

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

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NO. 133

ITALIANS WIN FORTRESS ON ISONZO LINE

Tricolor of Italy Flying From Summit of Monte Santo, Dominating Plains Beyond Gorizia—Austrian Lines Broken in Several Places—French Capture More Lines at Verdun and British Continue Smash.

ROME, Aug. 25.—The Italian troops on the Isonzo front are marching to complete victory.

The Austrian line on the Isonzo front has been broken at several points by the Italians, it is announced officially at Rome. The Italians, continuing their furious assaults between Tolmino and the Adriatic, are now pursuing the retreating Austrians, who are defending the difficult ground yard by yard.

One of the most brilliant feats of the Italians was the capture of Monte Santo, 2245 feet high. This peak, seven miles north of Gorizia, dominates the broad plain beyond that city and occupancy of it has enabled the Austrians to hold up the Italian advance to the east since their capture of that city.

French Still Advance. Having gained their principal objectives on the Verdun front the French are completing their victory by local attacks to round out and secure their new lines. Profiting by the capture of Hill 304 yesterday they advanced last night to the north of it.

Renewal of fighting in the Champagne may be forecast in the statement of the official French report that violent artillery engagements are in progress there. In Belgium also in the vicinity of Bixevotte the big guns are heavily engaged.

Monte Santo Taken.

ROME, Aug. 25.—The tricolor of Italy has been flying since yesterday on the summit of Monte Santo, which was an Austrian stronghold on the Isonzo front, according to the official statement issued today.

The Italian's second army, General Cadorna reports, has broken thru the Austro-Hungarian line of defense at several points and is closely pursuing the Austro-Hungarians, who are retiring and defending the difficult ground yard by yard.

French Capture 8104.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—The French (Continued on Page Two.)

WAR EXPENSES MILLION AN HOUR FOR UNCLE SAM

During August Expenditures Totalled \$24,000,000 for Every Twenty-four Hours—Over Two Billion Dollars Expended, the Bulk of It in Loans to Allies.

WASHINGTON, August 25.—War expenditures of the United States, including allied loans, have mounted during August to more than \$24,000,000 every 24 hours.

The figures, minus \$100,000,000 just loaned to Russia, are collected in today's treasury statement. Two-thirds of the great sum is represented by advances to the allies. The United States has been spending daily during August, for its needs, an average of \$8,988,652. The allies have been receiving an average daily allowance of \$16,375,000, including cash already paid and the new Russian credit, which will be paid shortly.

Daily Expenses High.

The total daily expenses during August thus reaches \$24,463,652. Since war was declared 140 days ago, the treasury has paid out a total of \$2,387,490,086, of which \$1,630,500,000 has been advanced to entente governments. The average daily disbursement during the period of the war has been \$17,053,500. The average daily payment to the allies during the 140 days has been \$11,650,000, the remaining \$5,403,500 representing the cost of carrying on the government and war expenditures for the American army and navy.

The total of \$1,630,500,000 advanced the allies thus far is less by \$425,900,000 than the total authorized credits which, with today's Russian loan, aggregate \$2,056,400,000, or more than the entire proceeds of the first issue of the Liberty loan.

With the new national army under arms, the shipbuilding and aircraft construction programs well under way, expenses will soon reach greatly higher levels. A conservative estimate of the treasury daily expenditures by the beginning of next year places the total at from \$35,000,000 to \$40,000,000.

War Cost \$777,000,000.

The United States has paid out for its own needs since it entered the war \$776,990,086, of which \$741,156,765 was spent in military, naval and administrative functions.

At the present time the government is spending a sum estimated at from \$5,000,000 to \$6,000,000 daily above the current receipts from ordinary sources.

The \$2,000,000,000 Liberty loan, of which approximately \$300,000,000 is yet to be paid in by subscribers, and the sales of short-time certificates of indebtedness in anticipation of the next bond offer have made possible the expenditures.

GRONNA PROTESTS HOOVER'S TAKING WHEAT CROP

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Government regulation of wheat prices was briefly discussed today in the senate. Senator Gronna of North Dakota declared that the food bill has had a serious effect upon the grain production and instead of stimulating, and restrained it.

Senators Brady and Nowlands urged members not to be hasty in their criticism of the food administration. Senator Gronna, in reply, protested against the government taking over control of the 1917 wheat crop.

The farmers of North Dakota and neighboring states have been urging that gambling and speculation in wheat be stopped and now that it has been they are not satisfied. Interrupted Senator Nelson of Minnesota.

A telegram from farmers in Montana urging that unless the government fixes a price of \$2.50 a bushel for wheat, the result would be ruinous for them, was read by Senator Myers.

BUTTE MINING OPERATIONS CLOSED

BUTTE, Mont., Aug. 25.—Mining operations of the Anaconda Copper Mining company are completely suspended in Butte and Anaconda today and the plant at Great Falls will be closed within forty-eight hours. W. H. Rodgers, mediator of the federal department of labor, returned to Butte last night after an absence of several weeks and endeavored to pick up the tangled skein of the local labor situation. Altho company officials have announced that the closing of mines and smelters has resulted from the refusal of the men at Anaconda to appear for work, the leaders in the metal trades who advocated an "individual strike" of members after their unions had signed a two years' contract under a new wage scale, announced today that they view the shutdown in the form of a lockout. This is the position they will assume, it is said, when an effort by American Federation of Labor officials is made to force members of unions allied with that organization to live up to their contracts. No forecast is made from any source as to future developments.

INNOCENT LOOKING CABLEGRAMS POST GERMANS NO EXPLANATION OF PEACE AIMS FROM MICHAELIS

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Half Rate Deferred		Time First
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Send the following Cablegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to.

AUGUST ONE 1917.

JORN UHL
ROTTERDAM HOLLAND

MOTHER AND FATHER LEFT TODAY WITH
Three divisions of Marines and Infantry left today with

THREE FRIENDS FOR AUTO TRIP THROUGH
three Battleships as Convoys by S. W. route

ADIRONDACKS GONE TEN DAYS
for Havre, France Will pass South

STAY

German Chancellor Refuses to Be Pinned Down to Any Definite Peace Program to Define Peace Objects—Maintains Ambiguity and Is Accused of Bad Faith.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 25.—Yesterday's session of the main committee of the reichstag was productive of further declarations and discussions regarding Chancellor Michaelis' attitude on peace which the latest German papers construe variously. A careful perusal of the mass of reports and comments on the committee meetings yesterday and Wednesday show Dr. Michaelis through conferences with party leaders did not change his attitude regarding the wording of his ambiguous speech of July 19, and the situation as far as pinning him down to any definite peace program remains exactly where it was when he assumed office.

It was brought out in the report of yesterday's proceedings that the majority party representatives endeavored before the reichstag meeting on July 19 to secure from him definite assurances, but failed.

Called for Explanation.

Herr Erzberger, the centrist leader, alone declared in yesterday's committee sitting that doubt as to the chancellor's acceptance of the principle of peace without annexations and indemnities now had been eliminated for good. All other views ranged from mild doubt and open skepticism to flat denial. Vorwarts, the socialist organ, is inclined to give the chancellor the benefit of the doubt, but demands that he defend his political integrity and good faith against Pan-German machinations by a plain and unequivocal statement that he does not hold ideas of annexation and conquest which these elements attribute to him.

The Berlin Tageblatt says the crisis is only adjourned. Herr Haussmann, radical member of the reichstag, declared in a speech in the committee yesterday that the chancellor had introduced elements of doubt and uncertainty into the interpretation of the reichstag resolution; had allowed the conservatives to claim him as their own man without a word of protest, and that he had done nothing to shake off the assertion of the Pan-Germans that he is playing a false game in politics.

Pan-German Support.

The chancellor on Wednesday, as on the day when he assumed office, demanded elbow room for peace negotiations, but the majority leaders then, as now, declared expressly that there could be no question of such elbow room and that peace must be made on the basis specified in the resolution. Dr. Michaelis was warned of the danger of departing therefrom.

What the conservatives and Pan-Americans think of the present situation is revealed plainly in the Berlin Tages Zeitung. The anger of the majority parties against the chancellor is unjustified in the opinion of the writer.

Declares Mayor Failed in Duty

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 25.—Differences between the San Francisco chamber of commerce and Mayor Rolph regarding the measures of police protection given the United Railroads, most of whose platform men are out on strike, culminated today in newspaper advertisements four columns wide in which the chamber of commerce declared:

"Mayor James Rolph, Jr. you have failed to preserve law and order; you have failed to protect life and property."

This referred to the murder Thursday night of a United Railroads conductor which led to the arrest of six men said to be strikers or sympathizers.

H. F. Loder and Dan Hutchinson are week end visitors in the city today from Klamath Falls.

Change Mobilization Ratio for New Army

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Pro-vost Marshal General Crowder sent to governors of states today an order changing the proportion of the various states' quota of men, selected for the national army, that are required to be furnished on certain dates. The new order calls for 5 per cent of each state's quota to report at encampments September 5, 40 per cent on September 19, 40 per cent on October 3, and the remaining 15 per cent as soon thereafter as practicable.

Mill Destroyed by Forest Fire

ST. HELENS, Ore., Aug. 25.—Forest fire late yesterday destroyed the Trenholm saw mill together with its outbuildings and two logging engines, according to word received here today. It was located near Warren, Columbia county. Ten head of cattle were destroyed. Two ranchers barely escaped. More than 150 fire fighters are working in Columbia county.

Butter Sells at \$1.05 per Brick Butterfat, 48 Cents

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 25.—Butter in Portland today sold at the highest price ever recorded, 55 cents a pound or \$1.05 for a 2-pound brick at retail. At wholesale the price advanced 3 cents a pound, to 47 cents in parchment wrapped of 48 cents in cartons. Butter-fat advanced to 46 and 48 cents. Dealers predicted further early advances.

Orders to Kill Persons Firing Oregon Forests

PORTLAND, Aug. 25.—Detachments of Oregon troops began taking to the forests of the state today, armed and with orders to kill any persons found in the act of setting forest fires. The order for drastic action came from federal and state authorities jointly, because investigation had shown that a majority of the fires now burning in fifteen counties were of incendiary origin.

The first loss of life in the fires was reported from Clatsop county. Two Bulgarians fighting fires near Knappa were burned to death last night. Their bodies were not recovered.

Cook county was isolated today. Fires had destroyed all wires leading to that district. Repairs were in progress.

At Hood River it was impossible to see across to the Washington shore of the Columbia river because of the smoke.

Greatest damage in national forests was reported from the Minam, Des Clutes and Cascade reserves, the first two in Central Oregon and the third in the western portion of the state. In all of these reserves large bodies of green timber were reported burned.

Action Taken by President to Avert Strike

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Wage disputes in shipyards are to be handled by a board named today on which the government, the workers and the American Federation of Labor are represented.

Early and peaceable adjustment of labor disputes in shipyards is expected by the creation today of an adjustment board to consist of three, four or five members, according to the nature of the problem to be solved.

Wage Disputes in Shipyards to Be Handled by a Board on Which the Government, the Workers and the American Federation of Labor Are Represented—Macy Chairman.

President Wilson appointed V. E. Macy of New York president of the national civic federation, chairman of the board. The second member will be named by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, the Emergency Fleet corporation naming the third.

In the event that a dispute involves the navy, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt will sit as a member of the board. When the trouble concerns a private shipyard, a representative of local labor and local shipping interests will sit. The secretary of war, as chairman of the national defense council, will have the deciding vote in the case of a tie when Secretary Roosevelt, sitting on the board, raises the number to four.

Averts Threatened Strike. By the creation of the board, it is believed that the strike in New York will be settled and that the threatened strike of more than 100,000 men on the Pacific coast will be averted.

Members of the board feel confident that they will be able to adjust not only pending disputes, but that they will be able to prevent serious interruption of work through the war.

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