

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE MEDFORD PRINTING CO. Office, Mail Tribune Building, 25-27-29 North 25th Street, telephone 711.

Subscription Rates: One year, by mail, \$5.00; One month, by mail, \$1.00; Per month, delivered by carrier in Medford, Ashland, Eugene, Talent, Jacksonville and Central Point, \$1.00.

Official paper of the City of Medford, Official paper of Jackson County. Entered as second-class matter at Medford, Oregon, under the act of March 3, 1879.

Sworn Circulation for 1916-1917: 2,491.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Full Length Wire Service. The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for publication of all news credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper, and also the local news published herein. All rights of reproduction of special dispatches herein are also reserved.

FIRST TROOPS ABROAD TEACH LATER ARRIVALS

American Army Which Arrived First in France Now Acting as Instructors to Later Arrivals—Officers' Schools Established and Scores of Officers Taken From Regiments.

AMERICAN TRAINING CAMP IN France, Sept. 27 (by the Associated Press).—What are technically known as battalion problems are just now engaging the attention of the more advanced units of American troops training here for eventual work in the trenches.

After the battalion problems will come regimental problems, then brigade problems, and lastly, divisional problems, for in modern war the division is the largest fighting unit which remains intact within an army organization.

BATTALION PROBLEMS

Within a division the battalion is the really important fighting unit and thus battalion problems are the basis for all that follows. The problems now engaging the battalions are those met in ordinary routine trench warfare. The Americans are working them out alone, but listening to criticism afterward from both British and French officers.

The proper carrying out of relief in trenches so that the enemy will not know when one unit has been replaced by another is one phase of the battalion problem which is being followed with fidelity to conditions actually found in the front line. Offensive and defensive problems in large number and variety also are being worked out with commendable skill.

One important feature of the present training is the searching of men and the use of captured German weapons of various sorts and descriptions. These weapons have been borrowed from the French, but the Americans hope to capture many for themselves soon after they get a chance in the trenches. Particular attention is being paid to instructions in operating German machine guns and trench mortars, as well as several species of bombs and hand grenades.

ARTILLERY TRAINING

Infantry regiments are now looking forward to the time when they will participate in maneuvers with their own artillery. The preliminary training of the artillery is now going on with excellent results, but much remains to be done. The artillery must have a month or more in the actual firing line shooting at German targets before it returns to co-operate with the infantry. The artillerymen are very anxious to begin shooting at enemy targets.

Meanwhile the plan of progress is for a large percentage of the first contingent to arrive in France act as instructors to troops arriving later has been begun. Officers' schools are being organized in many different localities and scores of officers are being taken from line regiments of the first contingent to instruct them. Later the non-commissioned officers and men of these regiments will undertake the task of teaching the newer contingents.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 27.—General Tcherechenoff, the official news agency announced, has been appointed commander in chief on the northern front. General Valoischenko succeeds General Tcherechenoff as commander in chief on the southwestern front.

EVACUATING BELGIUM

GERMANY'S offer to evacuate Belgium, providing German commercial and economic control is assured, and Belgium is divided against itself in two separate governments; provided also that "Belgium be required to give a guarantee that any such menace as that which threatened Germany in 1914 would in future be excluded," can be taken as a sign of the growing conviction in Germany that the war cannot be won and that as favorable a peace as possible must be concluded as speedily as possible, so that in the period of rest and recuperation, Germany may complete preparations for realizing the German ambitions in the next war.

The "menace" of poor little Belgium in 1914 was its gallant defense against overwhelming German forces, who invaded Belgium in violation of all treaties, which delayed for several weeks the kaiser's drive upon Paris, giving the French and British time to organize effective resistance. This must not be permitted to occur again—next time there must be no resistance to German invaders seeking the destruction of France and England.

The German verbal offer to the vatican can be regarded as serving the double object of preparing German public opinion for the restriction of German war aims and of encouraging pacifist agitation and promoting discord among the allies. It is also intended to further convince the German people that responsibility for continuation of the war rests upon the entente allies.

The Belgian issue has stirred up the Pan-Germans to active resistance. A new party has been formed, headed by Von Tirpitz, called the "German Fatherland party," which opposes the proposed evacuation, declares that Belgium got her just deserts and must be retained as an integral part of the empire, necessary for the coming war. Indemnity is also insisted upon to recompense Germany for the cost of the war, and America is expected to pay this blood money. The ultra-conservatives are sharply attacking Chancellor Michaelis and do not hesitate to criticize the kaiser, all of which shows growing discord in the German ranks—the beginning of a split between the junkers and the people.

The German peace maneuvers are unmistakable signs of war weariness in Germany, but they will not accomplish their aims of permitting a victorious Germany to dictate terms of peace.

Germany will evacuate Belgium—is evacuating it now, an acre at a time. The evacuation will daily grow in rapidity and, after the spring of 1918, when the American troops get into action, the evacuation will soon be complete—with no conditions attached.

The best way to insure the speedy evacuation of Belgium is for every American to co-operate to the extent of his or her ability in rushing preparations for a victorious war.

RUMANIANS REPEL GERMAN ASSAULT

PETROGRAD, Sept. 26.—The war office today issued the following statement: "Rumanian front: In the region southwest of Gory-Sereth-Onoudory, the enemy opened an intense artillery fire. Towards 6 o'clock he undertook an offensive in dense waves, penetrating our trenches. However, he was driven out by our counter-attacks. "Battle sea: Since September 14 enemy activity has been intensified, characterized chiefly by aerial reconnoissances and submarine maneuvers in an endeavor to prevent our vessels from approaching the Curland coast. Our coast defenses in the Irbe channel were attacked by Zeppelins on the night of September 25, nearly 40 bombs being dropped."

CO-OPERATIVE PLAN TO CUT BREAD PRICES

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Measures of co-operation to reduce the price of bread will be recommended by the food administration within a short time to bakers, retailers and consumers. The federal trade commission will complete probably this week an inquiry into the cost of bread making and distribution. As soon as its reports have been gone over the food administration will announce its views as to standards, shapes and composition of bread. At the same time it will make public its recommendations as to co-operation to reduce bread prices. Today's announcement was the first indication that the federal trade commission had the bread question under its immediate consideration.

AMERICA RECOGNIZES CARRANZA'S ELECTION

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 27.—Henry P. Fletcher, the American ambassador, today received a letter from the United States government acknowledging the election and seating of Venustiano Carranza as president. This is the final move in recognition of the present Mexican government.

GUEYNEMER DIED FIGHTING GERMANS

PARIS, Sept. 27.—Major Brocard, commander of the "Storks," the squadron to which Captain George Gueyner belonged, in a statement to the Matin says the last fight of the great French aviator occurred some four or five miles inside the German lines northeast of Ypres and opposite the British lines. Captain Gueyner was accompanied by Lieutenant Bozon Verdunz, who says that they were flying at a height of 15,000 feet, when Gueyner sighted an enemy two-seater, which he attacked. Almost at the same moment Verdunz saw four German monoplane approaching at full speed. He turned toward them instantly so as to draw them off. They circled round and round for a while and then disappeared. Verdunz then returned to the place where he had left Gueyner engaged with the German biplane, but Gueyner had vanished.

AMERICANS ARRESTED AS STRIKEBREAKERS

MONTREAL, Sept. 27.—Eight men and one woman, all Americans, were brought into court today charged with violating the alien labor law in coming here to take the places of striking operators of the Great Northwestern Telegraph company. They pleaded not guilty and were released on \$100 bail each. Leaders of the strike have charged that American telegraph operators were being imported to take the places of the strikers.

SID AN MONTH RAISE FOR SCHOONER MATES

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 27.—A bill raising \$10 a month for first, second and third mates on all steam whippers has been granted by the Pacific Coast Shipowners' association. This increase becomes effective October 1.

JOHN A. PERL UNDERTAKER, 28 SOUTH BARTLETT, Phone M. 47 and 47-J. Automobile, Hearse Service, Ambulance Service, Crematorium.

PRECIPITATION RECORDS FOR DIFFERENT OBSERVATION STATIONS IN COUNTY

Table No. 1: Precipitation records for different observation stations in county. Columns include Station, September, October, November, December, January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, Total for year.

Average precipitation for valley stations, excluding Butte Falls and Persist, 16.19 inches.

During the past year there have been twelve co-operative weather observers in the valley, also one at Prospect and one at Persist. From these co-operative observers this office has obtained the monthly precipitation for the season of 1916-1917 and tabulated the same under table No. 1. It is interesting to note the difference in the precipitation over the valley, the greatest variation being 8.20 inches, which is the range between Jacksonville and Gardner's ranch, about three miles east of Talent.

The average precipitation for the valley stations, not including Butte Falls and Persist, is 16.19 inches. The Modford station was established in 1911. Previous to this date the closest station was located at Jacksonville, where official precipitation records were made for the valley. A precipitation chart for Modford uses the Modford records from 1911 to date and all the previous records are from the Jacksonville station. Since the precipitation is greater at Jacksonville than at Modford, the thirty-year average of 25.6 inches rainfall shown by this chart is too high for Modford and too low for Jacksonville. By consulting table No. 2, which is a comparison of the precipitation of Jacksonville and Modford, we find an average precipitation of 23.72 and 17.43 inches respectively, with a difference of 6.29 inches. The 1917 precipitation is not included in obtaining the average.

By taking the seasonal average, beginning 1911-1912, there is a slight difference. Jacksonville then has an average of 23.82 inches and Modford 17.02 inches precipitation, with a difference of 5.80 inches, as in table No. 3.

Table No. 2: Comparison of precipitation of Jacksonville and Modford. Table No. 3: Seasonal average of Jacksonville and Modford.

RUSSIAN REFORMS PUT INTO EFFECT

PETROGRAD, Sept. 27.—The activity of the government in promoting reforms continues, notwithstanding the uncertainty of the situation. The minister of education has asked that instruction be given in the local language in elementary schools of the Baltic provinces. The prison department has prepared a law providing for training of youthful culprits, instead of their punishment. A decree has been issued legalizing as easier form of oath for Karaites Jews.

The finance ministry has submitted a project for the long-awaited sugar monopoly, under which the state alone will import, export and sell this commodity at home. Another decree establishes a general inspectorship to exercise compulsory powers over all civil industry.

JAPANESE MISSION VISITING NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The flag of Japan took its place today alongside those of America's other allies of the war in the ally-bedecked streets in honor of the visit to New York of the imperial Japanese commission headed by Viscount Ishii. The visitors will spend three busy days here. Later they will take part in a parade and a public reception.

Bevo BEVERAGE advertisement featuring a bottle of Bevo and a glass, with text describing it as a nutritive and appetizing drink.

BRITISH TAKE GERMAN LINES

(Continued from Page One.)

the top and swept thru the eastern portion of Polygon wood. The Germans in redoubts on the eastern slopes of this wood surrendered, and within a comparatively short time the Australians were surging across the race course on the level below.

North of Polygon wood the Australians covered the ground assigned to them in two hours and twenty minutes, the average depth of their advances being 1200 yards. The entire Australian operation was accomplished with exceedingly small casualties.

It was a proud day for those English troops who forced their way into the western end of Sonnebecke village. Not since the bitter period of April, 1915, when the British were compelled to withdraw from this place, had an allied soldier entered it. The wound of this defeat was healed largely today. In the sector counted for at an early hour.

north of Sonnebecke the offensive proceeded steadily until the final line was crushed.

The Germans were active throughout last night and put down a heavy barrage fire before this morning's attack, but it did little damage. Much machine gun fire and sniping was encountered at many places, but for the most part the Germans did not make a determined stand. The block-houses gave little trouble. The British artillery preparation here had been exceedingly good and the ground was strewn with enemy dead. Serious but brief fighting occurred at a few of the fortified forts and near the railroad the enemy delivered an immediate counter-attack, but this was broken quickly.

Among the prisoners in this sector were a number of Prussians who are sturdy-looking troops. Prisoners were coming in all along the line of the offensive, but it was impossible to estimate the total further than that several hundred had been headed largely today. In the sector counted for at an early hour.

Diamond Square Deal Service advertisement for Diamond Squeezee Tires, featuring an image of a tire and text describing its durability and service.

Ford THE UNIVERSAL CAR advertisement featuring the Ford logo and text describing the car's features and availability.

DENNEY & CO. Fruit Marketing Agents advertisement featuring text about specializing in the distribution of northwestern boxed fruits.