

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

MEDFORD, OREGON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1917

NO. 123

PROPOSAL OF PEACE FROM POPE

Pontiff Suggests Restoration of Belgium, Serbia and Rumania and Peaceful Solution of Problems of Alsace-Lorraine, Trent, Trieste and Poland and Return to Germany of Colonies—Proposal Inspired From Vienna and Berlin.

ROME, Aug. 14.—Peace proposals adopted by Pope Benedict have been delivered to all the belligerent governments. The pope suggests restoration of Belgium, Serbia and Rumania and peaceful solution of the problems of Alsace-Lorraine, Trent, Trieste and Poland, according to reports received from vatican sources. It is expected the proposals will be published today by the vatican.

This is the second direct appeal by Pope Benedict to the belligerents. In July, 1915, the pontiff sent a letter to them, inviting lovers of peace to unite with him in his desire to terminate the war. It is expected the text of the new proposals will be published tonight in the official vatican organ.

The popes' proposal declares that the injuries to all belligerents have been so great there has been no thought of reparation except for the return of territory.

Included in the restoration of territory, the popes' proposals insist, should be the return to Germany of all her colonies, as well as the complete restoration of Belgium to her sovereignty.

Among the pope's proposals are reduction of armaments, freedom of the seas and that there shall be no retaliatory struggle after the war for world commercial supremacy. These are regarded as the foundation stones of the pope's plan.

Within the entente diplomatic circle, the opinion was freely and promptly expressed that the peace proposal was inspired by Germany and was an attempt to split the allies in a conflicting discussion of their war aims.

Officials were unusually explicit in saying that it could not be discussed until it came officially before the government and were emphatic in declaring that no statement whatever could be represented as reflecting the official view.

If an inference might be drawn from the undercurrents which were started in official circles by the report, a trained observer would venture the opinion that the proposal is one which would be discussed in good faith by the allies, but that it does not meet their war aims. It was indicated that a peace proposal coming from the pope—the first actual proposal of the kind to come from the vatican—would necessarily have to be considered carefully and deliberately, and that an answer convincing to the world would necessarily have to be made.

How far the peace proposal reflects the close relationship of the vatican

(Continued on Page Two.)

GERMAN-AMERICAN JAILED AT PAGO-PAGO

PAGO PAGO, Tutuila, Samoa, July 31.—(Correspondent.)—A military court-martial has sentenced William Huech to imprisonment for the duration of the war on Tutuila island for seditious utterances which Huech, a German-American, declared, "were spoken only in jest."

Huech, who was employed by the government at the power house here, threatened to blow it up in case a German warship arrived in Pago Pago, the authorities charged.

TWO HUNDRED NEW GENERALS COMMISSIONED

Seniority Rule Followed Generally in Appointments—Commissions Distributed Proportionately Apparently Among the Three Arms of the Service.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Nominations of more than 200 new major-general and brigadier-general, who will hold commands in the new army, were sent to the senate today by President Wilson. They include all the national guard general officers: The seniority rule has been followed generally, although there are numerous instances where men have been passed over. The commissions for brigadier-generals were distributed proportionately apparently among the three arms of the service—the infantry, cavalry and artillery. Some of the new major-generals were colonels a year ago, and only recently received their promotions to be brigadier-generals. All the commissions, however, are for the duration of the war only.

Thirty-seven Major-Generals.

The following thirty-seven major-generals were named:

William A. Mann, James Parker, Eben Swift, Edward H. Plummer, Edwin F. Glenn, A. P. Blockson, Henry A. Greene, Francis H. French, Chas. J. Bailey, George Bell Jr., Frederick S. Strong, Harry F. Hodges, Clarence P. Townsley, Edwin St. Just Greble, Francis K. Kernan, John Bidle, George T. Bartlett, Henry C. Hodges, Jr., Joseph T. Dickman, Charles G. Treat, Adelbert Cronkrite, Henry T. Allen, William H. Sage, Clarence R. Edwards, John W. Rackman, Chase W. Kennedy, Omar Bundy, Harry C. Hale, Richard M. Blatford, Samuel D. Sturges, David C. Shanks, William M. Wright, Robert L. Bullard, Joseph E. Kuhn, and Peyton C. March, all of the regular army, and Major-General Chas. M. Clement of the Pennsylvania national guard and Major-General John F. O'Ryan of the New York national guard.

Brigadier-Generals.

The following colonels were named to be brigadier-generals: William G. Nicholson, Robert C. Van Fleet, George K. Hunter, Wilbur E. Wilder, Robert Getty, James A. Irons, John S. Mallory, William D. Beach, Manuel W. Miller, Lloyd M. Brett, Frederick S. Foltz, William C. Rafferty, James B. Erwin, William S. Scott, Charles L. Phillips, Lyman W. V. Kemm, Joseph A. Gaston, Charles H. Barth, Gay V. Carleton, Edward Burr, George W. Melver, William H. Allaire, Thomas B. Dugan, Ira A. Haynes, William C. Langfitt, Samson L. Faison, Frederick Perkins, George H. Cameron, Robert D. Walsh, George W. Read, William P. Burdham, William H. Johnston, Joseph P. O'Neil, Stephen M. Foote, Wills P. Richardson, Everard E. Hatch, Henry Taylor, Henry D. Slye, Benjamin C. Morse, Grote Hatheiser, Carl Reichenau, Andrew Brewster, John D. Barrett, Charles H. Muir, Daniel B. Devore, Beaumont B. Brock, William F. Martin, Robert A. Brown, William A. Holbrook, Robert E. L. Michie, Van M. Johnson, Lucien G. Berry, Mason M. Patrick, John E. McMahon, Charles T. Messinger, Benjamin A. Poore, James H. Mellare, Walter H. Gordon, Frank L. Winn, Peter E. Traub, Charles S. Ballou, George B. Duncan, Julius A. Penn, Edward M. Lewis, Richmond P. Davis, Ernest Hinds, Charles H.

(Continued on Page Two.)

WAR UPON GERMANY AND AUSTRIA-HUNGARY DECLARED BY CHINA

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Reuter's, Ltd., has been officially informed that China has declared war upon Germany and Austria-Hungary, the declaration dating from 10 o'clock this morning.

JAPANESE COME TO PLEDGE FAITH OF ALLY IN ARMS

A PACIFIC PORT, Aug. 14.—"That Americans and Japanese should stand here almost in the surf of the great ocean we both love, to pledge our faith in each other and consecrate ourselves anew to the common interests which unite us is most fitting," said Viscount Ishii, head of the imperial Japanese mission, at a luncheon given in its honor today.

The luncheon was given to the members of the imperial mission as guests of the government, the state and city and followed a morning devoted to sight-seeing.

The address of Viscount Ishii follows in part:

"I am grateful because I interpret your courtesy and hospitality in but one way, and that is a way which accords with the hopes and the desires of the people whom I have the honor to represent. It means good will. It means that you want kindly relations with Japan just as Japan wants them with you. It means that your minds and hearts are open to friendship and all that friendship implies—trade, fellowship and a common interest in a common civilization. I thank you in the name of my government and people. My own mission to this country is one of peace and good will. I come to you at a critical time in the affairs of men to consult upon grave matters of common interest. I come to you as an ally in arms, bringing the assurance of the liberty-loving people of Japan that they stand with you, shoulder to shoulder, in the great struggle which you are now making for justice and human rights. I come to congratulate you on your splendid courage in demonstrating to the whole world that a nation can rise to such moral heights that it puts considerations of humanity before love of ease, of wealth or life itself."

(Continued on Page Two.)

"SAMMY" MOST OBJECTIONABLE TO U. S. TROOPS

American Officers and Soldiers in France Deeply Resent Effort to Fasten Upon Them What They Consider an "Inapt, Undignified and 'Irritating' Name."

AMERICAN TRAINING CAMP IN FRANCE, Aug. 14.—Not until the recent arrival in the camp of certain American newspapers did the soldiers of the American expeditionary forces become aware that efforts were being made in certain quarters to fix upon them the name of "Sammy."

That name is never heard on this side. Within the past few days the correspondent of the Associated Press has been approached by great numbers of officers and men asking that something be sent home, telling the people there how the standard-bearers of the American army really resent what they consider an inapt, undignified and irritating name.

All Americans Object.

It can also be stated that the resentment does not rest alone with the officers and men of the army, but that it extends to all Americans resident in France, many having written in to say that they consider "Sammy" most unsuitable for men who have come to France seriously and earnestly to fight for the liberties of the peoples of the world.

"Please hit the 'Sammy' propaganda as hard as you can," said an officer of distinguished rank to the correspondent today. "The men and officers would be proud to have an appropriate nickname, but there is not one among us who thinks 'Sammy' is in any way suitable and it certainly is not desired. The name does not in any way, suit a fighting man. We recognize, of course, that it is an effort to play upon the name of 'Uncle Sam,' but who would think of calling 'Uncle Sam' 'Uncle Sammy.' It is ridiculous."

"Sammy" Is Canned.

"We had a discussion coming over on the transports as to the possible nicknames and 'Sammy' was one name suggested, but it met with no favor. None of the names suggested seemed just right, but there was some consensus of opinion regarding the proposal that the nickname be 'Johnny Yanks,' which, of course, is a combination of 'Johnny Rebels,' and 'Yanks' from civil war days.

"No nickname can be forced upon fighting men. To stick, it must be spontaneous and recognized as just the thing. Such a name may yet come to us. It is possible that the French themselves may solve the problem and give us a name that will not only suit us, but will be reminiscent of our stay in France.

Name for Molasses.

"Perhaps something we shall do will give us our proper name. Until that time we are willing to be known as just plain American soldiers, willing and anxious to do our duty. We have gotten along a great many years without a national nickname and perhaps we can stand it a little while longer."

West Pointers particularly smile at "Sammy," for "Sammy" has always been a nickname at the military academy for molasses. "Pass the sammy" is an old table phrase. Men of the rank and file have a picturesque way of expressing themselves generally on every subject, but the appellation "Sammy" called forth some new masterpieces of rhetoric not suitable for cable transmission.

The best that can be said of "Sammy" is that a few soldiers say if the folks at home want to call them such names, "they don't care." They say they will "carry on" in spite of any name or any one obstacle which may be placed in their way.

ALL SPAIN RULED BY MARTIAL LAW

MADRID, Aug. 14.—The whole of Spain has been placed under martial law following disorders resulting from the general strike which is spreading. This decision was reported at a meeting of the cabinet which devoted its entire time to a consideration of the strike. Instructions were sent to military authorities who have been given full control. Disturbances which occurred at various places have been stopped by the military forces.

The strike, which was begun by the railroad employes, has even affected newspapers here and only those which have non-unionist staffs will appear tonight. They have received assurances from the government that they will be protected. At noon yesterday the capital was quiet. A majority of workmen wish to work in peace. Only a minority seeks to promote disorder.

LULL ON WESTERN BATTLE LINES AS TROOPS RECUPERATE

Few changes on the battle fronts are reported in today's dispatches. In France and Belgium, although sharp local engagements are under way, there has been no renewal of fighting on a large scale. The Paris war office reports that the German lines near Rheims were penetrated in two places by French reconnoitering parties. German raiding parties in the Champagne were driven back.

ANOTHER LOAN FOR FOUR BILLIONS ASKED FOR ALLIES

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Congress will be asked to authorize another loan of between \$5,000,000,000 and \$4,000,000,000 to the allies.

Secretary McAdoo and Chairman Kitchin of the ways and means committee agreed on this today and also agreed upon the desirability of raising a larger sum than \$2,000,000,000 for war purposes by taxation. Congress probably will be called upon at the December session to revise the war revenue bill now before the senate, increasing the sum to be obtained thru taxation.

Later Chairman Kitchin said the estimated domestic needs for the present fiscal year will be cared for by a bond issue of \$5,000,000,000 and that a half-billion dollars in revenue might be added to the war tax bill when it got to conference.

According to present plans the remainder of the present session of congress will be restricted to the bond issues, the war tax bill and the sailors' and soldiers' insurance. Work will begin on the bond legislation the last week of this month.

PLOT TO DESTROY NORWEGIAN SHIPS

CHRISTIANIA, Aug. 14.—Investigation of the conspiracy having for an object the placing of German bombs on Norwegian merchant ships has been completed, according to the Tidenstem and action taken against seven Finlanders and two Germans. They are accused of having transported explosives from Germany to Norway and stored them at three places in Christiania. The accused were paid by the German espionage headquarters at Stockholm.

Christiania dispatches recently said that the leader of those arrested called himself Baron von Rautenfelt. It is doubtful if he really was a baron. According to the newspaper, 1000 kilograms of explosives were seized, including a number of infernal machines. The newspaper says the discovery of the plot probably explains the loss of many Norwegian ships which were supposed to have been mined or torpedoed.

ROTTEN EGGS FOR SUFFRAGIST PICKETS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—A good-natured crowd of about 1000 men and women today bombarded the woman's party headquarters with eggs and destroyed several banners addressed to "Kaiser Wilson," after similar banners had been taken away from women who attempted to parade them in front of the white house.

SIXTY KILLED IN WRECK UPON RUSSIAN RAILROAD

PETROGRAD, Aug. 14.—Sixty persons were killed and 150 injured in a wreck today on the railroad between Petrograd and Moscow. Four coaches were crushed to pieces when a passenger train ran into a freight train.

PLANS TO SEND STATE TROOPS TO FIRING LINE

First Division Organized From National Guard From Twenty-six States for Service in France—Oregon Hospital Corps to Be Included in Sanitary Train.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Plans for sending the first national guard troops to France have been perfected by the war department with the organization of a division which will include troops from twenty-six states and the District of Columbia.

The states from which the national guard troops are to be assembled are: Louisiana, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, New York, Ohio, Georgia, Alabama, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Maryland, South Carolina, California, Missouri, Virginia, North Carolina, Kansas, Texas, Michigan, New Jersey, Tennessee, Oklahoma, Nebraska, Colorado, Oregon, the others coming from the District of Columbia.

War Department Order.

Following is the war department's announcement, under the heading, "Composite National Guard Division": "The following organizations of the national guard have been selected to compose the forty-second division: "The following numerical designations have been assigned: "Division headquarters troop to consist of the second separate troop Louisiana cavalry.

"The division machine gun battalion, No. 149, to be composed of the Third battalion, Fourth Pennsylvania infantry.

"The infantry brigades to be numbered 83 and 84. "The 83rd infantry brigade to comprise the 150th machine gun battalion (composed of companies E, F and G, Second Wisconsin infantry); the 165th infantry (69th New York infantry) and the 166th infantry (Fourth Ohio infantry).

"The 84th infantry brigade to comprise the 151st machine gun battalion (companies B, C and F, Second Georgia infantry), 167th infantry (Fourth Alabama infantry) and the 168th infantry (Third Iowa infantry).

Artillery Brigade.

"The artillery brigade, to be numbered the 67th, comprises: "The 149th field artillery (First Illinois field artillery), the 150th field artillery (First Indiana field artillery), the 151st field artillery (First Minnesota field artillery) and the 17th trench mortar battery, to be composed of the Third and Fourth companies, Maryland coast artillery corps.

"The engineer regiment of the division will be numbered 117th. The first battalion will be formed from the first separate battalion engineers, South Carolina, and the second separate battalion engineers, California.

"The divisional field battalion, signal troops, will be organized from the Missouri national guard. The headquarters train and military police will be organized from the coast artillery corps, Virginia. The engineer train will be organized from the North Carolina troops. The ammunition train will be organized from the Kansas troops and the supply train from the Texas troops. They will be known, respectively, as the 117th Field battalion, signal troops the

(Continued on Page Two.)

SEEKS TAXATION OF WAR PROFITS FOR WAR COST

Minority Report Presented by La Follette Demands Heavy Taxation Upon Profits of War and Larger Incomes—British Now Taxing War Profits 80 Per Cent.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—A minority report of the senate finance committee on the war tax bill was presented to the senate today by Senator LaFollette with the concurrence of Senators Gore and Thomas, recommending that war profits and big incomes be utilized as the principal source of taxation in providing funds for the country's war needs.

Contrary to expectations, Senator LaFollette did not present a substitute for the pending war tax bill. He announced, however, that unless the senate adopted amendments to be offered by himself and his associates, a substitute would be offered. The minority report charges that the bill, as revised by the majority, makes but palpably inadequate provision for raising of revenue needed for financing the war thru the next fiscal year and that the onus of taxation has been placed upon "those least able to bear it."

Tax War Profits.

England has taxed her war profits 80 per cent without impairing her great industries, Senator LaFollette declared. Instead, her wealthy classes "were never in receipt of larger incomes nor were her larger business concerns more refurbishing." Heavy taxes, he said, could be levied upon American corporations without any fear of affecting capital or of crippling industry.

If congress were to adopt the British rate of 80 per cent on war profits, Senator LaFollette said, more than two and a quarter billions of dollars would be realized in a single year from this source and thirty per cent would yield \$866,250,000, according to estimates furnished by the treasury department.

Financing the World.

"Nothing that this country or any country has ever previously undertaken in the way of war financing," he declared, "compares with the obligations we are assuming. We have not merely to finance one country. We must to a large extent finance at least five or six other countries."

In comparison with the average yearly wage of \$700 earned by the American laboring man, Senator LaFollette presented statistics showing that the percentage of war profits over normal earnings of the DuPont Powder company was 1,400 per cent; Bethlehem Steel, 1,300 per cent; American Zinc, Lead and Smelting company, 1,500 per cent; U. S. Steel, 300 per cent; Anaconda Copper company, 400 per cent; American Beet Sugar, 250 per cent; Armour and Company, 250 per cent, and American Hide and Leather, 250 per cent.

Taxing Necessities.

In urging that the income tax scale be increased to lighten the burden borne by the laboring classes, figures were cited indicating that wages have increased only 18 per cent, while the necessities of life have advanced 85 per cent.

"It is monstrously unfair," said Senator LaFollette, "to tax the every day necessities of the average man or woman to pay the expenses of the war in addition to commanding their services and the lives of many of them and their children, so long as the swollen and abnormal war profits are not taken—profits which the war has

(Continued on Page Two.)

RELEASED SINN FEINER AGAIN ARRESTED

DUBLIN, Aug. 14.—J. J. Walsh, a prominent member of the Sinn Fein party, whose death sentence for participation in the recent rebellion was commuted to ten years' penal servitude and who was lately granted amnesty, was arrested here yesterday in connection with the formation of Sinn Fein clubs in the south of Ireland.

Courts martial recently have sentenced three Sinn Feiners from the county Clare and four from the county Galway to imprisonment varying from two years to three months, for offenses against the anti-drilling order.

GERMAN-AMERICAN IN FATAL COLLISION

BURLINGAME, Cal., Aug. 14.—Louis Ferrari, a San Francisco bell-boy, was killed and a companion was seriously injured here early today when the automobile in which they were riding collided with an automobile filled with soldiers of the Oregon national guard, who were returning to Camp Fremont at Menlo Park, near here. None of the soldiers was injured.

Blame for the accident had not been fixed and no arrests had been made.

TIME FUSE CAUSED MARE ISLAND EXPLOSION

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The navy league, in a statement here today, says it has information it considers reliable that a time fuse was connected with the black powder magazine at Mare Island navy yard, which exploded July 9, killing five and injuring thirty-one. The league's information, the statement says, fears that vigorous investigation has been hampered thru the influence of powerful labor interests.

9,748 LIVES LOST ON MERCHANT SHIPS

LONDON, Aug. 14.—It was announced today in the house of commons that 9748 lives were lost on British merchant ships from the opening of the war to June 30, 1917, as a result of enemy action. Of those, 3878 were passengers, the remainder being officers or seamen.

PLANS FOR RELIEF OF COAL SHORTAGE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Solution of the coal shortage problem of the northwestern states is imminent, Francis S. Peabody, chairman of the coal production committee of the council of national defense, declared today. Relief will be afforded by a preferential shipping order, he predicted, but if that fails, commandeering of cars probably will be resorted to.