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## AMERICA'S WORK REHABILITATING RUSSIA BEGUN

Root's Mission Reports Officially to Washington—Six Separate Reports—Workmen Dazzled by Liberty, But Will Do Their Share—Do Not Understand Organization.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—America's work toward rehabilitating Russia was taken up by officials today who had before them the extensive reports and advice of the mission headed by Elihu Root.

Details of the general report which holds out high hopes for the future of Russia still are kept secret. Mr. Root believes that any information regarding the mission's findings should come from President Wilson. The white house today had not indicated any intention to make them public.

Six special reports probably will be submitted to different departments of the government. Upon arrival in Russia each commissioner was given a special assignment to cover some particular branch of the new government to advise the Russians and be of particular aid to United States officials on his return home.

### Assignments of Members.

The assignments were as follows: Elihu Root, ministry; Charles Edward Russell, workmen's council, political parties and socialists; Cyrus H. McCormick and Charles Bertrou, finance; James Duncan, labor; John R. Mott and Charles R. Crane, religion; Major General Hugh L. Scott, army; Rear Admiral James H. Glennon, navy.

Reports on labor conditions particularly are being eagerly awaited by government officials and labor leaders because of the great activity of workmen in the formation of the new government, and the conflicting unofficial reports on that feature of the situation. Although Mr. Duncan has not completed his special report, he gave an outline of some of the principal features of it today, to set at rest conflicting stories.

### Workmen Doing Share.

"The Russian workmen certainly will do his share," Mr. Duncan said. "He has done it already and he is entering into the spirit of the new government with a whole heart. When the scheme of government finally is rounded out he will be found to have a big hand in it, and he will discharge his duties properly."

"Gradually the working men are assimilating the idea of organization and I expect them to round out some sort of a federation embracing both skilled and unskilled labor, more similar, perhaps, to the British system than to ours. While I was in Petrograd a meeting of twenty-nine trades was held for the purpose of organizing, and the men listened with apparently keen interest to my explanation of how labor operated its organizations in this country. I do not know what the results of that meeting have been, but when we left the outlook for effective organization was splendid."

### Dazzled by Freedom.

"Russian workmen still are dazzled by their freedom to organize. Of course, under the czar they had no labor organizations, because such bodies were regarded as revolutionary, and its members were subject to the severest penalties. Now that they have organizations they scarcely know how to operate them. It is

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## ENEMY INFLUENCE IN DRAFT RESISTANCE

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—Indications that an anti-American influence is at work in South Chicago to instruct naturalized Americans in evading the draft were revealed at the exemption headquarters there today. Numerous laborers described by officials of the board as barely able to speak or comprehend English, displayed astonishing familiarity with the procedure of the office, in seeking special exemption forms. Their names were turned over to federal officials for investigation.

## BIG GUNS AGAIN ROARING ALONG BELGIAN FRONT

British Effect Gain Near Bixchoote—Odessa German Objective in Russian Drive—Russian Resistance Strengthening—Another Flanders Drive Expected.

BERLIN, Aug. 9.—The artillery duel in Flanders has again increased to the greatest intensity, reports the German general staff. The bombardment was particularly heavy on the German coast and from Bixchoote to Holleheke.

### Associated Press Summary.

News from the Flanders front shows that the British effected a gain near Bixchoote, the extent of which has not yet been given out.

The front in France was inactive last night, except for the customary artillery bombardment in the Aisne region, and somewhat lively raiding operations on the part of the French forces.

Recent advices from southeastern Russia have reflected the opinion there that the Teutonic offensive in Galicia and Bukovina had the Black sea port of Odessa in view, with the grain crops in Bessarabia the immediate objective.

Whatever the aim of the Teutons, however, the stiffening of the Russian defensive is at least slowing down their advance, having apparently checked it altogether in some sectors.

### Odessa Is Objective.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Recent reports that the present German offensive in southwest Russia is aimed at the capture of Odessa are strengthened by a dispatch to the Times from that city, saying the belief is growing that the port is Germany's main objective, and that Bessarabia will soon become the principal theater of operations, as the enemy presses toward Odessa. The correspondent adds that the harvest is now being reaped in southern Russia and the enemy doubtless will try to secure it before it can be removed.

### French Make Gain.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Another gain of ground by French troops on the Flanders front, northwest of Bixchoote, is reported in today's official statement in the Franco-Belgian front operations.

"French troops have made progress northwest of Bixchoote. A party of the enemy which endeavored to approach our lines yesterday north of Roexix was driven off with loss by our fire."

PARIS, Aug. 9.—In the region of Chevrigny and the Pantheon, there was artillery activity last night, says the official report given out today by the French war office. North of Vanx les Palameix, on the Aisne front, French detachments cleared a Teuton trench, inflicting losses on the Germans, and returned to their own lines, unhurt.

## NEBRASKA PELTED BY HEAVY HAIL

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 9.—A heavy hail storm, accompanied by high winds and rain, swept central Nebraska yesterday afternoon, and reports today show thousands of dollars' damage done to crops and property in a strip 120 miles long and from four to ten miles wide, extending from the vicinity of York, Neb., to the Kansas line. Thirty thousand square feet of glass were broken in stores and dwellings, small buildings, barns and windmills destroyed, roofs were wrecked and crops beaten to the ground by the hail. No loss of life was reported, but thousands of chickens were killed and livestock suffered from pelting by the hail. Wire communication was cut off for the day, but most of the service has been resumed today. Hailstones, described as being as large as baseballs and caps, covered the ground in some places to a depth of from six to ten inches.

## PACIFISTS SEEK IMPEACHMENT OF PRESIDENT

Senate Committee Room Obtained by Ruse and Repeal of Draft Law Demanded—Member of Ford Peace Party Pres'ps—Gronna and La Follette Praised.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Some pacifists held a meeting under the dome of the capitol today, demanded that congress stay in session until it had repealed the draft law and voted threats to impeach President Wilson unless that was done.

Senators and congressmen, invited to attend the meeting, under the auspices of the People's Council of America for Democracy and Peace, dropped into the room and then dropped out again, as the speeches proceeded.

The meeting was held in the senate military committee room, where a few weeks ago the draft law was drawn and perfected. How the meeting came to be held there developed considerable feeling among senators.

### Asked for by McBride.

Chairman Chamberlain of the military committee said he had permitted the use of the room when Isaac McBride, formerly secretary to the late Senator Lane of Oregon, asked him for it, to have some friends meet some congressmen.

Senator Chamberlain said he had no idea the place was to be used for an attack upon the president.

Louis P. Loehner of New York, a member of the Ford peace party, presided. The burden of the speeches was that a majority of the people were opposed to the draft law and that it should be repealed.

H. J. Lemke, republican state chairman of North Dakota, declared that the views of Senator Gronna of that state and the views of Senator La Follette of Wisconsin agreed with the sentiments of the people of North Dakota.

### Pacifist Speakers.

Gronna and La Follette both voted against the war resolution.

Senator Gronna and Representative Keating of Colorado were the only congressmen to remain during the entire meeting. The speakers included Frank Stephens of Arden, Del.; Daniel Kiefer, chairman of the National Single Tax league; T. H. Lundy, chairman; Professor Paul R. Dana of Columbia university; Max Eastman of New York, editor of The Masses, barred from the mails, and a number of representatives of labor unions in Philadelphia and New York.

## APACHE LEADERS UNDER ARREST

TUCSON, Ariz., Aug. 9.—With the arrest of two ringleaders among the Apache Indian strikers at the asbestos mines in the Sierra Anchas mountains, fears of a spread of the uprising have been allayed, according to a dispatch this morning from the San Carlos Indian reservation. Officers are bringing the two arrested men, known as "Montana" and "Johnny" Cook, to Globe on charges of disturbing the peace. Rains of the last two nights and efforts of the forest rangers have checked the forest fires, which were said to have been started by the Apache strikers at the mine. None of the white miners who took refuge in a mountain pass when the Indians went on strike, have been injured. All have returned to the asbestos workings. It was first reported they had taken refuge in a "dugout" at the mine.

### NAVY PURCHASES YEAR'S SUPPLY OF PINEAPPLES

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The navy department today placed orders for 1,687,500 pounds of canned pineapple, a year's supply for the Atlantic fleet and east coast navy yards and stations. Five firms with canneries in Honolulu received the order. Orders for a similar supply for the west coast yards will be placed later.

## MRS. JACK DE SAULLES, SLAYER OF HER HUSBAND



## SHOOTING EXPECTED WHEN CHILD TAKEN FROM HIS MOTHER

By HELEN TODD. (Secretary of the International Child Welfare League of America.) (Copyright 1917 by the Newspaper Enterprise Association.)

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—The killing of Jack De Saulles by his wife was to be expected; you can't decree that motherhood and wifehood shall be the one dominating thing of importance in a woman's life, then take that away from her, and not expect some kind of an explosion.

A woman's whole life is her love life. Her personal relationship as a wife and mother, society has decreed and woman has accepted as the central dominating influence in her life.

### Becomes Unbalanced.

When her faith in her husband is destroyed and she is shocked into a realization that her love dream has crashed into nothingness; when in addition to that the child that she has borne is kept away from her by the husband who has proved unfaithful; it is no wonder that the mind of the woman becomes temporarily unbalanced and that a tragedy such as this shooting occurs.

The wife who obtains a divorce from an unfaithful husband ought to have the custody of her child or children. Any other arrangement is only an added cruelty.

I do not say for a moment that the father should not be permitted to see the child. Many fathers who have been unfaithful to the women they married love their children as much as ever.

### Mother the Protector.

But the mother is the proper protector for her child. Society has exalted motherhood and declared that it is the supreme duty of women to be mothers. Then let society take care that it carries out its duty to the mother.

This girl—for she is little more than a girl, beautiful, cultured, refined—was wooed and won by De Saulles, who pursued her to Paris to press his suit. He is reported to have said of her that he thought her the most beautiful woman in the world. Idealized in this way, she undoubtedly believed that she would always hold the affections of her husband.

But a few years shattered her dream. She was compelled to sue for divorce because another woman had entered her husband's life.

With nothing left of her love-life except her boy, she found that she would not even have him. The court decreed that the erring father was to have the child part of the year.

The young mother, torn with anguish at not being able to have her child with her, with her love-life shattered, simply became temporarily unbalanced. The tragedy was the result.

### Man to Blame.

The lesson is that man-made institutions, and man-controlled courts, ought not to try to take children away from mothers.

Children were made principally for mothers, just as mothers were made for children. Something will break for foreigners, if the present draft law is finally effected.

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## SELECTIVE DRAFT REJECTION RULES MEET REVISION

New Regulations Grant Underweight Allowance of From Five to Six Pounds—Poor Teeth That Can Be Remedied by Dental Work No Excuse Hereafter.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Revised regulations to govern physical examination of men registered under the selective draft were issued today by Surgeon General Gorgas of the army, and communicated to the governors of states for the information of the local examination boards.

The changes deal, for the most part, with questions of proportionate weight and height, but may result in the recall of some men rejected heretofore on physical grounds.

The new regulations grant an underweight allowance of from five to six pounds for men between 64 and 67 inches in height, to 12 pounds for men above 75 inches. The effect of the instructions is to reduce the normal weight requirements for tall men.

### Reduce Weight Requirements.

An additional half-inch allowance on chest expansion also is allowed to men above 68 inches in height where there is no sign of disease.

Men with poor teeth also will be more closely scrutinized hereafter. Where dental work will restore the teeth, they will be enrolled.

A punctured ear drum is found to be no barrier provided the hearing is half normal. Modifications are made also in sight requirements, which will give physicians wider latitude in accepting men despite some defects of vision.

Provost Marshal General Crowder has urged prompt action by the local boards in certifying as held for service men who make no claim for discharge or exemption.

### Daily Report Required.

A daily report from the district boards is required at the close of each day's work, and, similarly, district boards will report each night to the adjutant general the men finally accepted.

"The government will call upon local and district boards to furnish one-third of their quota on September 1," General Crowder's message says, under the heading: "The First Call to the Colors."

Local boards are urged not to stop examining men when the quota has been reached. The boards should be certain beyond doubt that enough men have been certified, the statement says. General Crowder also states that men serving prison terms for misdemeanors are not exempt. If the civil authorities will not release them for military service, they will be required to present themselves for examination when their prison terms have been completed.

## PRESIDENT SIGNS FOOD BILL FRIDAY

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—All is in readiness today for putting the administration's food control and food survey bills into effect as soon as they become law with President Wilson's signature. The president will sign the bills tomorrow after the presiding officers of the senate and house affix their signatures to the measures. This could not be done today because neither house was in session.

Final congressional action came late yesterday, when the senate approved the conference reports on both bills. They already had been approved by the house.

The first step in putting the new legislation into operation probably will be the appointment by the president of Herbert C. Hoover as food administrator.

ABERDEEN, S. D., Aug. 9.—A light frost last night thru the northern portion of South Dakota was reported here today. It was believed no damage was done to crops. The mercury here dropped to 44 degrees above zero.

## AMERICANS AT FRONT EAGER TO SEE REAL WAR

Troops Rapidly Absorbing War Knowledge—Instruction Is by French Experts—Morale of Allies to Be Deciding Feature of the Conflict—Strong Support.

AMERICAN TRAINING CAMP IN FRANCE, Aug. 9.—The deepest impression one gains after three weeks with the American soldiers training in France is the absolute earnestness with which the splendid young men of the army have undertaken the task which is before them. There is no disposition on their part or on the part of their officers to underestimate the seriousness of that task and the hard work which remains to be done before America can take her place in the actual firing line.

The troops that are here feel their responsibility keenly. There are indeed the small but effective nucleus about which will be built the great army machine which the United States hopes eventually to have on the battle fields of France.

### Seeking Knowledge.

The men are earnest in their desire to absorb war knowledge as quickly and as thoroly as possible, so that when called upon to act as instructors to succeeding units they will be found eminently qualified. A great deal of this earnestness and this will to do, is largely the result of the enthusiasm of the young officers who but recently joined the colors and have taken up the business of war with a courage and determination that means volumes to the future of their country.

In return for this service of patriotism, in return for sacrifice already made, and the still greater ones to come, the officers and men alike of the expeditionary force want to feel always that they have an understanding of sympathy and of support from "the folks back home."

Face to face with the great adventure, all thoughts of self are things of home and the hope in the soldier's of the past. There is only the thought that what he is about to do will be understood and appreciated there.

### Building of Machinery.

Under the best circumstances, the training of soldiers in the ever-changing methods of modern war is a labor requiring months of patient effort. Six months is the ideal training period but this rule applies to armies which have been fighting three years and have all the machinery established thru which the men are passed smoothly and unendingly toward the front.

The building of this machinery—the great engine of war which works behind the lines—is the staggering task now being dealt with. It is a task in a way greater than anything France or Great Britain have been called upon to do, for America's problem are those of France and Great Britain multiplied by 3000 miles of Atlantic ocean.

The army that is here realizes all these difficulties, but it also has an unshakable faith in American genius for accomplishment and above all others, in the American will. The way to the trenches is long and hard. The daily drills and tasks necessarily are much the same thing over and over again, all of which means a dearth of real news just now.

### French Are Instructors.

It is not known how much longer the French instructional division will remain with the Americans. The

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## ONLY RULE OF IRON CAN PRESERVE RUSSIA

PETROGRAD, Aug. 9.—Premier Kerensky, in an appeal to the people for support of the re-constituted government, declares that only a rule of iron in the present plight, resulting from the military situation, together with ardent and self-sacrificing support by the people, can make for a powerful, creative government with authority to free the land of the enemy and assist in its work of reconstruction all the living forces of the nation.