

KAISER SEEKS TO ANNIHILATE FRENCH RACE

Horrible German Atrocities Upon French War Prisoners—10,000 Are Driven Insane—Thousands Starved or Dead of Sufferings—Great Need of United States for Haste.

BY MILTON BRONNER. (Staff Special.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The horrible German atrocities upon French war prisoners, and the anxiety with which France is looking to the United States, are vividly portrayed in a letter to Professor Francesco Ventresca, a translator in the war department, from Professor Henri Chomard, who in happier days was an instructor in the Lycee of Bourgen-Chomard and Ventresca in early manhood taught in German schools together and so knew Germany thoroly. For three years Chomard has been chief French censor at Pontarlier, one of the most important frontier posts; all mail between France and Switzerland has gone thru his hands. Chomard has had many opportunities to get news of what Germany is doing to Frenchmen in its power. Summing up, he says:

Beyond Endurance.
"The Germans are treating our prisoners in a manner beyond human endurance. Tens of thousands of French soldiers in Germany have already died. The others will be returned all broken up and worn out."

"According to a German official report, published a year ago, 10,000 of our soldiers were then filling the insane asylums of Germany."

"Under all sorts of pretexts they are inflicting terrible reprisals. Last year they sent 20,000 to Russian Poland. This year they sent 25,000 to the French front, where they were exposed to the fire from our guns. They were packed in barracks too small to afford comfort, and had no fire. They were not allowed to receive parcels from home and were made to work about 100 yards behind the German front lines."

"Of the 25,000, nearly 7,000 were killed by our projectiles or perished from disease. The others were taken back to Germany in pitiful condition, crippled for the rest of their lives."

"The Germans practice their reprisals especially upon officers and intellectuals. The French prisoners, working in German mines during the last two years are ruined for life."

Annihilate Race.
"Germany acts in this manner because she has more French prisoners than we have German. At first she treated the English prisoners worse than ours, but now that England has more German prisoners than Germany has English, our accursed enemy has changed tactics. The allies should be united on the treatment of prisoners of war as they are on military operations."

"It is a question of the future of our race which Germany seems to want to annihilate."

In another passage Professor Chomard reveals how much the winning of the fight for democracy depends upon the United States:
"I do not doubt the intensity of the effort in the United States, but what is now needed most is speed. During the first two years economic conditions in France had hardly changed. The prices of foodstuffs had not changed much, but it has been quite different during the last year. And life threatens to become more precarious in the laboring masses and for employes living on limited salary."

Prices Advancing.
"Finally, the arrival of the first American soldiers has caused all prices to advance still more. They pay regardless of price."

"France, which produces much less and which is deprived of a part of her imports because of the submarines, must nevertheless contribute her share to feed the allied armies within her borders. Hence, a soaring of prices which would not have been thought possible."

"It is, therefore, necessary that America hasten. What are at present the conditions on the French front after three years of war? On a front extending over more than 700 kilometers, our allies are holding only about 150. This heavy load is still falling almost entirely upon France and the appearance of lieve France."

PONTIFF CLAIMS FRANCE, BELGIUM FAVORED IN NOTE

Papal Secretary of State Declares Attitude of French Press Inexplicable—Says Loss by Prolongation of War Will Offset Any Possible Gains of a Victory in Field.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—The Eclair publishes a letter from Cardinal Gasparri, the papal secretary of state, to Bishop De Giberghes of Valence, concerning the reception accorded the papal note, in which the papal secretary expresses the satisfaction of Pope Benedict at the sentiments of the Catholic clergy of France, which the letter says "is all the more agreeable to his holiness since the contrary attitude of the French press in general is inexplicable. If there are nations especially favored in the papal note they are France and Belgium."

The letter, which is dated September 10, remarks that France certainly cannot take exception to the first two points of the papal note concerning disarmament and obligatory arbitration, and continues:

"Reciprocal Remission."

"As to the damages to be replaced and the outlays for the war, the holy father proposes in the third place as a general principle, reciprocal remission. He adds, however, that if in any case particular reasons are opposed to that view, which is verified in the case of Belgium, they can be weighed with justice and equity."

The letter then refers to the statement of former Premier Ribot that he is in accord with the provisional government of Russia, admitting that on the eventual peace negotiations war and indemnities should not be claimed, but reserving for France the right to require reparation for damages caused by "the malevolence of military commanders outside the necessities of war." The letter adds:

Says France Favored.

"The pontifical note is couched in general terms and does not exclude reparation for such damages. But, even setting aside the enormous difficulties of establishing with precision in all the sectors of the war the damages caused needlessly by the fault of military commanders, it is for France to judge if it is suitable for it, even in the hypothesis of victory, to prolong the war, were it only for one year, to require of the enemy reparation for these damages with due account taken of the losses in money and men and the heaps of ruins in which the war would leave the Belgian and French territory now occupied."

Cardinal Gasparri's letter lays stress upon the fact that the papal note desires that French territory be immediately evacuated completely. It then says that the pope does not and could not propose any solution concerning Alsace-Lorraine. It adds

GREEK ART TO BE EXTENDED IN AMERICAN CITIES

ATHENS, Sept. 1.—(By Mail.)—

The minister of foreign affairs, M. Politis, has announced in the Greek chamber of deputies that the new Venizelos regime would signalize its return to power by giving the first definite recognition to the extensive Greek colonies all over the United States. He submitted several measures to this end, namely, the establishment of consular-general at New York, San Francisco and Chicago, consuls at Boston and New Orleans, and some sixty honorary consular positions at places where there are 1,000 or 1500 Greeks.

The proposition also provides for a national fund to be administered by the Greek legation at Washington. "This national fund will be used," said the minister, "to aid the societies looking after immigrants arriving in America, getting work for them, looking after them when sick, to assist in founding schools, churches, benefit societies and organizations for the spread of Greek literature and fine arts."

There was great applause in the chamber when the minister referred to extending Greek art and literature in America, as it was the first suggestion that Greece furnish America something more than tolling masses. It appealed strongly to the national pride, which considers Greece as the birthplace of art and literature and rather resents the idea that cheap labor is what Greece is chiefly contributing to America.

SUPREME COURT MEETS TO HEAR PENDING CASES

Five Big Anti-Trust Cases, Child Labor Law, Draft Statute and Other Vital Litigation Pending—Opening of Court Purely Perfunctory—President Called Upon.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Five big anti-trust cases involving the dissolution of the United States Steel Corporation, the International Harvester company, the United Shoe Machinery company and the Lehigh Valley railroad and the Reading companies and affiliated coal companies, the so-called anthracite coal trust cases, together with proceedings from four states to test the constitutionality of the draft law, are before the United States supreme court, which reconvened today following the annual summer recess.

The opening today was purely perfunctory, adjournment being taken almost immediately in order to permit Chief Justice White and his associates to pay their customary call on President Wilson. The hearing of arguments on the pending cases will begin tomorrow, but court officials do not anticipate any decisions being handed down for several weeks.

Draft Law Passed Upon.

Among the first cases disposed of, it is expected, will be those growing out of the enforcement of the draft law. If these were permitted to come up in their regular order, they would not be reached for eighteen months, but Attorney General Gregory plans to ask that they be advanced for early decision. While government officials, and especially those connected with the war department, feel there is no question about the validity of the law, a decision by the highest court would do much to discourage contrary sentiment manifested in various sections of the country.

Appeals from the decision of Judge Speer in Georgia, who upheld the constitutionality of the law and cases from Minnesota, Ohio and New York, which include those of Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, convicted of attempting to oppose the carrying into effect of the law by urging men within the draft ages not to register, have been filed. All are expected to be decided at the same time.

Dates have not been fixed for the hearing of arguments in the anti-trust suits. These cases were argued last term. Rumors that owing to the war action on them would be delayed until after peace was declared were met by Chief Justice White ordering them reargued at this session. The cases stand near the top of the docket, and unless delays occur, court officials expect the Harvester and the anthracite trust cases to come up for consideration this month, and the others shortly afterwards.

This will be the second time the steel and the shoe machinery cases have been argued and the third time for the Harvester and the anthracite suits.

Harvester and Steel.

The Harvester case was appealed to the supreme court from the Minnesota federal court, which in 1914 ordered the dissolution of the company and its subsidiary organizations, combining \$224,000,000 assets, as being in violation of the Sherman law. The government maintains that the mere combining of competitive traders, voluntary or otherwise, into a "preponderant or dominant position" in an industry constitutes in itself a violation of the anti-trust laws. The defendants claim that a dissolution decree is not justified on the grounds of mere size and power, contending furthermore that the so-called Harvester trust is a "good" combination.

The enormous size and power alleged to be exercised in suppressing competition are the principal reasons upon which the dissolution of the United States Steel corporation is asked by the government. Suit was brought in the New Jersey federal district court in 1911, but was dismissed four years later by Judges Ruffington, McPherson, Wooley and Hunt, who held that, altho the corporation was formed for the pur-

pose of illegally monopolizing and restraining trade, it has not been able alone to fix and maintain prices and is not an actual monopoly. The government at once appealed the case and it was argued in March, 1917.

Shoe Machinery Case.

The proceeding in the shoe machinery case was instituted in the Massachusetts federal district court in 1911, but was dismissed after voluminous testimony had been taken, the court sustaining the defendants on all grounds. This case also was argued before the supreme court in March, 1917, and later was ordered reargued this term. The United Shoe Machinery company was organized in 1899, with a capital stock of \$25,000,000. The government alleges that this concern has monopolized the

shoe machinery field, and upon the decision in this case rests the future of the American shoe industry.

PETROGRAD PREPARES TO RESIST AIR RAIDS

PETROGRAD, Oct. 1.—The Russian capital is preparing seriously to resist air raids. A series of observation posts within a radius of 200 miles have been established. Aerial plane patrols are on duty and arrangements have been made for darkening the city when the approach of enemy airmen is announced by the blowing of sirens.

How Long Must I Suffer From the Pangs of Rheumatism?

Is there no real relief in sight?

Doubtless like other sufferers, you have often asked yourself this question, which continues to remain unanswered.

Science has proven that your Rheumatism is caused by a germ in your blood, and the only way to reach it is by a remedy which eliminates and removes these little pain demons from your blood. This explains why liniments and lotions can do no permanent good, for they cannot possibly reach these germs which infest your blood by the millions.

S. S. S. has been successfully used for Rheumatism for more than fifty years. Try it to-day, and you will find yourself at last on the right track to get rid of your Rheumatism. You can get valuable advice about the treatment of your individual case by writing to the Chief Medical Adviser, Swift Specific Co., Dept. D Atlanta, Ga.

TODAY'S MARKETS

Portland Livestock

PORTLAND, Oct. 1.—Cattle steady; receipts 2116. Best beef steers, \$9@9.75; good beef steers, \$7.50@8.75; best beef cows, \$6.75@7.50; ordinary to good cows, \$4@6.75; best heifers, \$7@8; bulls, \$4@6.75; calves, \$7@9.50; stocker and feeder steers, \$4@7.25.

Hogs steady; receipts 2113. Prime light, \$18.15@18.25; prime heavy, \$18@18.15; pigs, \$16@17.25; bulk of sales, \$18@18.25.

Sheep higher; receipts 1282. Western lambs, \$13.50@14; valley lambs, \$12.75@13.50; yearlings, \$11.25@11.50; wethers, \$11@1.50; ewes, \$8@9.50.

Portland Butter

PORTLAND, Oct. 1.—Butter firm. One cent advance expected soon. City creamery prints, 48¢; cartons, 49¢; buying price butterfat, 47¢; 49¢ Portland; cube extras, 47¢; prime firsts, 45¢; firsts, 41¢; dairy, 35¢.

that the pope expresses hope that France and Germany will examine in a conciliatory spirit the aspirations of peoples, taking into account what is just and possible. Finally, the letter contends that the pope's note favors France in different points and offends it in none.

MATINEE 2:15. EVENING, 7:15, 9:15

RIALTO

"The Shrine of the Silent Art"

Our Men in France Want American Tobacco and Cigarettes

Everyone knows this; everyone says so. The Sammies are longing for good American smokes. And can you blame them? That curly hot French tobacco is all right for the poilus: they like it. But not for our men. You know what they want. They want those regular cigarettes, those good familiar "makins," these pocket tins of pipe tobacco.

And you can see that they get them. Now there's something every man can understand; every man in this country ought to help on. You certainly can, and we're going to make it easy for you to send smokes to the soldiers.

The Medford Mail Tribune Tobacco Fund

has just been started, to supply our boys with their favorite smoke. Will you help to make it a success? This has been endorsed by the Government. Through the efforts of this paper, arrangements have been made with The American Tobacco Company to send 45c worth of Tobacco for 25c.

Here is what they will get:



- 2 packages of Lucky Strike Cigarettes, retails at 20c
- 3 packages of Bull Durham Cigarettes, retails at 15c
- 3 books Bull Durham Cigarette Papers 10c
- 1 tin of Tuxedo Tobacco, retails at 10c
- 4 books of Tuxedo Cigarette Papers 45c

A return post card is enclosed in each package, so that every contributor will receive a personal acknowledgment of his gift. You will treasure this message from the trenches. Everybody wants to give a little. Will you help make it a success by doing your bit?

Contribute! Organize your club, your church, your town, your office, your factory and give the boys just a little comfort—their favorite smoke.

THE MEDEORD MAIL TRIBUNE TOBACCO FUND