

BLAME SOCIALISTS FOR CHAOS RULING IN RUSSIA TODAY

PETROGRAD, Aug. 3.—The political crisis, which is still unsolved, is taking a new form, owing to the growing tendency of the country to divide into two sharply defined opposing camps. In the first camp are the educated, especially the landed and industrial classes, led by members of the duma, and Moscow manufacturers, while the second is composed of socialists of all shades of opinion.

The chief evidence of this division is an unofficial session of the duma, at which the moderate progressive party joined the old reactionaries in attacks on the socialistic policy of the cabinet, as influenced by the councils of workmen's and soldiers' and peasants' delegates.

Paul Milukoff sharply assailed the councils for trying to dictate to the non-socialist members of the cabinet in the manner in which they already dictate to the socialist ministers. A sensational speech was made by a member of the progressive party, M. Maslennikoff, who ascribed the military disasters and internal anarchy as due wholly to the socialists. He referred to the socialists as "a crowd of mad fanatics, adventurers and traitors, who call themselves the executive council of the workmen's and soldiers' deputies."

M. Maslennikoff declared that the duma alone could have Russia, but to do so it must cease sitting in a corner, afraid of its own shadow, and meet in regular session and demand that the ministers appear before it and render an account of their stewardship.

Nicholas Lvoff, constitutionalist democrat, also declared that the duma must act boldly.

Against this idea the official organ of the workmen and soldier and peasants deputies raised the cry that the duma aims at a counter-revolution. In this other organs of the party of the left agreed.

At yesterday's session of the duma all the speakers repudiated the accusation that their aim is a counter-revolution. They asserted that the councils and the government under the influence of the councils would ruin Russia irremediably and that the duma's only aim was to prevent such ruin.

GERMANY IS LIKE A FEUDAL CASTLE; ITS WALLS NOT MADE OF STONES, BUT MEN; GENERAL PERSHING'S TACTICS MUST BE SAME AS THOSE OF ANCIENT DAYS



Read Just How the Allies, Reducing an Outwork Here and a Wall There, Must Vanquish the Kaiser's Fortress.

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What faces the American army today, as the great war swings into the beginning of its fourth year?

What is the strategic and tactical situation before the allies, and what can Pershing's force play in the storming of the German citadel that has been breached at some points, but still remains unbroken?

It is possible to put into simple words the military situation at this moment.

Let us imagine the central power group—Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey—as a great fortress, which is besieged on all sides.

The Kaiser in the "castle keep" at Berlin—like a feudal lord of the middle ages—decided to grab his neighbors' land, and extend the walls of his fortress to dominate them.

Instead of walls of stone, this modern Teutonic "fortress" has walls of men. There are two main "keeps" or castles—at the ends of the fortress. At one end are Germany and Austria-Hungary; at the other is Asiatic Turkey.

Between these two great keeps is a connecting link of fortifications, taking in Bulgaria and Serbia, southern Rumania and European Turkey.

Projecting from this great fortress, and protecting its main walls, are "outworks," which serve to hold off the allied armies.

These "outworks" were built in the first year of the war. It was the "German year." For the last two years allied "storming parties" have been at work reducing an outwork here, breaching a "bastion" or front there, and pushing ever closer to the main keeps.

The problem was to breach those walls. Tactics change; strategy remains immutable. The ancient Egyptians made their attack upon a walled city for exactly the same strategic object as Haig or Petain make their attacks. Hannibal, when he started his war against Rome by capturing

Saguntum, proceeded as Pershing will have to proceed in France. The difference is one of tactics—not strategy. In the days of Egypt and Rome and Carthage the problem was to attack a walled city; now an army must attack a walled nation; walled in with human beings.

The problem before the ancient general was to make a breach in the walls and pour his archers and spearmen into the flanks of the defenders, sweep them along, and attack them in the rear. If a wall was breached, the defenders built a new wall behind the breach, and made sallies out to strike the attackers on the flank.

The allies' human battering rams have attacked the Kaiser's fortress at seven points, as shown on the accompanying sketch, with these results:

Seven Attack Points.

1. Russia has captured the Galician fronts of Bukovina and Lutzk, but the remainder of the large Poland-Volhynian outwork remains intact.
2. Russia has reduced the Caucasus front and joined hands with the British-Indian army.
3. The British-Indian army has captured the Mesopotamian front by reducing Bagdad.
4. The British-Egyptian army has reached the Syrian front.
5. The defenders of the Gallipoli front have driven away the storming party at this point.
6. Sarraill's army has breached the Salonika front, but the defenders cling to their second line.
7. The Italian army has breached the Carso front, but the temporary second line of walls holds.
8. The British-French-Belgian armies have driven the defenders completely out of the Vimy, Peronne, Laon and Maronnvillers fronts, and broken down a long piece of the walls of the French-Belgian "outwork" and the second line of temporary walls (the Hindenburg line) is endangered.

What Romans Did.

The Romans brought up battering rams and catapults, and by pushing them close to the walls of the besieged city they battered away at one or two spots in the wall, until the stones were jarred loose and fell, thus making a "breach" in the wall, through which the foot troops could

rush. In the meantime, the defenders of the walls did everything possible to injure the "battering ram" and to hinder the Syrian front.

This is exactly what the Teutons have done. When the outwork in France and Belgium was threatened, they built the "Hindenburg line," behind which they retired when the outer wall was breached.

The problem before the allies is to smash through a wall somewhere before the Germans have time to build an inside wall; or else to destroy the inside wall after the first has been breached and thus pour into the fortress and take the defenders in rear and flank.

But when the ancient soldiers had built their half moon temporary wall it was possible for the soldiers on the old walls on either side to take in flank the besiegers when they rushed in to assault the second wall.

The task of the allied and American troops is to push home the destruction of the "bastions," or fronts, so that the main walls of the fortress can be attacked.

DIMITRIEFF QUILTS COMMAND AT RIGA

PETROGRAD, Aug. 3.—General Radko Dimitrieff, commander of the Russian troops on the Riga front, has resigned his command of the twelfth army. General Parsky will succeed him.

General Dimitrieff, who is a Bulgarian, at the beginning of the war represented his country as minister to Russia. Immediately on the outbreak of hostilities he telegraphed his resignation to Sofia and tendered his services to the Russian war office. His tender was gladly accepted, for Dimitrieff had been commander-in-chief of the Bulgarian army in the latter part of the first Balkan war, but resigned his commission, when Bulgaria, at the instigation of Austria, attacked her former allies, Serbia and Greece. In Bulgaria, Dimitrieff, who is as much a politician as a soldier, was known as the "Little Napoleon." He has had many important commands in the Russian army since the outbreak of the world war.

PLAN TO SAFEGUARD AMERICAN SHIPPING

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—Plans to safeguard American shipping from attack have been worked out by the naval construction board, and a special committee appointed by Major General Goethals, it became known here when W. L. Saunders, chairman of the board, advised war relief societies to adopt the system as a safeguard for their shipments. Details of the plans were not made public. Mr. Saunders, in a letter to John Moffatt, secretary of the Federal Council of Allied War Relief Societies, said the plans had been approved by the federal authorities, who now are putting into effect through the war risk insurance bureau a premium on ships equipped according to its provisions.

BLAME AMERICA FOR DISAFFECTION SHOWN IN RUSSIA

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 3.—Count von Reventlow in an article in the Tages Zeitung, referring to Arthur J. Balfour's speech in the house of commons in which he spoke of the nationalities of Austria-Hungary determining their own course of future development, tells his readers of widespread machinations of American agents in Austria-Hungary, started by former Ambassador Penfield long prior to the Austro-American breach.

The article says that Americans who left Austria soon after the breach talked confidently to neutrals of "impending complete political isolation of Germany in Austria, while in Hungary also secret organization of entente nations and America soon would bear fruit." Both predictions have been fulfilled, says Count von Reventlow, who darkly adds:

"How long the former ambassador to Constantinople, Elkus, remained in Vienna or whether he is still there, we do not know."

Balfour's idea, says Count Reventlow, is the dissolution of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, which squares exactly with the aims of the Czech Poles.

AVIATOR FLEISCHMANN KILLED BY FALL IN AIR

CINCINNATI, Aug. 3.—Charles Fleischmann, who fell to his death from an aeroplane in Great South Bay last night, was the only son of Julius L. Fleischmann, former mayor of Cincinnati, and president of the Fleischmann Yeast company. He was 22 years old and enlisted in the aviation section of the signal corps a few weeks ago. An uncle, Captain Max Fleischmann, is stationed at the Fort Omaha, Neb., United States aviation camp.

MICHAELIS TELLS GERMANS TO AVOID WEAKENING SIGNS

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 3.—According to a published account of conversations in Dresden, Chancellor Michaelis said that while he was ready to accept any opportunity given him to secure an honorable peace, the requirement of the hour for Germans was to avoid any manifestations of nervousness and prove to their opponents that Germany's might was unweakened.

Germany's opponents, Dr. Michaelis said, had been greatly encouraged by the exhibition of nerves in the latest inner crisis and by the German longing for peace, which was interpreted abroad as a sign of weakening of the German people. Peace would be brought no nearer, he said, by such things, adding that the government would continue its efforts for peace, but would avoid earlier mistakes.

Chancellor Michaelis intimated that the prospects for a speedy peace were not bright, but that unexpected developments might at any moment bring the question to a head and produce tangible results. He appealed for unity and declared that the entire German press must back the government in all vital questions.

STATE OF SIEGE DECLARED IN GREECE

LONDON, Aug. 3.—A state of siege has been declared in the whole Greek department of Attica, including Athens and Piræus, according to a dispatch from Athens to the Exchange Telegraph company.

RUSSIA REFUSES RECOGNITION OF FINN FREEDOM

PETROGRAD, Aug. 3.—The provisional government has refused to acknowledge Finland's independence and has instead issued a manifesto dissolving the landtag and appointing a general elector of October 1 declaring that the government, when the landtag meets, will submit its own law regulating Russo-Finnish relations.

The fate of Finland can be decided only in agreement with the Russian people, the manifesto declares.

The minister for Finland took the manifesto to Helsingfors and delivered it to Governor-General Stakovich, who read it to the senate, after which he made a friendly speech, in which he said:

"This manifesto is the most democratic action yet performed by the revolutionary government, for it makes Finland's people masters of their own destiny." The landtag is expected to decide its course of action tonight. The socialist majority threatens to defy the manifesto and continue in session, while the non-socialists expect to obey it. It is stated that the members of the high court have telegraphed to Helsingfors declaring that they would refuse to administer any future landtag enactments passed under an unconstitutional independence law.

NO INCREASED EXEMPTIONS FROM PHYSICAL DISABILITY

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—First and scattered reports from local boards do not indicate any increase in physical exemptions from the army draft over the average of 25.77, established in 1903, it was announced today.

HUGE QUANTITIES OF SILVER COINS MINTED

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Minting silver coins is proceeding at every mint in the country at from five to eight times the volume of past years, according to announcement today by Director Baker of the mint, who has just returned to Washington from an inspection tour of the mints in the west. The chief demand is for quarters and dimes. Forces at several of the mints probably will be augmented soon and may go on longer hours to meet the demand. Coinage of gold has been discontinued temporarily in order to permit the mints to devote all their energies to coining silver.

PREMIER OF QUEBEC OPPOSES CONSCRIPTION

MONTREAL, Aug. 3.—Sir Lomer Gouin, premier of Quebec, made the following declaration today regarding the political situation:

"The attitude of the province of Quebec is sincere. To us it appears that a government elected six years ago upon a program containing not one word relating to military matters is not a government which should impose conscription in Canada today. Let us have elections, and if the majority of the Canadian people declare in favor of it, I am convinced that our province, like the others, will submit to the people's will."



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Medford, Oregon, Jan. 13, 1917 TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is to certify that I, the undersigned, had very severe stomach trouble and had been bothered for several years and last August was not expected to live, and hearing of Gim Chung (whose Herb Store is at 241 South Front street in Medford) I decided to get herbs for my stomach trouble, and I started to feeling better as soon as I used them, and today am a well man and can heartily recommend anyone afflicted, as I was to see Gim Chung and try his Herbs.

(Signed) W. R. JOHNSON, Witnesses:

- M. A. Anderson, Medford. S. B. Holmes, Eagle Point. Frank Lewis, Eagle Point. Wm. Lewis, Eagle Point. W. L. Childreth, Eagle Point. C. E. Moore, Eagle Point. J. V. McIntyre, Eagle Point. Geo. E. Von der Hellen, Eagle Point. Thos. E. Nichols, Eagle Point.

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