

# MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

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## ALLIED DRIVES CONTINUE VICTORIOUSLY

### ITALIANS TAKE 16,000 MEN IN ISONZO SMASH

French Capture 7639 on Verdun Front, Slowing Down Offensive to Bring Up Big Guns—30,000 Austrian Casualties—British Gain in Ypres Advance—Riga Offensive.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—"In the past three days the entente forces on the western front have taken 25,000 prisoners, and since July 31 they have taken 32,000 prisoners," said Major General Frederik B. Maurice, chief director of the war intelligence office, in his weekly talk with the Associated Press.

ROME, Aug. 23.—Furious fighting continues on the Isonzo front. The war office announces further gains for the Italians on both the northern and southern wings.

The number of prisoners taken is more than 16,000.

Enemy Losses 30,000.

Enemy losses during the first two days in the new Italian advance are calculated at 30,000 in killed, wounded and prisoners.

Austrian counter-attacks of redoubled intensity are being beaten back by the Italians. Following is the official announcement: "On the fourth day of the battle on the Julian front we again made considerable progress on the northern wing of the line and obtained new successes on the southern wing. The enemy is reacting strongly against our pressure. Our troops are repulsing his counter-attacks from the positions captured and are gallantly proceeding toward realization of their objectives."

French Capture 7639.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—The number of prisoners taken by the French in their offensive operation on the Verdun front has been increased to 7639 the war office reports. Twenty-four cannon and 200 machine guns also have been captured. The French last night captured a fortified German position north of Mortimer farm.

The French objectives north of Verdun appear to have been attained. If the offensive were continued fresh artillery preparation would be necessary.

German counter-attacks yesterday against prominent positions such as Dead Man's Hill and Hill 344 proved to be costly failures, leaving the French masters of points they held before the beginning of the great battle of Verdun last year, with the exception of Hill 304, which as yet is in the enemy's hands.

A projectile fired by a French battery which was silencing enemy batteries struck a depot of asphyxiating gas. It burst, silencing three batteries. German prisoners express envious admiration of the French artillery fire. "No troops could have got through your barrages," said one.

Russians Retiring.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 23.—The Russian forces on the northern end of the Russian front, where the Germans have begun an offensive yesterday.

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### BERNSTORFF'S NEPHEW TAKEN PRISONER

PARIS, Aug. 23.—Among the 600 prisoners taken by the French in the hollow recesses of Dead Man's Hill was a battalion commander with his staff, including Count Eugene Bernstorff, the nephew of the former German ambassador at Washington.

### RUSSIA LOOTED BY SOCIALISTS SAY BOURGEOIS

Present Government Roundly Denounced by Constitutionalists Gathered at Moscow for National Council—Radical Changes Are Demanded—Kerensky Uncensured.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 23.—As the day approaches for the opening of the "extraordinary national council" at Moscow, the newspapers are full of speculation concerning expected dramatic announcements of events. Judging from present indications the congress is likely to take the form of a struggle of the cabinet backed by the socialist left, against the Bourgeoisie, consisting of constitutional demands, Moscow business men under their president, M. Riabushinsky, and dismissed generals, who all agree in severely criticizing the present course and policy, demanding radical changes.

This view is taken by the Petrograd and Moscow press, which declare that if no agreement is reached between the contending groups, open conflict must follow. First steps already have been taken toward vigorous and aggressive action by the malcontents.

Revolt Widespread.

Among those who have arrived at Moscow are President Rodzianko of the duma; A. J. Gushkoff, ex-president of the duma; Professor Paul Milukoff, ex-foreign minister; A. Shingarov, V. A. Maklakoff; also the former commander-in-chief of the Russian armies, Generals Alexieff and Brussiloff, who yesterday conferred with the leaders of the Moscow movement; M. Riabushinsky, ex-Mayor Tchekokoff; ex-Minister of Trade Konovaloff, and Prince S. Stroubetski.

Conferences were held under the chairmanship of M. Rodzianko, at which the differences between the government and the Bourgeoisie were sharply emphasized, the only exception being made for Premier Kerensky, whom some of the speakers acclaim as capable of saving the country, provided that he liberates himself from the control of the socialists and the council of deputies.

The press was excluded from the preliminary discussions and precautions were taken to prevent speeches being recorded, but it was stated these concerned the reconstruction of the cabinet and the people of strong power, the possibility of a military dictatorship and the necessity of presenting the cabinet with an ultimatum.

Attacks Government.

Prince Troubetski, in a sharp speech, attacked the government, declaring the sacred revolution had fallen under the "coarse claws" of men who think only of plundering the national riches and of their own interests. The government, the speaker complained, is entirely in the hands of Petrograd. That is the chief evil, Petrograd being the center of rottenness. Therefore, he said, it was imperatively necessary to transfer the capital to healthy Moscow. Prince Troubetski excepted only Premier Kerensky from general condemnation, but M. Ilin, a Moscow speaker, declared Premier Kerensky culpable owing to direct association with the element responsible for anarchy.

General Alexieff fiercely denounced the socialist "Order No. 1" giving soldiers full liberty and abolishing saluting. He also denounced Petro-

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### GARFIELD NAMED COAL ADMINISTRATOR

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Prices of anthracite coal were fixed in a statement issued tonight by President Wilson and Harry A. Garfield, professor of Williams college, was named coal administrator.

### THE PATIENCE OF JOB



### TEUTON AIRSHIPS DROPPED BOMBS ON BURNING SALONKI

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The first details of the destructive fire at Salonki last Sunday is contained in a Reuter dispatch from that city, which says that 60,000 persons are homeless and that the property loss is enormous. Insurance companies are interested to the extent of 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 pounds.

The military rendered all possible aid, but the scarcity of water made it almost hopeless to attempt to subdue the flames. Refugees are camping on the outskirts of the town. The destitute are being cared for by the entente military authorities, the British having 30,000 in their charge. Food and fresh water are very scarce.

The whole sea front from the customs house to the famous White Tower, with its fine buildings, including the famous church of St. Dimitri and several other churches and mosques, was destroyed. Three enemy airplanes flew over the city and dropped bombs while the fire was burning.

### NOISE STRIKE ON AT WALLA WALLA

WALLA WALLA, Aug. 23.—Mutiny among about 60 convicts of the state penitentiary, begun Sunday evening in protest over the appointment of J. T. Burkes, former police officer of Tacoma, as captain of the guards, continued unabated today.

About noon Warden Henry Drum asked County Sheriff Barnes for help and four special deputies were detailed to prison duty. Most of the mutinous prisoners have now been segregated, but no one in the prison has had sleep for three days and nights and practically all work has been suspended. The prison authorities are holding out firmly against the demands of the convicts, a committee from whom, in conference with Drum, admitted that Captain Burkes had not treated them cruelly. They resented rigid disciplinary measures, however. The almost ceaseless battering of cells and yelling has not been stopped.

### GERMAN AIRSHIPS DESTROY HOSPITALS SHELLING PATIENTS

ON THE FRENCH FRONT, Aug. 23 (by the Associated Press):—Incendiary bombs which were dropped by two German aviators on two hospitals behind Verdun on Sunday evening killed ten wounded men, one woman nurse and 19 trained male nurses. They wounded 49 male nurses and inflicted further injuries on patients suffering from wounds received in battle, many of whom rushed naked into nearby fields in an attempt to find shelter from the bombs which were being rained down.

Meanwhile the German aviators fired their machine guns at hospital orderlies who were endeavoring to extinguish the flames. The nurses had just finished bandaging 180 wounded Germans who had been brought direct from the battlefield and had gone to bed when the bombs were dropped from a height of only 300 yards. The Red Cross signs were painted prominently on the roofs, and the Germans knew the hospital had been in existence for more than a year.

It contained considerably more than 1000 officers and men. The correspondent was permitted to interrogate a number of prisoners, a number of whom are 18 or 19 years old. They all declared themselves contented at being out of the war. On the way other smaller camps containing hundreds of prisoners were passed.

### PORTLAND SELECTED FOR G. A. R. REUNION

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—Brigadier-General John V. Clem, U. S. A., retired, of Washington, was selected senior vice-commander-in-chief. The convention formally ratified the selection of Portland, Or., as the encampment city for next year.

### CRISIS IN FINLAND WHEN SOCIALISTS RENEW RIOTING

PETROGRAD, Aug. 23.—The situation in Finland is serious as a result of the continued difficulty forming a cabinet and of the persistence of the socialists in their plan to renew sessions of the dissolved landtag on August 29. According to the evening newspapers, Premier Kerensky instructed Governor Stahkovich to prevent at all costs a reopening of the landtag, if necessary, to surround the building and compel the members to disperse. Governor Stahkovich has conferred with the commander of the Baltic fleet.

The socialists have finally refused the help of the Finnish Professor Ingman to form a government. In Shalmo, near Helsingfors, serious disorders have been caused by unemployed workmen supported by soldiers. Citizen guards from Helsingfors sent to quell the revolt were fired on and driven into the railroad station, where they were besieged, captured and threatened with summary execution.

Petrograd morning newspapers attack the Finnish socialists, declaring that Finland, by convoking the landtag, violates its own constitution and that Russia can consider the constitution non-existent and act accordingly.

### NEBRASKA LUTHERAN PREACHER INTERNED

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 23.—United States Marshal Flynn today received orders to take the Rev. William G. Krauleidis, pastor of the Lutheran church at Riversdale, Neb., to Fort Riley, Kan., for internment during the war. Krauleidis has been held in jail several weeks on the charge of disloyal conduct.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Six women carrying suffrage colors and banners bearing quotations from President Wilson's speeches and writings were arrested late today in front of one of the White House gates and taken to police headquarters.

### LUMBER MILLS OF NORTHWEST TO CLOSE DOWN

Manufacturers' Association Orders Suspension of All Work in Northwest Mills for Period of Four Months—Seattle Shipyard Employees Take Strike Referendum.

SEATTLE, Aug. 23.—Announcement was made by the organized lumber manufacturers of a continued and practically unanimous shutdown of all the Pacific Northwest lumber mills and logging camps for at least four months, or until after the beginning of 1918.

Officials of the West Coast Lumbermen's association made the following statement today:

"The decision to keep the lumber mills and logging camps closed during the remainder of 1917 is not the result of concerted action, but is a practically unanimous statement of intention in the individual reports made to the association.

"Nor has the strike any connection whatever with this decision. It is purely due to a heavy slump in the market.

"The decision does not apply to the shingle mills, which will continue in operation."

President Consults Gompers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The general strike situation throughout the country was discussed today at a conference between President Wilson and President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Gompers declined to discuss it further than to say he had laid "labor's just grievances" before the president and that he had been assured that the rights of labor would be cared for.

Some time ago Mr. Gompers was credited with having expressed the opinion that unless labor had a better representation in handling some of the war labor problems the no-strike promise made at the beginning of hostilities might not be respected.

Shipyards Strike.

SEATTLE, Aug. 23.—As a result of the apparent failure of prolonged negotiations to bring about an amicable readjustment of wages in Seattle shipyards, call for a referendum vote of 12,000 union workmen on a strike to enforce demands for a general increase in pay was sent out by the Seattle metal trades council today to its fifteen affiliated unions.

The decision to bring the negotiations to a close and to appeal to the rank and file of the council's unions for their decision, Miller said, was resolved upon by the council delegates at a meeting held last night at which it was reported that no settlement seemed possible in view of the uncertain position of the United States shipping board with reference to the wage demands and the demands of the shipbuilders for a readjustment of their compensation for government work, made subsequent to the submission of the proposed new wage scales.

### QUESTION POPE ON FREEDOM OF SEAS

ROME, Wednesday, Aug. 22.—The British and Belgian ministers accredited to the vatican were received today by Pope Benedict, whom they questioned as to the meaning of the reference to the freedom of the seas in the pope's peace proposal. The pontiff replied he intended to give to this condition the same meaning as that of President Wilson in his message, while leaving ample liberty to the belligerents to agree in future discussion as to details.

Germany today acknowledged receipt of the peace note, promising to examine it with benevolent interest and care and to give an answer after reaching an agreement with her allies.

### GOVERNMENT ABANDONS NEW CANTONMENT

Palo Alto Health Authorities Demand Sewerage System Be Constructed Costing \$500,000, and War Department Shuts Down Work—Will Send Oregon Troops East to Train.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The forty-first national guard division, comprising troops from Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho and Wyoming, has been ordered trained at Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C., and Camp Fremont, at Palo Alto, Cal., has been abandoned because the local and state health authorities have decided that a latrine sewerage system such as the war department proposed would be injurious to the health of the community. Local health authorities insist on a complete sewerage system which the war department considers unreasonable for a temporary camp.

Costs Half a Million. Camp Greene was prepared for the twenty-sixth national guard division, composed of New England troops, which has since been assigned for early duty in France.

No official announcement was made today, but there was reason to believe that the New England division will prepare at some northern point while the troops from the forty-first division would be brought east.

During the Spanish war, officials point out, thousands of troops were encamped within the city limits of San Francisco and that latrine construction usual for temporary camps was held by the city authorities as sufficient safeguard for the health of the community.

Secretary Baker, announcing the change, said today that the war department could not see its way to spend half a million dollars for such a sewerage system as the state health authorities thought necessary in a temporary camp.

Opposed by 'Erisco. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—San Francisco, thru its citizens' committee, prepared to launch a fight today against abandonment of Camp Fremont, the national guard encampment at Palo Alto, thirty miles south of here, work on which was ordered suspended yesterday by the war department.

Prior to a meeting of the committee, headed by Mayor James Rolph, Jr., Rolph said that in answer to a telegram he had sent to Washington, "he confidently expected orders to resume work would be received by noon."

"Construction work was abandoned simply because work on the sewer system was not progressing fast enough," Rolph said. "San Francisco had guaranteed more than \$100,000 to purchase leases, crops and buy out tenants occupying houses on the camp site so that the government would be put to as little expense as possible. The sewer pipes are on the ground and the trenches have been almost completed. There can be no difficulty on that score. It looks like a 'tempest in a teapot'."

Mayor Rolph indicated that the matter of increasing the city's financial pledges toward funds for the camp would be taken up at the meeting.

### EMBARGO PLACED ON SULPHUR EXPORTS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—An embargo has been placed on exports of sulphur to Canada in order that the supply for war needs of the United States may not unduly be depleted. Canadian wood pulp mills furnishing supplies for about three-fourths of the newspaper paper used in the United States, will be seriously affected.