

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

MEDFORD, OREGON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1917.

NO. 151.

U-BOAT REPORTED OFF ATLANTIC COAST

S.O.S. CALLS FROM VESSEL UNDER FIRE

British Steamer Reports Wireless Call for Help From Ship Being Shelled by German Submarine 65 Miles East of Nantucket Lightship—Name of Victim Not Made Out—Distress Signals Also Picked Up by Radio Station and Tanker.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Sept. 15.—A British steamship that arrived here today reported that early yesterday morning a wireless S. O. S. call was heard stating that the ship from which the message came was being shelled by a German submarine, the location being 65 miles east of Nantucket lightship. The name of the ship attacked was not clear, only the word "abby," presumably the last half of the name being caught.

Additional information that a submarine was in the western Atlantic was brought by another British liner which arrived here today from an English port. Officers of the liner said they had been instructed to watch out for U-boats when nearing the American coast.

There are a number of vessels, both sail and steam, of which the word "Abby" is a part of their names now engaged in Atlantic trade.

Heard by Radio.

The place where the ship reported she was being attacked, 65 miles east of Nantucket, is in the vicinity in which the German submarine U-53 sank six steamships on its visit to American waters in October, 1916.

Confirming the statement of the captain of the British ship that the S. O. S. call had been received, a representative of the R. Lawrence Smith, Inc., agents of the vessel, announced that the captain stated that an American tank ship which arrived today and an American radio station also received the signals of distress.

Statement Confirmed.

The captain of the American tanker, interviewed by a naval lieutenant, confirmed the statement, it was learned, that his ship also heard the distress calls. His vessel, he said, was less than twenty miles from the ship that was being shelled, but he, likewise following the new rule of the sea, did not go to her aid.

"Captain Goodwin reported to us," the representative of the agents said, "that at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, when the ship was about thirty miles off the coast of Nantucket, she heard a wireless call in the British code from a ship about thirty miles away that the ship was being attacked by a submarine. The messages continued for several minutes and then were followed by the 'S. O. S.', after which no further calls were received. Owing to a ruling by the British admiralty that no ships may go to the aid of a ship under attack by a submarine as protection to herself, the captain continued on his course.

"The captain further stated that an American tank ship, which arrived at an American port today, also received the calls, as did an American radio station. At the time the messages were received the vessels were about thirty miles apart, but the captain was unable to give the name of the vessel signalling distress."

CHELAN LAND CONCERN FILES IN BANKRUPTCY

SEATTLE, Sept. 15.—The Chelan land company, a corporation holding large interests in Chelan county, Washington, filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy in the United States district court here yesterday, scheduling liabilities \$462,000, all unsecured, and assets \$225,000, mostly real estate.

ELEVEN BILLIONS WAR BOND BILL PASSES SENATE

La Follette Amendment to Shorten Life of Bonds Defeated—Conferees on War Tax Bill Agree Upon Most Clauses—Restore Taxes on Jewelry and Musical Instruments.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The war credits bill, authorizing new bonds and certificates aggregating \$11,538,000,000, and the largest measure of its kind in world history, was passed by the senate late today without a roll call or a dissenting vote. It has already passed the house.

Terms of the liberty loan made to run thirty years without privilege of redemption under fifteen, were assailed by Senator La Follette, who declared millionaires made heavy subscriptions because, with the taxation exemption, the bonds would yield them 9½ per cent.

"We have drifted into the habit of divesting congress of all responsibility," he said, "excepting to vote for measures put forth by executive heads of the administration. The liberty loan ties the government's hands for fifteen years, and the people will have to pay its interest by consumption taxes, long after the war is over."

Conferees on Taxation.

Senate and house conferees on the war tax bill today continued their deliberations after having tentatively disposed of all major points of dispute except the war profits and postage sections. These probably will be disposed of last.

The rapid progress made so far encouraged the belief today that early next week would see a complete agreement. Features tentatively agreed to include the income tax, tobacco, liquor and public utility sections.

Strenuous objection was brought by the house conferees to the senate's elimination of the 5 per cent manufacturers' tax on gross sales of many articles and the senate members today tentatively yielded on several points. This indicated probable restoration of manufacturer's sales taxes, possibly at less than 5 per cent, on musical instruments and jewelry, and revision of the automobile tax section. Increase of 2 per cent on perfume, cosmetics, patent medicines and similar articles also was forecast.

Wants Insurance Bill.

President Wilson has communicated directly to senate leaders his wish that the soldiers' and sailors' insurance bill be enacted before adjournment, and it is practically certain that his plan will be followed. Unless some agreement can be made to cut down debate, plans for adjournment around October 1 will be seriously disarranged.

AMERICAN LABOR CABLES KERENSKY

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of labor, has cabled to Premier Kerensky a resolution adopted by the Minneapolis conference of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, pledging the support of the American working class to the new Russian democracy.

GERMANS SHIP COAL TO HOLLAND AGAIN

LONDON, Sept. 15.—A dispatch from The Hague to Reuters' Limited states that information has been received from German official quarters that the export of German coal to Holland is being resumed.

LIKE NICHOLAS AND CONSTANTINE, SWEDISH KING HAS GERMAN WIFE



King Gustav of Sweden

Queen Victoria is the power behind the Swedish throne that has tied the Swedish government to the Kaiser. She is a daughter of the German house of Baden and has virtually made Sweden a German ally.



QUEEN VICTORIA

AUTO BANDITS BLOW BANK SAFE ESCAPE WITH \$7000

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Sept. 15.—Six automobile bandits drove into the town of Climax, about 12 miles from here this morning, cut all the wires, held up the villagers and blew open the safe of the State Bank. They got away with \$7000.

JUNCTION CITY, Kas., Sept. 15.—After engaging with citizens in rifle, revolver and shotgun fire for approximately four hours early today, three men attempting to blow the safe of the State Bank of Milford, Kas., escaped uninjured and without any spoils.

The alarm was given by a night telephone operator in a building opposite the bank after the men had fired one shot of an explosive. Men of the town assembled with arms and the shooting began. Two of the robbers held off the men outside the more shots in the door of the safe.

The discovery was made at midnight and four hours later the robbers escaped from the bank building and fled on a railway gasoline section car.

CONTRACT LET FOR NEW SHIP PLANT

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Construction of a second government-owned shipbuilding plant is proposed in contracts signed by the emergency fleet corporation tonight with the Submarine Boat corporation of New York. The yard will be built at Newark, N. J., and will turn out fabricated steel merchant vessels of 5000 tons carrying capacity. The contracts call for construction of 50 vessels, which with the plant, will cost \$37,500,000.

JAPANESE MISSION VISITS PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15.—The Japanese mission on their arrival here for a thirteen-hour stay, today were met by a committee headed by Mayor Smith and escorted to Independence hall, where Roland S. Morris, recently appointed ambassador to Japan, formally welcomed them.

CHINA LIKELY TO JOIN ENTENTE IN WAR ON TEUTONS

Allied Nations Waive Boxer Indemnities and Grant Other Privileges—In Return, Teutons Likely to Be Interned and Ships Handed Over to Allies for Use During War.

PEKING, Sept. 10.—(Delayed.)—Ministers of the entente powers at Peking have advised the Chinese foreign office that their governments are willing to waive the Boxer indemnity payments for five years. Russia waives only one-third of the first portion of the indemnity, requiring the remainder because of her financial straits.

The United States, it is said, will ratify the action of the entente nations but will not waive its portion of the Boxer indemnity which is necessary to maintain the Chinese students in America.

Increased Tariff.

The entente countries also will grant to China the privilege of increasing her tariff to an effective five percent which will represent something like a two percent rise. They will concede to China the right to send troops thru the foreign concessions at Tien Tsin if necessary. The Italian minister has withdrawn his request that Italy be given the right to the Austrian concessions at Tien Tsin.

Preparations are under way for the formation of a tariff commission composed of Chinese and representatives of the entente allies, to arrange a new schedule.

China to Join Entente.

President Feng Kwo-Chang and members of the Chinese cabinet are considering what concessions they will make to the entente allies in consideration for their liberality. It is believed in well informed circles that China will probably agree to intern Germans and Austro-Hungarians, place enemy ships in the hands of the entente allies for the duration of the war, enact a higher tariff against the central powers and offer laborers or soldiers if they are desired.

The sentiment in official circles is for China to join the entente governments in signing the London conference agreement against a separate peace and the Paris economic compact.

ONLY ARTILLERY ROARS ALONG LINE HELD BY CANADIANS

CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Sept. 15.—There have been no infantry engagements on the Canadian front during the past few days. The enemy has apparently given up patrolling in the chaos of wrecked houses, of which No Man's land consists, on the greater part of the front. Retaliation for the recent projection of gas into Lens was not swift, but when it came it was vigorous and direct.

On Friday afternoon the German trench mortars opened fire on our lines to the west of Lens, where the enemy perhaps believed our gas projectors were located. After the mortars had been going for some time enemy guns, light and heavy, were also turned loose on this section of the front. In response our artillery put a barrage on the German line and silenced their trench mortars, but the violent artillery duel continued for several hours.

It is believed there has been no concentration of infantry there, or any other indication of an intention to attack. The only reasonable explanation is that his losses from our gas attacks have been so serious that even at great cost in projectiles, he was determined to search that part of the line from which he believed the attacks came in the hope of locating and destroying the projectors. The situation of the Germans in the center of Lens, with the vigilant enemy on high ground to the north and southwest, is not a happy one. The bombardment was renewed during the night, when gas shells were used by the Germans, but this morning rain is falling heavily and all is quiet.

ference agreement against a separate peace and the Paris economic compact.

Herr Cordes, the German manager at Peking of the Deutsche-Asiatische bank, has been arrested by the Chinese on the charge of obstructing the government by destroying the records of the bank.

Dr. A. Von Roethorn, the Austro-Hungarian minister to China, the members of the legation staff and the Austrian consuls have been granted safe conducts. The party will leave Shanghai for Holland by way of San Francisco on September 15.

PROPOSAL FOR SUGAR FACTORY MADE FARMERS

Utah-Idaho Company Agrees to Build New Factory If 2000 Acres of Irrigated Land Is Signed Up—But Water Must Be Available—\$50,000 Bond to Insure Good Faith

The Utah-Idaho Sugar company has submitted a proposition to the Medford Commercial club for the establishment of a sugar factory in the Medford-Central Point section to replace the present Grants Pass factory, which is to be moved to Washington, on account of lack of sufficient beets to operate profitably. The proposition is a business one and the best yet submitted—but is dependent upon irrigation.

The company agrees to erect an up-to-date modern factory, costing, equipped, in the vicinity of \$750,000, provided contracts for 2000 acres of irrigated beet sugar land in the Medford valley, approved by its soil experts, are signed up for the first year on three-years contracts, 2500 acres for the second year, and 3000 acres for the third year. In addition, the company agrees to secure 1000 acres here and plant it to beets—the yield of the total 3000 acres in the Medford district, together with that of the Grants Pass and other sections, being sufficient to operate the factory the first year. The success of the growers is depended upon to induce increased acreage in the future. To show its good faith, the sugar company will put up a bond of \$50,000 to insure carrying out its agreement and the building and operation of the factory.

Contracts for the 2000 acres must be for three years, commencing with the year in which water is actually delivered on the land, or if the water is delivered or ready for delivery in the fall of the year, the contracts will begin the following spring. But the land must be properly prepared the fall before.

"It is out of the question," says the Utah-Idaho Sugar company in its proposal, "to consider the erection of a sugar factory in your valley with the present irrigation systems, as the water supply is inadequate. The success of the proposed district may solve this problem. Of course we cannot hold open this proposition indefinitely, and unless the water is actually delivered upon the land in sufficient quantity to take care of the irrigation of the 3000 acres above mentioned by 1920, we would want the privilege of reconsidering this proposition."

The company will pay the top price for beets on the profit-sharing plan recently put into operation, where profits are divided between factory and grower, and the grower, in addition to the regular price for his beets, gets a bonus from the profits. "We cannot afford to make another costly mistake and locate a factory in an unirrigated region," declared Assistant General Manager Merrill Nibley. "We must make a success of the next factory, both for ourselves and for the farmers. The Rogue River valley has ideal climatic and soil conditions for beet culture—all that is lacking is the water. Given the water, and if the farmer does not care to raise the beets himself, he can easily rent his land at a good profit. But irrigation is the first essential. You have abundant sources available—but they must be utilized before you can figure upon such industries."

CARRANZA RESTORES RAILROAD PROPERTY

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 14.—President Carranza today ordered that all real estate belonging to the National Railway of Mexico not actually in use by the government which is operating the line, be given back to the company.

KORNILOFF SURRENDERS TO ALEXIEFF

Russian Political Crisis Solved and New Coalition Ministry Formed, Headed by Kerensky—Fate of Korniloff Undecided—Fact That No Blood Was Shed Creates Sentiment Against Death Penalty—Commission Appointed.

General Korniloff's rebellion has come to a definite end with his arrest and that of General Lokomsky, commander on the Russian northern front, who joined the deposed commander-in-chief in his revolt. The actual military leader in the rebellious movement, General Krymoff, is dead of self-inflicted wounds. The ultimate fate of the arrested leaders is causing wide discussion in Russia as well as exciting universal interest.

The Russian army on the Riga front continues to display a fighting spirit and has scored new advances. Three additional towns have been occupied by the Russians, one of the occupations following the defeat of the Germans on the road to Pskoff.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 15.—Russia's political crisis has been solved after an all-night conference, it was announced today by the Russian official news agency. A new cabinet has been formed and its composition will be made public tomorrow.

Korniloff Arrested.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 15.—General Korniloff, leader of the recent rebellion against the provisional government, and General Lokomsky, the commander of the northern front, who refused to take command of the Russian armies after Korniloff was deposed, have been arrested.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 15.—General Alexieff was due to arrive at Russian main headquarters late tonight, it was announced today. Revolutionary troops have been ordered by Premier Kerensky to march on Mohilev and arrest General Korniloff and (General Lokomsky and others concerned in the revolt.

Fate of Korniloff.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 15.—The question of the fate of General Korniloff is exciting public opinion. Indications are that the government faces serious difficulties over the matter.

A feature of the conflict is the creditable absence of bitter feeling and clamor for vengeance. Having re-established capital punishment at the front, however, the government, if it spares the rebel commander, must face the reproach that it executed common soldiers for less serious offenses and it would be virtually impossible to impose the death penalty in the future. Against this are the facts of General Korniloff's brilliant services, his chivalrous and personal character and the happy circumstances that there has been no bloodshed so far.

Due to Misunderstanding.

There are indications that the government is seeking a way out. As an instance, M. Kishkin, the new minister of the interior, declares that the

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BRITISH STEAMER ABLAZE SOUTH AMERICA

A SOUTH AMERICAN ATLANTIC PORT, Sept. 15.—A British steamship of 7600 tons gross, bound from a North American port for South Africa, put in here tonight with fire in her coal bunkers endangering the lives of passengers and crew. Among them are 51 first cabin passengers,