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GERMANS STRIVE DESPERATELY TO HOLD UP BRITISH

Five Counter-Attacks Are Repulsed Along Menin Road—Two by French Forces—Effort Under Way to Spoil Enemy Offensive—Russians Break Thru German Lines.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—Five attacks by the Germans along the Ypres-Menin road and at the northeast corner of Polygon wood, have ended in complete failure, the war office announces.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—Heavy artillery fighting is in progress all along the Aisne front, especially in the Craonne sector. Two German attacks were repulsed by the French last night, today's official statement says.

Russian Advances.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 2.—Russian advance detachments in the Riga region yesterday broke thru the German lines and pushed forward for a distance of one mile, says the official statement issued today by the Russian war office.

BERLIN, Oct. 2.—A portion of the fighting ground at Polygon wood, on the Flanders front, to a depth of 500 meters, was captured by German troops from the British yesterday, army headquarters announced today. The gained ground was retained.

Italian Offensive.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Alarmed by the success of the Italian drive over the Bainsizza plateau, Germany is withdrawing large numbers of Austrian troops from France and from Galicia and Bukovina and rushing them to the Italian front to meet the renewed offensive of General Cadorna. Official dispatches received here from Rome today say the second phase of the great battle is about to open.

Great as was the Italian victory on the plateau, the battle there is by no means finished, according to today's dispatches. Only the first phase of the campaign is past and the Italian troops are now preparing for a resumption of the action on a greater scale. The Austrians aware of the Italian purpose, are making ready a strong defensive.

From Austrian sources the Italians have learned that the recent visit to the battle fields of Emperor Charles was planned to encourage the Austrian defensive by his personal appearance. Further evidence of the Austrian preparations is found in the withdrawal of nearly all Austrian troops from Galicia and Bukovina, where they had been holding in check the Serbians and Russians and their transfer to the Italian front. Similarly, large numbers of Austrian troops have also been recalled from France.

Associated Press Summary.

Altho the Berlin military writers are admitting that the Germans can hardly regain the initiative on the western front, the German high command is evidently doing its utmost to keep the British from making the best use of their advantage in Flanders.

Crown Prince Rupprecht has been launching attack after attack upon Field Marshal Haig's troops in their advanced positions, in an effort to disarrange the British plans. Similar tactics were adopted last week on the eve of the renewed British thrust. The record shows the effort of last week to have been futile. It

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WHALE MEAT SELLS IN 'FRISCO MARKETS

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 2.—Whale butchering on a scale to rival the salmon industry was predicted here today by A. Paladini, a fish dealer who yesterday received a shipment of 17 tons of whale meat for retail distribution. There is said to be a brisk demand for whale meat among the restaurants. Its price is set at 17 1/2 cents retail, which is seven cents less than the prevailing price of salmon.

LONDON STANDS STRAIN OF AIR ATTACKS WELL

Four Groups of German Airmen Make Sixth Attack in Eight Days—Ten Killed, 38 Injured—Few Planes Reach City—Stores Close Early to Allow Employees to Go Home.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS, Oct. 2.—Despite the intensity of last night's air raid on England, the official figures show that the four groups of German airmen, making their sixth attack in eight days, inflicted comparatively few casualties by the were killed, 38 injured.

While the British are urging reprisals for the German attacks on London, the French are actually conducting such retributive enterprises. Sunday night they bombarded the German city of Stuttgart, 100 miles behind the frontier, and last night the reprisals were continued on a larger scale. Stuttgart was again visited by the French airmen and the Prussian city of Frankfurt-on-the-Main, with about 200,000 people, and more than 125 miles from the French border, also was subjected to aerial attack. The Prussian towns of Treves and Coblenz were other places bombed by the French raiders.

Londoners Stand Strain.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—Londoners, despite the repeated German attempts to drop bombs upon the city, are standing the test well. Last night, when two squadrons of raiders succeeded in getting close to London and some of their number flew over the city, there was no panic and no untoward incidents.

As soon as the coming of the raiders was signalled, the people in the streets scurried for cover, while motorbuses and cars drove up to the curb, where the passengers alighted quickly. Within five minutes the streets were deserted virtually and a strange silence fell over the city.

Shops Close Early.

Most of the offices and shops had closed before 6 o'clock to permit their employees to reach their homes, and there was only a fraction of the number of persons on the streets as under normal circumstances. With the gathering of the dusk, many of the poorer classes, particularly the women and children, had gathered at the tube station around the Guild hall and St. Paul's and other places of refuge. The police and special constables aligned them in files and when the warning was given they were shepherded into the refuges without confusion or crowding. The theaters which are open had small audiences and the majority of the restaurants were almost deserted.

The air battles over London have become so much a matter of course that whenever there was a lull of a few minutes in the firing, the buses started running again and the people flocked into the streets.

BRITISH CAPTURE 4000 AT RAMADIE

LONDON, Oct. 2.—Nearly 4000 prisoners were taken by the British army in Mesopotamia, which captured Ramadie, it is announced officially.

The capture of Ramadie, on the Euphrates, west of Bagdad, was effected by a surprise attack of the British. They outflanked and cut off the Turks, defeating them in a heavy engagement and taking prisoner nearly the entire garrison of Ramadie. An official announcement in London on Sunday said the Turkish commander, Ahmed Bey, and his staff had been taken with his men, and that guns, arms, ammunition, stores, equipment and much other booty had been captured.

POTASH LANDS OPENED FOR GENERAL DEVELOPMENT

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The bill to open potash lands for development, excepting a certain region adjacent to the Searles lake district, California, which is reserved, was signed today by President Wilson.

LOANS FAILURE FAR WORSE THAN LOSS OF BATTLE

Secretary McAdoo Sates That If by Possible Chance Any Liberty Loan Is Not Fully Subscribed, Injury to Country Worse Than Defeat in Field—First Returns Promising.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 2.—If, by any possible chance, a single loan offered by the United States government to the American people should fail, it would have a worse effect than the loss of a great battle, William G. McAdoo, secretary of the United States treasury, said today in a speech to a mass meeting of persons interested in boosting the second liberty loan.

In opening his address, Mr. McAdoo described the events which caused this country to enter the war, dwelling at length upon the murder of Americans by the Germans, and the order of the kaiser to the United States to keep out of certain parts of the ocean, which he said, if obeyed, might have been followed with another order to stay "within the three-mile limit" of the American coast.

Objects of War.

The two objects of entering the war, he said, were to vindicate American rights, and while doing that to achieve the altruistic ideals for which we contend.

The least that can be done for the Americans in the fighting forces is to give them the means of defending themselves.

He said that he wanted the fighting forces to know that "every American dollar is back of them, and that lines of communication and supplies would be kept open. We must be just a swilling to sacrifice all our money as they are willing to sacrifice their lives for us."

Response Enthusiastic.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Treasury officials today were elated at the returns pouring in from all parts of the country indicating that the appeal to raise three billion dollars for the second liberty loan is meeting with an enthusiastic response from the public.

It has been estimated that the volume of subscriptions must approximate \$125,000,000 a day in order to attain the minimum figure of three billion dollars.

New York Busy.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—The amount of money invested in liberty bonds yesterday, when the campaign for subscriptions to America's second war loan was launched in New York, is variously estimated today at from \$25,000,000 to \$50,000,000.

Posters that both invite and demand subscriptions are everywhere, and a vast army of workers are organized to carry the meaning of the loan into every home in the district.

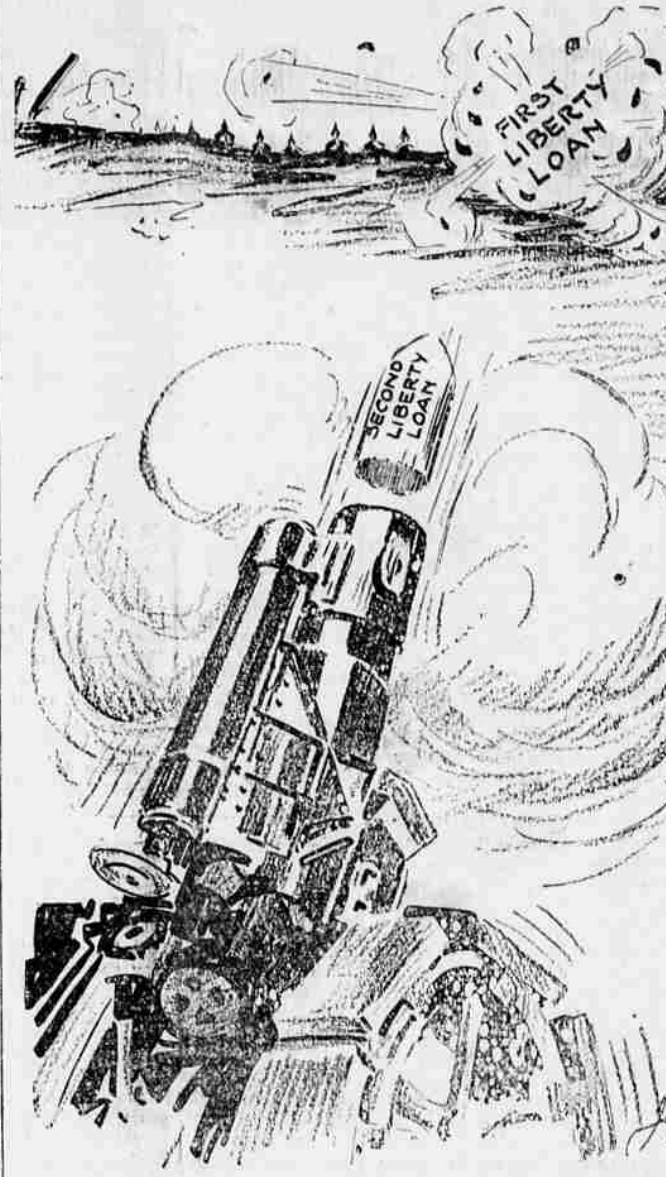
TWO MORE HOSPITALS BACK OF LINE BOMBED BY GERMAN AIRMEN

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM, Oct. 2.—A German airman has dropped bombs on two hospitals behind the British lines. Three British nurses and some wounded soldiers were killed.

50,000 GERMANS CLAMOR FOR PEACE

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 2.—A monster demonstration in favor of a peace without annexations was held on Sunday at Frankfurt-on-the-Maine. Leaders in the clerical, radical and socialist parties sponsored the demonstration. The crowd numbered forty or fifty thousand and addresses were made from six different platforms simultaneously.

RIGHT INTO THEIR TRENCHES



FRENCH AIRSHIPS RAID IN REPRISAL GERMAN CITIES

PARIS, Oct. 2.—The German cities of Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Stuttgart, Treves, Coblenz, were bombed last night by French aviators in retaliation for German aerial attacks on French cities.

The following official announcement was given out: "The Germans last night made a new attack on the town of Dunkirk. The bombardment was very violent, causing serious material damage. It is reported that there were numerous victims among the civilian population."

In reprisal for the bombardment carried out by the Germans against Bar-Le-Duc and Dunkirk, our aviators last night threw bombs on the towns of Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Coblenz, Treves and Stuttgart.

Our bombing airplanes made numerous expeditions, in the course of which 2120 kilograms (4664 pounds) of explosives were thrown on military buildings in Roulers and 6000 kilograms (13,200 pounds) on the railway stations at Metz-Sur-Wolpny and Thionville, the airrome at Chambley, encampments at Splancourt and Tilly and munition depots at the Longueau farm, where a violent explosion was observed.

Two German airplanes were brought down yesterday by our pilots and four others were compelled to land in a disabled condition.

RAIDER SIGHTED OFF BRAZILIAN COAST

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Oct. 2.—Officers of an American steamer arriving here today reported sighting what they believed to be a German raider off the Brazilian coast recently. When first seen the ship appeared to be a three-masted schooner in distress, but as the American boat approached she made off under auxiliary power, the officer said. They declared the strange ship flew no flag, had her decks piled with lumber, with an odd deckhouse aft, which they thought concealed guns. They said the vessel also had a dummy funnel.

WAR TAX BILL IS SENT BY CONGRESS TO THE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Congress tonight sent the great war tax bill to the president for his signature, the senate following the example of the house and adopting the conference report without a record vote. In the making four months, the measure levies more than two and a half billion dollars additional taxes.

The first senate criticism came from Senators Wolcott and Sausbury of Delaware and Pomeroy of Ohio, who assailed the special munitions manufacturers' tax.

"I cannot justify the tax," replied Senator Simmons, adding that the compromise was necessary because the house members insisted the public would not approve a bill with the tax repealed, in view of the special war taxes levied on the general public and many business interests.

Senator Penrose also declared the tax "unjustifiable from every point of view," but added he was going to vote for the report, "even if it was only 80 per cent good."

Reaching the subject of second class mail rate increases, Senator Simmons said: "The postmaster general estimates that even with the proposed increases the government will lose \$10,000,000."

He presented a letter from Postmaster General Barleson, commending the system adopted by the conferees of levying increases at different rates on reading and advertising matter and giving the publishers time to adjust their business to meet the rate increases.

NEW YORK SENATE PROBES JUDGE COHALEN

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 2.—The senate of the New York legislature, by the adoption of a formal resolution, today requested Secretary of State Lansing to transmit to Governor Whitman any information not incompatible with the public welfare, which would tend to throw additional light upon the alleged participation of Supreme Court Justice Daniel F. Cohalen of New York in German activities, especially with regard to Ireland.

GERMANS LOSE GROUND TRYING TO REGAIN LINE

First Dispatch Permitted Since Friday Tells of Teutons Being Hurlled Back in Counter-Attacks—Advance in Waves, But Are Shattered by Heavy Guns.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM, Oct. 2 (by the Associated Press).—Once more the Germans have essayed, in a series of counter-attacks, to break the new British lines between Polygon wood and Tower hamlets, across the open road to the south. Again they have been hurled back with heavy losses.

The principal result of three bitter attacks by the enemy between dawn and mid-afternoon has been the merciless shattering of his ranks and a still further advance over the front south of Polygon wood by the British, who pushed their line forward some hundred yards in depth behind the fleeing Germans.

Advance in Waves.

The first assault was delivered at 6:15 o'clock this morning. The enemy advanced in three waves toward the British, but immediately met with such a fierce fire of rifles and artillery that he was compelled to retire. It was apparent, however, that the Germans were not thru with the attempt, and the big British guns turned loose such an avalanche of shells as is seldom seen along the front.

At 8:40 o'clock the Germans surged forward once more, and as in the earlier attack were turned back by the intense fire from their opponents. Meanwhile the British artillery was hammering away with drum fire intensely, shaking the country miles back of the lines. The German guns were not silent, and in the midst of the roar of the British artillery could be heard the detonations of heavy enemy shells.

Return to Attack.

It seemed impossible that another attempt would be made by the Germans in the face of such a hurricane of steel, but after a considerable rest they came forward once more. Again they broke, and this time ran, with the British in hot pursuit. The British did not pause until they reached a point 100 yards in advance of their line, where they rested, and at latest reports were holding firmly.

Hot fighting was still proceeding near Cameron house, just south of the eastern extremity of Polygon wood, where the Germans succeeded in pushing back the British a little. This was a local fight over a very small patch of ground. Further German attacks are not expected.

Throughout the fight German airplanes were circling low over the British line in an attempt to assist their troops.

Sixth Attack Fails.

A sixth attack against the Zonnebeker positions also was futile. The only loss of ground suffered by the British in all the fighting during these attacks yesterday and last night comprised the two small advanced posts, the pushing in of which was reported yesterday.

This is the first dispatch regarding the military situation on the British front to be received by the Associated Press correspondent at British headquarters since last Friday, when notice was given that the sending of press dispatches from the field headquarters had been stopped temporarily.

RED CROSS MEETING AT CONSTANTINOPLE

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 2.—The conference of German, Austrian and Russian military and Red Cross representatives to be held in Copenhagen for consideration of measures for relief of war prisoners of Russia and the Central powers, in which the United States and Great Britain have been asked to take part, has been postponed for a fortnight. The Russian delegates will not be able to reach Copenhagen at the time originally set. The question of American participation is still unsettled.

I. W. W. SERVE IN ARMY TO CREATE DISTURBANCES

Leaders Drafted Into Cantonments, Where They Plan to Promote Disloyalty and Sedition—Good Will of Germans Assured, States Seized Correspondence.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—Search for alleged I. W. W. leaders named in indictments returned here last Friday was made today in various army cantonments, where it is learned a number of the men sought are in national service.

Officials here attach significance to the presence of the indicted men in the cantonments, all of whom are said to have gone into service without claiming exemption. One of the charges made in the indictment is "the discovery of certain efforts of the I. W. W. to create among the registered men a feeling of disloyalty and insubordination."

Some of the evidence used by the federal grand jury in obtaining true bills given out by the federal authorities shows that it was contained principally in letters and pamphlets, thousands of which were distributed over the country.

Good Will of Germans.

A letter from James Rowan, sent from Seattle, Wash., under date of August 2 to William Haywood says:

"We have the good will of the German people here and we feel that they are in sympathy with our cause. We do not call them Germans, however, but refer to them the same as others, the fellow-workers."

"We are going to carry our points if we have to stop every industry on the Pacific coast. We did not declare war, and we have not consented to the workingman giving up his liberty and being drafted."

Haywood and others are held liable for publication in the newspaper Solidarity last August of the following:

To Destroy Society.

"The I. W. W. is more than a labor organization. It is a revolutionary union. We are absolutely and irrevocably dissatisfied with the present system of society. We consider it a useless system and we mean to destroy it."

"Red card men are shrewd, determined, valorous and loyal to the cause they love. There would not be soldiers enough in the country to round them up for arrest, nor jails enough to hold them."

"The I. W. W. is so deeply rooted in America and the world that it can afford to take the chances of an open war a whole lot better than the powers that oppose it. Our system of job agitation is such that no power on earth can keep the union from spreading its influence. We have shown the world how to go to jail in huge numbers, exasperate the taxpayers and block the machinery of justice."

I. W. W. Knows No Law.

"The I. W. W. is fighting for himself. Self-preservation, like the copper trust, knows no law."

Another issue of the paper, August 25, read:

"The refusal of American workers to volunteer and their determined opposition to being drafted into the army demonstrates clearly that war is being organized by the slave class as a cause of class hatred."

Other issues of the paper read: "It is needless to say the I. W. W. is unalterably opposed to conscription. We consider the bombastic and fire-breathed talk about freedom and democracy simply so much bunk. The only place we have anything to gain or defend is on the job."

SOLDIERS' INSURANCE BILL UP IN SENATE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Government life insurance for soldiers and sailors, with disability allowances, instead of pensions, is provided in the administration bill, reported in perfected form today to the senate with plans for quick passage.

With few dissenting votes, it was ordered reported favorably. Leaders plan to bring it before the senate tomorrow and hope to secure its passage within two or three days.