office, in his weekly talk today to the Associated Press. "It will necessarily mean a prolongation of the war. We cannot longer count on any great material assistance from Russia. This means a greater burden on the other entente allies and for the United States it means that she must come into the field as soon as possible and with the greatest possible force."

Control of Sea.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—"The British navy's control of the nerve system of maritime communications of the world at this juncture is more complete than the control exercised by the army of the control powers on land," said Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, first sea lord and chief of the naval staff, in an interview with the Associated Press.

Regarding the destroyer and submarine bases on the Belgian coast, which are in the occupation of the Germans, he said: "One is Ostend; the other is Zeebrugge. The Germans have applied to this length of sand fringed coast the same principles of intensive fortification adopted higher up on the North sea and the Island of Heligoland. The coast line is studded with heavy guns which in themselves constitute infinitesimal targets at a range of more than 20,000 yards on which any bombardment could be carried out.

Small Target Offered.

"Moreover, the enemy has not been slow to make fullest use of aircraft and smoke screens by way of protection. Ostend offers the best target but it can only be attacked at rare intervals when a favorable combination of wind, weather and sea conditions can be attained. Zeebrugge in the real sense of the word is not a naval base, but merely an exit from the inland port of Bruges, with which it is connected by a wide, deep water canal.

IOWANS ARRESTED ON TREASON CHARGES IN SEDITION HOTBED

LOWDEN, Ia., Aug. 2.—Four citizens of this community, three of them past 60 years of age, were arrested by federal officers today and charged with treason and resisting the government. The action followed an outbreak that approached a riot between loyal citizens and pro-Germans last night.

The prisoners are: Albert Schaefer, retired farmer; William Riechman, furniture dealer; Ernest Meier, retired farmer, and Carl Gerb, farmer. All are wealthy. United States Marshal Moore and Deputy Healy arrived here from Cedar Rapids after they had been informed that this town of 700 population was a hotbed of sedition. Riechman has a son who enlisted in the army, and he is reported to have said he would rather see the boy dead than bearing arms against Germany. The charges against the other men have not been made public in detail.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Aug. 2.—

An outbreak which resulted from the arrest of the Rev. John Reichert, pastor of the German Evangelical church at Lowden, Ia., on a charge of making treasonable utterances, is being investigated by United States marshals today. A mob is reported to have threatened to lynch Daniel McGillyray, an attorney, who gave the information which led to the Rev. Mr. Reichert's arrest.

TUESDAY TO BE BEEFLess DAY

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Resolutions to make every Tuesday a beefless day and to inaugurate systematic measures to curtail consumption of wheat, bread, butter, sugar and young animal meat have been adopted by the food administration's hotel and restaurant committee whose membership includes the proprietors of many of the country's leading hotels and restaurants.

PRISONERS SHOW LOSS OF MORALE AMONG TEUTONS

More Than 4000 Taken by British Alone in Ypres Salient—Scarcity of Veterans—Many Raw Recruits of Class of -1918—All Suffering From Exposure and Hunger.

BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM, Aug. 2 (by the Associated Press).—"The situation is virtually unchanged." This sums up the day's news from the wide zone along which the British and French yesterday hurled Prince Rupprecht's forces back to the supporting defenses at a depth varying between one and three miles. Artillery activities continued with great intensity, the British pouring a steady stream of high explosive shells into positions which the Germans now hold, but there was comparatively little infantry fighting.

The allies were today busy consolidating the positions they captured yesterday. Heavy German counter-attacks had been looked for, but outside of a few local attempts to regain positions these did not materialize. This was perhaps due partly to the heavy rain which continued without cessation since last night, filling shell holes with water and turning the ground into a deep mud over which it is difficult to fight.

Bombardment Erratic.

The German guns, however, many of which had been withdrawn to positions further back before the rain began, have been carrying on a steady bombardment, especially against the territory captured by the allies on the northern side of the Ypres salient, but their firing has been more or less erratic because of the storm which blocked the work of the observation officers. As usual, the Germans are employing great quantities of gas shells. Due to the complete preparation made for yesterday's assault, the British casualties have not been excessive, but the condition of the battle field and statements by prisoners indicate that the German losses were exceedingly heavy. The British medical corps has again evinced a most complete organization. At 8 o'clock last night all British wounded had been collected and brought back to emergency stations. More than 4000 prisoners with some sixty officers were taken by the British in the Ypres salient alone.

Prisoners Poor Lot.

Prussians, Bavarians and Saxons all have given of their number to swell the total captured, and no more dejected appearing men have been seen in British prison stations since the beginning of the war. Particularly noticeable was the scarcity of veteran noncommissioned officers and the large number of troops from the 1918 class, who are nothing more than raw recruits. One veteran of many battles freely expressed his contempt of this class, who, he said, lacked stamina to stand up under the hardships of war and could not be depended on in a tight place such as they found themselves facing yesterday.

A majority of these prisoners were a miserable, sorry-looking lot, all of them suffering from internal complaints caused by exposure, and the majority from hunger. Few of them have any hopes of Germany winning the war and one officer ventured the opinion that the time of the fatherland's downfall was near. The opinion, largely on the scarcity of men, and certainly boyish faces now in prison cages, appears to be indicative of a lack of human material.

24 AMERICANS LOST ON STEAMER MOTANO

LONDON, Aug. 2.—It was reported at the American consulate here today that 24 members of the crew of the American steamship Motano, which was sunk by a German submarine on July 31, lost their lives.

SHIPPING BOARD TO COMMANDEER ALL U. S. SHIPS

Plans for Requisitioning Charters of All American Vessels to Be Announced—America and Britain Jointly to Control World's Shipping—Owners Can Operate.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Plans for taking over for operation all American ocean-going merchant ships soon will be announced by the American shipping board. Charters will be requisitioned under a recent act of congress authorizing the president to commandeer tonnage for government uses.

The program is preliminary to putting into operation an agreement between the American and British governments for joint control of the world's shipping. It will give the shipping board control of ocean freight rates charged by American ships and a rate basis being worked out will be used for building an international rate schedule.

Aim of Seizure.

The chief aim in commandeering charters is to get more ships into trans-Atlantic service. Many American coastwise vessels and ships now engaged in the Pacific and South American trade will be diverted to trans-Atlantic runs. Their pieces will be taken to a large extent by neutral ships and by Japanese tonnage.

The plan is to commandeer charters and wherever advisable let the ship itself be operated by its owner under a government charter. In this way the government will direct operations and specify services in which ships shall ply and, at the same time, avoid expenditure of the vast sum of money that would be required if the hulls themselves were taken over. Wherever operators fail to carry out the shipping board's regulations, charters will be taken from them and given to others.

HAIG AND PETAIN EXCHANGE GREETINGS

PARIS, Aug. 2.—Sir Douglas Haig and General Petain, commanders of the British and French armies, yesterday exchanged telegrams of congratulation at the Franco-British success in Flanders.

The former paid a tribute to the effort of the French troops under General Antoine. He sketched the irresistible dash wherewith the French not only gained the object set for them, but surpassed these objectives, thereby covering and assuring the allied flank and inflicting heavy losses on the enemy while sustaining really "only very light losses."

General Petain replied with thanks to the felicitations to the British. Speaking for the French, he declared the success of the attack illustrates anew the glory of the British flag and binds closer the two armies. He congratulated the British troops in the name of all French armies.

NORWAY TRADES SHIPS FOR FOOD

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Norway, facing starvation if the United States cuts off exports of food, is ready to release a million tons of her shipping in return for the privilege of importing food—principally from the United States.

Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, head of the Norwegian mission to the United States, declared unreservedly that Norway faced privation if the United States enforced an embargo against her.

Norway also would give a guarantee that none of the food imported would reach Germany.