



# MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE



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## CANADIANS ASSAULTING LENS AGAIN

Bayonet Used to Capture Defenses of Coal City—French Hold All Gains at Verdun, Repulsing Counter-Attacks, as Do British in Flanders—Russians and Rumanians Forced Back at Several Points in the East Portion.

BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM, Aug. 21. (By the Associated Press, 4 p. m.)—Most strenuous fighting is proceeding in the Lens area. The whole line is a seething cauldron. The Canadians have relieved their immediate object by drawing their lines closer to the heart of the French mining city, unless German counter-attacks are successful.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Canadian troops around Lens launched another attack on the western environment of the French mining city at 4:30 o'clock this morning, reports the Reuter correspondent from the British headquarters in France. The attack developed into one of the most desperate hand-to-hand battles of the war.

When the Canadians went over the top they saw masses of gray figures advancing towards them in the thick haze. Both sides had planned the attack at the same moment. Fifteen minutes after the elation came the Germans were making their last stand on the parapet of their trench. They then retreated rapidly.

Associated Press Summary. The German reaction to the successful French stroke at Verdun came last night and the new French lines stood firm in the face of counter-attacks of extreme violence. On the front north of Verdun, especially at Avocourt wood and north of Caubiers, the fighting was particularly bitter, the French war office reports. The Germans, beaten back, met with heavy losses. The number of prisoners taken by the French now exceeds 5000.

The Germans also returned to the attack on the Aisne front, striking at Cerny and Hartebise. Paris reports the repulse of these assaults.

On the British front the Germans last night made their third attempt to recapture positions recently wrested from them near Epely, northwest of St. Quentin. A determined attack was made in which the Germans employed flame-throwers, but they were repulsed completely by the British, who hold all their positions.

Heavy fighting continues on the southern Rumanian front. The Russians and Rumanians are offering stiff resistance, but Petrograd reports officially they have been forced back further at several points. Austro-German troops reached the southwestern outskirts of the important Moldavian town of Oena, 75 miles southwest of the provisional Rumanian capital, Jassy.

On the northern Russian front increasing activity is reported. The Germans are bombarding heavily the Russian trenches west of the Riga-Mitau railroad.

German Official Report. BERLIN, Aug. 21.—The battle be-

## SILVER SELLING FOR 87 CENTS AN OUNCE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—To increase capacity of mints for coining subsidiary silver, now at the limit, a meeting of the heads of the various mints and superintendents of the government's refineries at Denver, New York and San Francisco has been called by Director Baker at San Francisco, September 12. The highest price ever paid by the government for silver was recorded today in the purchase of a large quantity at 87 cents an ounce for remintage. This is an increase of more than 50 per cent since the war started.

## LATIN AMERICA LINING UP WITH UNITED STATES

Two Countries Have Declared War With Germany, Two Have Revoked Neutrality, Five Have Broken Diplomatic Relations and Ten Others Are Leaning Toward Allies.

### HOW LATIN-AMERICA LINES UP WITH GERMANY

At war with Germany: Cuba—Declaration April 7. Panama—Declaration April 10. Neutral relations revoked: Brazil—Declaration June 29. Uruguay—Declaration June 28. Diplomatic relations broken: Bolivia—Declaration April 14. Guatemala—Declaration April 27. Haiti—Declaration June 17. Honduras—Declaration May 17. Nicaragua—Declaration May 19. Neutral: Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, Venezuela. (Argentina by allowing the South Atlantic American fleet to remain in Buenos Aires for eight days has seriously stretched the neutrality laws. Costa Rica has done the same.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 21.—Slowly but surely the Latin-American republics are taking steps aimed at Germany, until government officials here expect soon to see most of the western hemisphere in the war against the Teutons.

In the diplomatic game there are three steps. First, a country simply suspends diplomatic relations. This means it is still neutral.

When its irritation increases, it revokes its neutrality with one of the belligerents. Finally comes the last step—a formal declaration of war.

Revocation of neutrality is often quite as useful. For instance, as a result of this action already taken in Latin-America, the vast Caribbean and South Atlantic coast line is largely anti-German. Leaving Mexico out of consideration, all Caribbean ports except those of Colombia and Venezuela are open to the allies.

This means the territorial waters of Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica (which is rated neutral, but offered her ports to American war vessels) and Panama.

On the Atlantic coast America and her allies have access not only to the ports of British and French Guiana, but also to the tremendous coast of Brazil and Uruguay, with their great cities of Bahia, Rio Janeiro and Montevideo.

Similarly, the reverse is true of the Pacific coast, where all the Latin American republics have stuck sedulously to their neutrality. However, only in the South Atlantic is there danger of German sea-raiders.

Free Access to Ports. Free access to these Atlantic ports means a multiplicity of places where American and allied patrolling fleets can put in for coal, provisions, mail, messages and repairs.

But some of these countries offer other advantages. For instance, Brazil has her fleet patrolling the South Atlantic with our warships and

## VIOLENT RIOTING THROUGHT SPAIN

BARCELONA, Spain, Saturday, Aug. 18. (By courier to the French frontier, August 21.)—(By the Associated Press.)—Violent rioting has been taking place in Barcelona and the neighboring towns since last Monday when a general strike was proclaimed. Shooting from the roof of houses and behind closed shutters has been going on daily. A considerable number of persons have been killed and many have been wounded, the no reliable figures are available.

## ASKS MILLIONS FOR BIG FLEET OF DESTROYERS

Congress Urged to Rush Appropriations on Program Decided on by Navy Department—Government to Expand Yards and Engine Plants to Construct as Many as Possible.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Congress will be asked for special rush appropriations for the immediate expansion of ship and engine building plants to carry out the big destroyer program decided upon by the navy department.

Secretary Daniels indicated today that the shipbuilders have said the necessary expansion could be carried out only if the government paid the bill. The navy will ask immediately to start the work and will not await the regular naval appropriation bills later in the year.

Ship and engine builders now have all the work existing plants can do, and also are obligated to the limit of their financial arrangements. They propose that the government expand the yards and engine plants; that the private builders do the work, using their trained forces, supplemented by all the additional men that can be produced and that at the conclusion of the war or the contracts, as the government may decide, the supplemental plants either be sold to the shipbuilding companies or operated on government work. Details of the scheme are now being worked out at the navy department.

The destroyer program includes as many new ships of that type as it is possible to build.

## HOGS SELL AT \$20 PER CWT. IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—Choice heavy hogs sold at \$20 per hundredweight today. It marked an advance of \$3 in the last 11 days. The following table indicates the range of the price:

Table with 2 columns: Date, Price per hundredweight. August 1, 1914, \$8.90. August 1, 1915, \$6.85. August 1, 1916, \$10.30. August 1, 1917, \$16.30. August 21, 1917, \$20.00.

Monday is the big day for hog receipts, but only 18,000 head arrived yesterday as compared with the normal supply of 39,000. The number of hogs in the country is said to be increasing, but they are being slaughtered earlier than ever owing to high prices and the total weight of pork is said to have shrunk alarmingly.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 21.—Choice heavy hogs quoted at \$20 per hundredweight in Chicago, with no serious shortage in sight, according to dealers. This quotation marked an advance of only \$1.75 per hundredweight since August 1, the first of light grades advanced \$1 per hundredweight today.

## STRIKE IN NEW YORK SHIPYARDS CALLED

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—As a move to force all shipyards in New York and vicinity to grant a \$4.50 wage day, delegates at a meeting of shipyard strikers today voted to instruct the marines trades council to call a general strike in all New York yards including the New York navy yard.

## NO RIFLE SHORTAGE FOR ARMY IN FRANCE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—There is no shortage of rifles for the American forces sent to Europe although there may be some delay in equipping all men of the national army with the weapons they are to use in training. It was said officially today at the war department.

## THE STORY OF GREAT RUSSIA TODAY

By CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL

The Mail Tribune announces to its readers the return to active work of its staff writer, Charles Edward Russell, who went to Russia on the Root Commission by appointment of President Wilson.

Mr. Russell is now writing the story, in a series of articles, of what he saw and heard in great Russia, and his impressions. He will tell the truth about the revolution, the government and the thousand and one things of interest in that huge land—the truth as revealed to him in his double capacity as an American official and a conscientious reporter.

His articles will appear exclusively in the Mail Tribune and its associate members of the Newspaper Enterprise Association.

They will be by far the most important and interesting newspaper articles on the war, to date.

They will reveal the inner workings of the Russian democracy, its hopes and aspirations, its plans and fears, as they could by no one less than the trained observer that Russell is.

They will peer behind the mystery of that sudden revolution, pierce the obscurity that shrouds recent history, and bring into the light of publicity the motives behind the peasant revolts against the new authority and the hidden strings that seek to wreck the newest republic.

They will explain Kergensky, the



CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL. "New Napoleon," not as he has been pleased, but as he is; and they will detail the wonderful stories of Siberia's prison camps when they heard the word of freedom.

They will answer all the questions that anxious Americans are asking about Russia. They will be full of human interest and description of manners, customs and people.

## Russell's First Article Answers the Query WILL RUSSIA FIGHT?

Read It Tomorrow In the Mail Tribune

## GARFIELD SLATED BY PRESIDENT AS COAL CONTROLLER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—President Wilson cancelled the usual cabinet meeting to devote his attention to the coal situation. The president is about to appoint a coal administrator, but he has not selected the man for the place.

There were outward indications today that President Wilson was seriously considering the appointment of President Harry A. Garfield of Williams college as coal administrator. Mr. Garfield already has been named as a member of the food administration commission.

Inquiries were met with the statement that the president had not yet selected the man. Nevertheless, a number of officials in touch with the situation thought Mr. Garfield a likely selection.

Federal trade commission estimates on copper and steel production costs go to President Wilson today for use in fixing prices for the government's war needs. Figures called for by the president on the costs of other materials soon will be completed.

## I. W. W. REFUSE TO OBEY STRIKE ORDERS

SEATTLE, Aug. 21.—There has been no strike of Industrial Workers of the World in western Washington as a result of the call issued at Spokane, and none is expected by employers. There is vague talk at Industrial Workers headquarters here of the general strike having been postponed pending the taking of a referendum vote. The only important labor trouble in western Washington at the present time is the lumber strike, concerning which negotiations are in progress, reaching even to the white house. The lumber strike has the sanction of the American Federation of Labor, although the Industrial Workers of the World are co-operating. The strike is for establishment of the eight-hour day throughout the lumber industry.

## SELECTIVE DRAFT LAW UPHELD BY FEDERAL COURT

MOUNT AIRY, Ga., Aug. 21.—Federal District Judge Speer held the selective-draft law constitutional in a decision here in the case of a negro represented by Thomas E. Watson. Watson contended the law contravenes the involuntary provision of the constitution.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Judge Speer's decision in the first case brought to test the draft law, was made public by the department of justice. Any question as to the act's constitutionality, officials believe, is definitely and completely disposed of by the supreme court decision cited by the Georgia judge. The court said:

"Among the powers assigned to the national government is the power to raise and support armies. Its control over the subject is plenary and exclusive. It can determine without question from any state authority, how the army shall be recruited, whether by voluntary enlistment or forced draft, the age at which soldiers may serve, the compensation he shall be allowed and the service to which he shall be assigned."

Judge Speer held that soldiers were not slaves and that therefore the contention that the law was in contravention of the Thirteenth constitutional amendment against involuntary servitude was empty.

## BRITISH REPLY TO POPE'S PEACE NOTE

ROME, Aug. 21.—The reply of the British government to the peace notes of Pope Benedict was handed to Cardinal Gasparri the papal secretary of state, by the British minister on Monday. The reply says the Pope's note will be examined in a benevolent and serious spirit.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The United States has not yet acknowledged receipt of Pope Benedict's peace proposal, but will do so thru the British foreign office which transmitted the communication thru Ambassador Page.

## CONSCRIPTION OF PROFITS URGED BY LA FOLLETTE

Less Bonds and More Taxes Urged by Minority Report—Declares People Opposed to War—Wants War Profits and Incomes of Wealthy Made to Bear Cost of Conflict.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Conscription of wealth to pay for the war was urged in the senate today by Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, in presenting the minority plans of the finance committee for higher rates in the war tax bill on war profits and incomes. He suggested increasing the \$2,000,000,000 bill to more than \$3,500,000,000 by such increases with elimination of consumption taxes. He also urged that less bonds and more taxes be authorized.

The Wisconsin senator declared governments were demanding war while their peoples were asking for peace, and contended that 85 per cent of the men drafted are protesting. Large bond issues desired by wealthy interests, he contended, inflate prices and increase the present high cost of living, which he asserted already imposes a 50 to 100 per cent war burden upon the masses. The liberty loan, he said, was made possible by an "iron hand within a kid glove," and persistent advertising methods.

Wants Wealthy Taxed.

The pending bill, Mr. La Follette stated, provides by taxes but 17 per cent of this year's war expenses, while Great Britain imposes 26 per cent. Next year's war expenses, he predicted, may reach \$30,000,000,000 or \$40,000,000,000, and he urged that huge war profits and incomes of wealthy persons by higher surtaxes be made to bear the burden of the war.

Urging a large proportion of taxes, the Wisconsin senator said:

"It is a part of the history of all great wars that wealth has demanded the minimum of taxation and the maximum of loans, while the poorer classes have desired the maximum of taxation and the minimum of loans, and this difference is accentuated now since war profits and excessive incomes are being forced by taxation to contribute some portion of the revenues which war makes it necessary to raise."

"Wealth has never yet sacrificed itself on the altar of patriotism in any war. On the contrary, it has ever shown itself eager to take advantage of the misfortunes which war always brings to the masses of the people. That has been true of every war we have had, and it is certainly true of the present war."

Wealth Unpatriotic.

"It may be argued that the poor equally with the rich will have the opportunity to participate in war bonds. It is small comfort to have the opportunity to purchase bonds if you have little or no money to invest in bonds. The late 'liberty loan' is a good example of bonds sold to the poor or those of limited means. All the machinery of the government was set in motion to sell these bonds to the small investor."

Senator La Follette asserted the bonds were "a poor investment to the man of small means in comparison with the advantages which the owners of large incomes could secure from investing millions of their taxable incomes in these non-taxable bonds," and continued:

"We are counselled by the highest economic authority, we are admonished by all history, we are commanded by every consideration of

(Continued on page four.)

## BRITISH CASUALTIES FOR WEEK, 14,243

LONDON, Aug. 21.—British casualties reported in the week ending today total 14,243 officers and men. Of this number 2873 soldiers lost their lives. The detailed figures follow: Killed and died of wounds—Officers, 225; men, 2548; total 2873. Wounded and missing—Officers, 848; men, 19,524; total 11,379. Total casualties, 14,243.

## TRIESTE IS OBJECTIVE OF ITALIANS

Terrific Smash on Ironzo Front Continues—10,000 Prisoners Are Taken—Austrian Line Beginning to Bend and Give Way Under Furious Attacks—Confident Statement Issued by Italian War Office—Hardest Fought Battle of War.

The Austrian line on the Isonzo front is beginning to bend and give way at various points under the furious attacks of the Italians, Rome announces officially. The Italians are making progress toward a success, which the statement says is becoming delineated in spite of undiminished resistance by the Italians. More than 10,000 prisoners have been taken in the new battle of Isonzo and strong Austrian defenses have fallen into the hands of attackers. Seldom during the war has an official communication been worded in such confident terms and unless the Austrians are able to rally their shattered forces, developments of far-reaching importance may follow quickly.

10,000 Prisoners Taken.

ROME, Aug. 21.—More than 10,000 prisoners had been taken by the Italians in their new offensive up to yesterday evening, the war office announces.

The great battle on the Isonzo front continues without interruption. The war office states that the Austrians' line is beginning to bend and give way at various points.

The Italians, supported by floating fixed batteries and monitors, are marching toward success, which, the statement says, is becoming delineated in spite of undiminished enemy resistance.

Enemy defenses between Corite and Solo, near the strongly fortified Starokvka position, have been captured by the Italians.

"Over the battlefield 261 of our aeroplanes have flown," says the statement. "Troops massed between Solo and Comeno and on the eastern slopes of Monte Homada were bombarded. Works at the Tarvis railway center and enemy troops in movement there were bombed with five tons of high explosives. One of our pursuit machines did not return to its base. One enemy airplane was brought down."

10,356 Prisoners Taken

"Up to yesterday evening the total number of the enemy passing into our prisoner camps was 243 officers and 10,103 men. Many other wounded prisoners are in the field hospitals."

"On Sunday night the enemy attempted a diversion by concentrating fire and carrying out local attacks at various points on the Trentino and Carnia fronts. He was repulsed everywhere. One of his storming parties was destroyed in Lagarina valley and another that had succeeded in gaining a foothold in one of our advance posts southeast of Monte Main was driven back by a front counter-attack."

Trieste the Objective.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Copenhagen says that, according to reports received from Austria, the battle now raging on the Isonzo front of the Austro-Italian theater of war is characterized as the most violent ever fought there. The dispatch states that it is believed by the Austrians and Germans that the Italians are making an attempt to break thru to Trieste. Many new guns have been brought into the fight, for which the Italians had been preparing for weeks.

## GERMAN INSTIGATES ARGENTINE STRIKE

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Monday, August 20.—The principal instigator of the recent railroad strike on the central railways in Argentina is said to be a German named Von Laback. This man, it is declared, is known to the police of the United States.