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KORNILOFF LED REVOLT AND IS DEPOSED

ARMY CHIEF ASKS POWER AS DICTATOR

Kerensky Regards Korniloff's Demand for Dictatorial Powers as Act of Rebellion and Removes Him From Command—Martial Law Declared in Petrograd—Former Premier Lvoff Also Arrested—General Lakemsky Appointed Commander.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 10.—Premier Kerensky has declared that a state of war exists in the town and district of Petrograd.

PEROGRAD, Sept. 10.—Members of the Russian cabinet today told the Associated Press that the provisional government regarded General Korniloff's pronouncement as an act of rebellion which must be ruthlessly suppressed. The government, it was added, believed it had enough loyal troops and the support of the Russian people to enable it to put down the Korniloff movement.

The members of the provisional government in the conversation with the Associated Press refused to be quoted by name. They stated that the ministers had reached an agreement regarding the following points of view:

Act of Rebellion.

"The government regards General Korniloff's pronouncement as an act of rebellion, as a dangerous adventure and a threat to the revolution and liberty which, unless the ultimatum is withdrawn, must be ruthlessly suppressed.

"The government has no doubt that it has at its disposal sufficient loyal troops and the overwhelming support of the population to enable it to execute this program."

Lokemsky Declines.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 10.—An official statement says that General Lokemsky "also proved a traitor," refusing to take command of the Russian armies in succession to General Korniloff.

The soldiers and workmen's body the statement adds, has ordered all the army organizations to obey the provisional government against the conspiracy, stating that General Korniloff will be punished for treachery and that General Klenbovsky will provisionally succeed to the chief command.

Lvoff Presented Demands.

When M. Lvoff saw Premier Kerensky on Saturday and presented General Korniloff's demands, it developed today, he told the premier than an organization of duma members, Moscow industrial interests and other conservatives who played the role of the opposition at the recent Moscow conference, were supporting General Korniloff.

These interests, said M. Lvoff, were not against Premier Kerensky, who was invited to general headquarters to meet Korniloff. The premier refused the demands of M. Lvoff, who was then arrested, and under examination, gave the details of the conspiracy.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 10.—Premier Kerensky has ordered General Korniloff, commander-in-chief of the Russian armies, to resign in consequence of General Korniloff's demand for dictatorial powers.

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DAMAGED SUBMARINE IN SPANISH HARBOR

CADIZ, Spain, Sept. 10.—A German submarine, seriously damaged, has arrived at this port, conveyed by a Spanish torpedo boat. The submarine will be interned in La Carraca harbor.

BATTLE RAGING NIGHT AND DAY ITALIAN FRONT

General Cadorno Continues to Press Austrian Forces Northeast of Gorizia—Number of Men Possible to Employ Limited, But Italians Continue to Charge Enemy.

ROME, Sept. 10.—General Cadorno continues to press the Austrian forces in the region of the Austro-Italian front northeast of Gorizia, according to the official statement issued today by the Italian war department. Yesterday there was a very general artillery bombardment south of the Carso.

Since the beginning of the battle the Italians have captured 135 guns.

Battle Continues.

UDINE, Italy, Sept. 10.—The fight for the heights northeast of Gorizia continues night and day during good and bad weather. The continuous contest seems to the observer to be animated by superhuman force, the Italians and Austrians almost constantly engaging in hand to hand encounters. A strange situation is brought about by the two forces, very equal in numbers, strength, and determination, struggling for supremacy in a circumscribed area where it is impossible for either side to employ more men or artillery. Gaps in the ranks are instantly filled and thus the contending forces remain so balanced that victory apparently is impossible to either side. The fierceness of the struggle is proved by the fact that in twelve hours the Italians attacked the enemy five times.

French Clash Success.

General Petain's troops last night clinched the success they won northeast of Verdun on Saturday when they pushed their lines ahead materially in the Fosse and Caurieres wood sector. The Germans were obliged to abandon their furious assaulting tactics of the day, probably because of the heavy losses they sustained in attacks which left the French line unshaken.

General Haig's men put in a busy night in consolidating the positions taken by them northwest of St. Quentin, in the neighborhood of Hargicourt, London announces, Berlin, however, declares this ground was taken by the Germans today.

The German advance in the Riga region is definitely halted, according to indications in the current reports. The only events reported there today by Berlin are clashes between Russian raiding parties and German reserves.

CAPTURE GERMANS IN FRENCH SOMALILAND

LONDON, Sept. 10.—A dispatch to the daily Mail from Jibuti, Africa, says that a German named Holts and an Austrian named Karmelich, who with 40 Arabs have been wandering in the interior of French Somaliland about two months, have been captured after a strong resistance in which several were killed. The capture of Holts and Karmelich is expected to result in important revelations of German intrigues in Abyssinia.

PRESIDENT VISITS COLONEL HOUSE

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Sept. 10.—President Wilson and Mrs. Wilson came ashore this morning from the president's yacht Mayflower and were met at the pier by Colonel and Mrs. E. M. House, with two automobiles, and the party started immediately toward Manchester to play golf. The yacht left New York Saturday.

RIBOT FAILS TO FORM MINISTRY; PAINLEVE TRIES

Socialists Refuse to Collaborate With Premier, Who Is Forced to Abandon Effort—Paul Painleur, Present Minister of War, to Be Asked to Become Premier by Poincare.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—President Poincare, after conferring this morning with the presidents of the chamber of deputies and the senate summoned Professor Paul Painleve, the minister of war, and asked him to form a cabinet in succession to that headed by M. Ribot. Professor Painleve reserved his definite answer until this evening.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—Yesterday's action of the socialist party in refusing to collaborate with Alexandre Ribot in forming a new ministry, which caused M. Ribot, after consultation to notify President Poincare that he was obliged to give up the effort, was quite unexpected.

An explanation of the socialist step was given by some of their deputies who declared that when Premier Ribot announced that a reconstruction of the cabinet would take place the socialists were under the impression that fundamental changes would be made and it was on that understanding that they agreed to collaborate with the government. They found out, however, that a majority of the existing ministers would be retained. That being the case, the ministry did not offer sufficient guarantees of either a more vigorous conduct of the war or of a truly democratic policy, the deputies explained, and consequently the party decided to withhold its support.

Socialists Withdraw.

In effect, it appears, the principal changes contemplated by M. Ribot were the substitutions of M. Bienvenu Marin for Rene Viviani, as minister of justice, of Maurice Long for the much criticized Maurice Viollette as minister of subsistence, and the creation of a new ministry of national reconstruction, to which Louis Lucien Klotz, president of the chamber's budget committee, was to have been nominated. On the withdrawal of the socialists, M. Ribot proposed to make Louis Locheur, who was under secretary for munitions in charge of the manufacturing regions had rendered yeoman service in organizing the industries, minister of munitions in place of Albert Thomas. When the new ministers assembled late last night, Professor Paul Painleve, the minister of war, announced that he would decline to continue in office without socialistic representation in the cabinet. This brought about the collapse of the combination.

Painleve as Premier.

It is expected President Poincare will ask Professor Painleve to form a cabinet and there is a strong probability he will succeed. Professor Painleve, as minister of war, has made an excellent impression in political circles and on the general public and in the army by the measures which he has taken since he has held office. Notable among them was the appointment of General Petain to be commander-in-chief of the French armies, and the revival of the post of chief of staff of the army for General Foch. These have been received favorably.

COTTONSEED OIL UNDER REGULATION

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The cottonseed crushing and refining industry is about to put itself under voluntary regulation by the food administration. Representatives of the industry have just held conferences with food administration officials to discuss the subject. The voluntary control would be administered in a manner similar to that exercised over the sugar industry.

PRINCIPALS IN CRISIS NOW SHAKING RUSSIA



GENERAL L.G. KORNILOFF

Above, General Korniloff, who demanded dictatorial powers. Below, Premier Kerensky, who removed him from command. Korniloff has been opposed by the socialists and workmen because he demanded the restoration of the death penalty in the army and strict discipline.

EXPECT GERMANY TO MAKE DEFINITE PEACE PROPOSAL

LONDON, Aug. 27.—(By mail.)—Throughout official London the belief is held that a very definite peace offer will come from Germany before winter and that the offer will suggest immediate cessation of hostilities on a status quo basis.

Entente statesmen have fully indicated that they will refuse such terms and no doubt Germany is aware of this. But German leaders regard a status quo offer from the German side as an indispensable step in the preparation of German public opinion for further concessions.

A high official authority gave the Associated Press today the following statement of the situation in Germany as regards peace:

"There is no doubt that the German government is anxious to get out of the war at the earliest possible moment on any terms which will insure them against revolution at home and national collapse.

"Great numbers of people in Germany today would welcome a peace on a status-quo basis, this meaning practically a draw, in which no belligerent would occupy any territory beyond that which it possessed in July, 1914, and in which, moreover, each side would bear its own burden in respect of the material losses incurred during the course of the war."

ARGENTINE MAY RECALL LUXBURG

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 10.—Argentine officials, according to newspaper accounts today, are still unable to believe that the dispatches sent to Berlin through the Swedish legation here were accurately translated. The foreign office early today said that it was without official advice from Ambassador Naon or American Ambassador Stimson. Newspapers and officials generally believe that the government will demand the recall of Count Luxburg, German charge at Buenos Aires, but a rupture in diplomatic relations with Germany is not anticipated at present, the Argentine government preferring, it is said, to consider the affair a personal one between the German and Swedish representatives here.

RUSSIAN WOMEN TAKE OFFENSIVE

PETROGRAD, Sept. 10.—Russian troops yesterday took the offensive against the German forces in the region of Zegvold, 32 miles northwest of Riga. In certain sectors, the Petrograd official statement says the Russian "death battalion" composed of women soldiers, defeated the Teutons and forced them back in a southerly direction.

NATION AWAITS EXPLANATION OF SWEDISH GUILÉ

United States to Take No Action Until Some Indication of How Swedish Government Regards Disclosures of Part Taken By Its Argentine Legation in Sending Cables.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The government was still waiting for some indication of how the Swedish government regards the disclosures of the part taken by its legation in Buenos Aires in transmitting German legation dispatches to Berlin.

Neither the Argentine ambassador nor the Swedish minister here presented any message from their governments, and it was indicated that until one or both had communicated with the state department, this government would take no step toward the development of what may lead to a serious alteration of Sweden's position among the neutral governments.

At the state department today it was made clear that there was no disposition to question the good faith and honesty of the Swedish people. The distinction between the people and the government was carefully pointed out.

Prompt Action Expected.

That Argentina will take prompt steps toward securing an explanation from Sweden is assumed, and the state department will be surprised if the Argentine foreign office does not force the recall of Count Luxburg, the charge d'affaires, who advised the sinking of Argentine ships "without leaving any traces," and who referred to the head of the foreign office as a "notorious ass."

That the incident has been regarded by this government as a wartime act by Sweden was absolutely denied. What may develop is a different thing. At the present time there has been no change in the position of the two governments. This government has attempted no restriction upon free communications between Sweden's representatives and their government and there was no indication that any would be imposed. This government regards the entire question as a more direct grievance of the allies than of the United States.

Source a Secret.

Whether the government got the dispatches it published from its own agents or from those of one of the allies, remained a secret. Refusal also was made to discuss the question as to whether the information in possession of the department had been made public.

SENATE CUTS OUT CONSCRIPTION TAX ON COPPER, SUGAR

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Voting on amendments to the war tax bill, preparatory to final passage, began in the senate today with the adoption, 51 to 25 of a motion by Senator Broussard to strike out the first consumption tax clause, levying two cents a pound on coffee and its substitutes, designed to raise \$18,500,000.

Another motion by Senator Broussard to strike out the one and two cents a gallon tax on molasses, according to grades, was adopted, 50 to 28.

The senate voted, 52 to 28, to strike out all consumption taxes in the bill, including those on sugar and molasses, all designed to raise \$86,900,000.

By a vote of 69 to 11 the provision for repeal of the present law allowing "drawbacks" or manufacturing re-export allowances, to sugar refiners was eliminated.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Struckman will arrive this evening from Colma, Ohio, to visit Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Touville of Jacksonville. Mrs. Struckman is the sister of Mrs. Touville.

SOCIALISTS OF EUROPE UNDER KAISER'S RULE

Sham Character of Proposed Stockholm Conference Exposed—Control Vested With German Agents—Delegates Pledged in Advance—Germany to Aid Germany.

BY WILLIAM ENGLISH WALLING. WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The self-appointed German agents in Holland, Scandinavia and Russia, who have been arranging the so-called "international" Stockholm conference of socialists, have finally placed all their cards on the table.

All those socialist parties and factions which have hitherto agreed officially to attend this notorious German gathering, can be classed either as agents or as dupes of the kaiser. As the president has already pointed out in connection with the German peace propaganda in this country, all of its promoters ought to be classified under one of these two heads.

Series of Postponements.

The Stockholm conference was first set for May 15th; it was then postponed until June, and again until July, and again until August, and again until September. The reason of these postponements was that the socialists and laborites in the democratic countries succeeded in demonstrating the thoroughly German character of the meeting. Numerous acts of the German, Austrian, Turkish and Bulgarian governments publicly demonstrated that the conference was called with their full approval; indeed, this consent was obtained in advance from the German foreign minister Zimmerman in an interview with Troelstra, the pro-German Dutch socialist who originated the gathering.

The reason the German government is making such extraordinary efforts to bring about the Stockholm "socialist" gathering, is four-fold:

German Reasons.

It knows it can rely absolutely on the German socialists of both factions. By means of these German socialists it has absolute control over the socialists of the small neutral countries surrounding Germany.

Next, the German government knows it can rely upon "its agents and dupes" in Russia; the commitments of workmen's deputies have steadily demanded immediate peace at almost any price, without demanding the democratization of the Germany or the overthrow of the kaiser. Fourth, the German government knows it has absolute control over the so-called "American" socialist party, with its large German and German-thinking Jewish membership.

Sinister Elements.

There are other sinister and anti-democratic elements in the international socialist congress in the future—just as they have absolutely controlled every international socialist congress in the past. But the managers of the Stockholm conference have now betrayed their partisan animus even more completely than we could have dared to hope. No matter what the composition of an international socialist gathering, in view of the success of the German propaganda, such a meeting would be decidedly pro-German, and overwhelmingly pro-German-socialist, for the socialist propaganda and literature has come to the rest of the world.

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APPLE GROWERS TO MEET WITH AYER

PORTLAND, Sept. 10.—W. B. Ayer, federal food administrator for Oregon, has issued a call for apple growers and apple box manufacturers of Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana to meet here September 13 to discuss plans for conserving apples and apple box material.