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FRENCH CAPTURE NEW POSITIONS VERDUN FRONT

1100 Prisoners Taken in Sunday Drive by Petain—Austrians Admit Retirement Isonzo Front—Crown Prince Resumes Attacks in Aisne Region to Meet Defeat.

General Petain is holding all his gains of the great Verdun offensive movement in the face of formidable counter-attacks which the crown prince is now launching.

The French commander reports the repulse last night of strong assaults on newly won positions in this sector. He announces also the capture of 1100 prisoners in the fighting yesterday, when the French lines were carried forward two-thirds of a mile on a two-and-a-half mile front to the outskirts of Beaumont village.

Attack Along Aisne.

Possibly as a diversion, the Germans have resumed their attacks in the Aisne region where for many days in July and early August they met with repeated checks in desperate attempts to drive the French from the valuable ground on the Chemin-Des-Dames won in the spring offensive. The renewal of the attempt met with no better success, the breaking up of the crown prince's thrusts being announced today by the Paris war office.

The British are continuing their systematic smashing of aviation and other bases behind the German front in Belgium. The dropping of a large number of bombs by naval airmen on the airbase at St. Denis Westren is announced today. In infantry operations the only activity reported is a successful trench raid carried out this morning near Osstaverne.

Italians Advancing.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—It was reported from Austrian headquarters today that the Austrian troops who were fighting to the north of Gorizia on the Isonzo front have now retired, says a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam.

ROME, Aug. 27.—British admiralty Press, via wireless—A desperate battle is in progress on the Bainsizza plateau, on the front north of Gorizia it is officially announced. The resistance of the Austrians has been overcome at various points.

The announcement follows:

"On the Bainsizza plateau the intensity of the struggle has increased with the extreme desperation of the enemy, who by the greater employment of forces is seeking to prevent us from progressing towards the eastern extremity of the plateau. Our troops are resolutely facing the new resistance of the enemy and have overcome it at various points.

"We took more than 500 prisoners yesterday. Our airplanes by effective and repeated bombardments sawed destruction in the interior of the enemy lines, increasing the disorder which reigned there on account of the hurried retreat."

German Report.

BERLIN, via London, Aug. 27.—The Germans were forced out of Beaumont, on the Verdun front east of the Meuse in yesterday's fighting, but subsequently recaptured the village and wooded sections, the war office announces. The fighting in this sector continues.

Today's official report from the Russo-Galician front says that in the Divna river region northwest of Jabonstadt, on the northern sector, the

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AMERICAN FLIER KILLED IN FRANCE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The first death of a French front was announced here today in official dispatches to the navy department. He was George Herbert Manley, a machinist's mate in the naval aeronautical corps, and was killed in an airplane accident, the nature of which was not described. Manley was a son of Herbert Manley of Maplewood, N. J.

COUNCIL FROM REICHSTAG TO REPLY TO POPE

Michaelis Creates Board Selected From Parliament to Aid in Preparing Answer to Peace Move—Reforms of Constitution Sought by Liberal Parties.

BERLIN, Aug. 27.—If frank discussion and criticism are capable of bringing about parliamentary reforms it may be said that Saturday's proceedings in the Reichstag main committee have given increased momentum to the movement. To this must be added the plain spoken editorial comment by the liberal press, which states openly that it will not be satisfied with half measures or substitute makeshifts.

The discussion of national politics was continued by the committee Saturday, Chancellor Michaelis twice taking the floor for the purpose of explaining his newly created committee, made up of seven reichstag deputies and seven members of the bundesrath, over which he is to preside. The new council will hold its first meeting on Tuesday for the purpose of discussing the government's reply to the papal peace note. The social democrats, centrists, national liberals and progressives have agreed to co-operate with the government on this issue.

Reforms of Constitution.

Among other demands, the coalition will urge nullification of paragraph nine of the imperial constitution, which prohibits reichstag deputies from becoming members of the federal council. Elimination of this restriction would facilitate appointment of members of parliament to secretariats which carry with them membership in the Bundesrath.

Detailed reports of yesterday's session of the main committee indicate that the chancellor was an attentive auditor and showed no inclination to oppose some of the more emphatic demands. In a statement supplementing his speech in the forenoon he said he would consent to consider the seven reichstag deputies in the new council as representatives of their political factions. The session afforded the party representatives ample opportunity to bring up their various differences.

That the majority parties are not inclined to give the newly created council permanent importance is indicated by press comment. The following parties to membership in the new council:

Deputies Selected.

Socialist-democrats, Philipp Scheidemann and Friedrich Ebert; centrists, Mathias Erzberger and Herr Fehrenbach; progressive, Friedrich Payer; national liberal, Dr. Gustav Stresemann; conservative, Count von Westarp.

While a slip of the tongue by the chancellor and a bungled report of Wednesday's session were directly responsible for the tension of the past week, the existence of much combustible material of a political and parliamentary nature is likely to call forth other flareups.

It has now become known that Chancellor Michaelis made his second statement of Wednesday, definitely fixing his attitude toward the reichstag's peace resolution, before the introduction of the majority's declaration.

Opposing the reichstag majority is the numerically small but powerful conservative and Pan-German faction, which just now is not standing idly by while liberalism is threatening to reshape political and parliamentary institutions. These reactionary forces for the most part represent the nation's finances, big business and landed interests.

KORNILOFF TO REPORT ON MILITARY SITUATION

PETROGRAD, Aug. 27.—General Korniloff, commander in chief of the Russian army, informs the press that he intends to make a report on the military situation to the conference at Moscow and hopes that important resolutions will be adopted.

JAPAN SEEKS RECOGNITION AS WORLD POWER

Destiny of America in Pacific and Participation of Nippon in European Conflict Being Determined by Discussion Underway at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The United States is now conducting discussions with Japan which will have a prime effect upon America's future on the Pacific.

The Japanese mission here, as Baron Ishii, Nippon's ex-foreign minister heading it, has said, "is military in one respect, and one of peace in another—military as against the Central Europe system of militarism and domination, but one of peace to be consolidated and reaffirmed as between the two Pacific powers—Japan and the United States."

Nippon's embassy comes to the United States will three aims.

Japanese Desires. War purposes are pushed to the foreground. But, from the outspokenness of Japan, there is good basis for holding that this occasion will bring into the realm of diplomacy two contingent ends. Combined, these are:

1—What are Japan and the United States to do as allies in the prosecution of the world war?

2—What is America's policy in East Asia—our attitude toward Japan's much-heralded "special position" and our intent in China?

3—Will Nippon's subjects in America get the treatment Japan maintains in their right—will Japan make real the race equality she claims due her as a world power?

First—The War.

The initial economic move the United States made on entering the war—laying an embargo on exports not directly furthering the struggle—has hit Japan hard.

Nippon's infant industries—such as "war babies" as shipbuilding, machinery production and so on—which are largely dependent upon America's iron and steel, will expand no longer if the embargo is maintained.

On the other side, the brunt of the diver warfare has fallen on the allies in the west. Japanese shipping has not taken its part in the risks run. America's throttle-hold upon Japanese industry only can change this policy of Nippon.

But will this Japanese mission get the United States—like Britain—to let the Nipponese reap the maritime harvest on the peaceful Pacific—or will Japan have to put her ships on the hazardous Atlantic? Will the Japanese flag be the only one seen on the Pacific, or is the Rising Sun to be on the Atlantic too?

Japan wants to know how the United States looks at the territorial war booty fallen into Nippon's strong arm.

How will America view Japan building a colonial empire in the Pacific tropics out of the erstwhile German islands north of the equator? Vastly more important to Nippon, what is America's position as to the acquisition of German interests in China by Japan?

What of China?

America and Japan have not understood each other when the Chinese pie has come to the front in international discussions.

Nippon wants to know what America

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GERMANY SEEKS FOREIGN MARKETS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—"Whatever be the outcome of the war, Germany will make as active a canvass for export trade as its resources and financial condition will allow," is the warning given American business men today by the department of commerce.

The aims of Germany to capture the great neutral markets of South and Central America, Spain and the near east, as well as neighboring countries, are disclosed in a report to the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce by Chauncey D. Spow, Mr. Spow was in Germany investigating industrial conditions when the war broke out.

WHY IS HE HERE?



Viscount Ishii, representing Japan, whose conference with official Washington on matters of world import is today regarded as the most momentous parley ever held between Asia and America.

CANADIANS PUSH LINES NEAR TO LENS DEFENSES

CANADIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS, Aug. 27.—By Canadian Press, Limited—During the past few days the Canadians in front of Lens have had a period of comparative quiet and have been able to consolidate positions recently captured with little retaliation from the enemy and with surprisingly little loss.

Posts have been pushed out at favorable points and where trenches could be connected up to shorten the front, this has been done. The general result is that the Canadians hold a compact line which, on that part of the front west of Lens, is about 600 yards from the burned out area of the city. The enemy occupies the area between this line and his main defensive position on the eastern side of the burned out section by means of strong outposts located in concrete cellars. The chief incidents occurring now are in connection with encounters between our patrols.

During the clearing up operations the Canadians have destroyed three more machine guns and captured five, making the total of machine guns taken since August 15, 43. Twenty-one trench mortars also are among the spoils of war.

AMERICAN REPLY TO POPE THIS WEEK

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—A reply to Pope Benedict's peace proposal may be made by the government this week. Secretary Lansing said today it would be made soon but declined to indicate its character or time of dispatch.

Reports from the entente powers today indicated that they might be waiting for the United States to make the first reply.

CANADIAN LOSSES HEAVY FOR WEEK

OTTAWA, Aug. 27.—Results of the heavy fighting on the Canadian front are reflected in the casualty lists, totaling over 1000 for the week end. The noon list today number 327, of whom 19 were killed in action and 33 died of wounds.

SENATE DEBATES WAR TAXES ON NEWSPAPERS

Special Tax of Five Percent on Net Incomes and Increase in Second Class Mail Rates Proposed—Letter Postage to be Increased One Cent—Substitute Offered.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—While the leaders prepared for the contest over war profits taxation, the senate today began consideration of the postage increase sections of the war tax bill with debate on profits dispute set for Wednesday. Increasing contention gave little promise of sending the bill to conference before next week.

War taxation of newspaper and magazine publishers was the principal subject of today's debate. Leaders hope to dispose of the section tomorrow or early Wednesday, together with the provision for increasing the letter postage one cent.

Debate Postage Taxes.

Senators Hardwick of Georgia and McKellar of Tennessee were prominent in the opening debate on the postage taxes. Both championed substitutes for the finance committee's amendment providing for a special tax of five per cent on publishers' net income exceeding \$4000 annually and increase of second-class mail rates from one to one and a quarter cents a pound. The committee provision was written as a substitute for the house zone system increase of second-class rates, denounced by virtually all publishers. Under the committee's plan, \$7,500,000 in revenue would be obtained from publishers' incomes and \$3,000,000 from the one-quarter cent a pound postage increase. From the one-cent increase on letters \$50,000,000 revenue is estimated.

Newspaper Taxes.

Senator Hardwick proposed a substitute submitted by the postoffice department proposing to maintain the present cent-a-pound rate on news portion of publications, but increasing, by graduation from 3 to 8 cents a pound, the second-class rate on portions devoted to advertising. He cited that \$80,000,000 annually is lost by the government in carrying bulky second-class matter, mostly magazines, filled with advertising, at the one-cent mail rate.

Senator McKellar's substitute is for a modified zone increase system, having present rates within a radius of 300 miles—the average circulation range of newspapers—to reach magazines and other periodicals circulating usually over wider territory. Representatives of newspaper interests are giving it their support.

OPENING PRICES FOR CANNED SALMON

BELLINGHAM, Wn., Aug. 27.—The opening prices of the Pacific American fisheries on canned salmon were announced today by President E. B. Deming. The schedule on the basis of twelve cans follows:

	One	One	Half
	lb. Ttl	lb. Fl	lb. Fl
Socketeyes	\$2.00	\$3.00	\$1.75
Alaska rots	2.25	2.50	1.65
Pinks	1.65	1.80	—
Chumps	1.60	—	—

The pack of socketeyes for Puget Sound and Alaska probably will be two millions cases less than that of 1913, which was 2,645,000 cases, according to Mr. Deming.

PETITION RECALL OF NEGROES IN TEXAS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—A petition asking withdrawal of all negro troops from Texas, signed by all the members of the Texas delegation in congress, was presented at the White House today by Senator Speppard and laid before President Wilson. White House officials did not indicate what action might be expected from the president.

RUSSIANS SPLIT INTO FACTIONS AT MOSCOW MEET

Maximilists Serve Ultimatum in Behalf Conferring All Power in Council of Workmen and Soldiers—Kerensky's Speech Pleases No Faction—Government to Stand.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—President Wilson sent to the members of the national council assembled at Moscow today assurances that this government is willing to extend every material and moral assistance to the government of Russia.

No official comment was made by government officials on Premier Kerensky's speech before the members of the council yesterday, but it was made clear that the sentiments expressed by the Russian leader were heartily approved here, and that his declaration indicating the firm manner in which he and his councillors are prepared to deal with enemies of the new government had aroused a greater confidence in the outcome of their plans. The message cabled by President Wilson follows:

"I take the liberty to send to the members of the great council now meeting in Moscow the cordial greetings of their friends, the people of the United States; to express their confidence in the ultimate triumph of ideals of democracy and self-government against all enemies, within and without, and to give their renewed assurance of every material and moral assistance they can extend to the government of Russia in the promotion of the common cause in which the two nations are unselfishly united. (Signed.) WOODROW WILSON."

MOSCOW, Sunday, Aug. 26.—Premier Kerensky, who came to Moscow yesterday to attend the conference which is now being held for consideration of the military and political problems which confront the country, reviewed troops at the Hippodrome today and, in addressing them, said he was convinced by the valor they were showing that they would be able to drive back the enemy at the front and crush any attempt at a counter-revolution.

Korniloff Speaker.

General Korniloff, the commander-in-chief, arrived from Petrograd today and was greeted by great crowds. In an address he said it was a source of satisfaction to be able to tell the army that Moscow was the watchword for the welfare of the country and war with a victorious end.

The day was devoted to conferences with the different groups of delegates. The Maximilists reached the conclusion that the conference does not represent the will of the nation and is of an anti-revolutionary character. They decided to demand from the assembly a dictatorship of the proletariat by the handing over of all power to the Council of Workmen and Soldier delegates and voted to leave the hall if the majority should be unwilling to share their viewpoint.

Factions Divided.

The internationalists insisted on abolition of the death penalty and renunciation by the government of its purpose to put down by force the separatist movements in Finland and Ukraine. The popular socialists urged maintenance of the death penalty. At the meeting of constitutional democrats, Professor Paul Milukoff said no valuation could be reached except in line with the national program and that if Premier Kerensky did not put into execution the measures foresad-

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BOMBING RAID BY BRITISH AVIATORS

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Another bombing expedition was made over Belgium on Saturday night by British aviators.

"A bombing raid was carried out at midnight Saturday by the naval air service at the St. Denis western airbase," the official report says. "A large number of bombs were dropped. One of the machines is missing."