

WEATHER—Maximum Yesterday, 67; Minimum Today, 31. FORECAST—Tonight and Tomorrow: Fair, heavy frost Sunday morning.

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MEDFORD, OREGON, SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1918

NO. 54

CARRANZA HITS ALLIES THRU CUBA

Mexico Severs Diplomatic Relations With Cuba and Recalls Envoys—May Foreshadow Break in Relations With United States—Search of Baggage of Mexican Minister to Argentina Underlying Cause, for Which America is Blamed.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Mexico's sudden and unexpected suspension of diplomatic relations with Cuba is looked upon here as an indirect move against the United States which possibly may foreshadow a breaking of diplomatic relations with this country.

The underlying cause for Mexico's action, it is understood here, was a recent incident in which Senor Febela, her minister to Buenos Aires, while on his way to Buenos Aires, was held up in Havana while his baggage was searched by an official, supposedly a Cuban customs inspector, who it is reported found among the minister's effects certain papers.

Due to Germany. If anything was taken from Senor Febela's baggage related to this situation it is unlikely that any disclosure of official secrets would be made at this time but the feeling here is that Mexico holds the United States really responsible for the incident. Some of those in close touch with the situation and receiving the latest confidential advices lean to the opinion that the break with Cuba possibly foreshadows an extension of a policy of suspended intercourse with the United States.

Confidential reports here from Havana have said that, quite outside the Febela incident, well informed persons there expected Mexico might find some pretext to actually suspend diplomatic relations with the United States.

All those who take this view base their opinion on the assumption that German propaganda again is active.

A first reading of the statement issued by Foreign Minister Aguilar in Mexico City conveyed the distinct impression that in breaking off relations the Mexican government actually is expressing its displeasure and resentment at the withholding of Cuban sugar and other supplies.

At Request of Allies.

The fact that these restrictive measures were adopted by the Cuban government in conformity with the requests of the American food administration and in pursuance of the general policy of the entente allies and America of maintaining absolute control of shipping in the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea doubtless was known to the Mexican authorities.

As Mexico cannot expect to make any successful protest to the allies or to the United States against these restrictions, officials believe she has had recourse to the plan of bringing pressure to bear directly upon Cuba and it was believed this step, involving the severance of diplomatic relations, would be followed by retaliatory measures of an economic nature.

Envoys Recalled.

MEXICO CITY, May 24.—The recall of the Mexican representative to Cuba and the suspending for an indefinite length of time of the sending of a new representative official, is explained as on account of the war in which Cuba is involved, that the government has been obliged to do.

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ZINC PRICES FIXED FOR COMING YEAR

WASHINGTON, May 25.—President Wilson today fixed the price of zinc for a period until next September as follows: Grade A, 12 cents; plate f. o. b. plant, 14 cents; sheet f. o. b. plant, 15 cents. The prices are subject to the usual trade discounts and differentials in effect on February 13 last.

RAIDS DISTURB QUIET EXISTING ON BATTLE LINE

No Change in Situation, Except That Weather Changes for the Worse and Rain Is Falling On the Somme and in Picardy—Americans Now Patrolling Air in Toul Sector.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS, May 25.—There has been no change in the situation on the battle fields of northern France. Both sides continue their raiding operations with the Germans paying most attention to the line between the Somme and Albert.

The weather has changed for the worse and rain is reported on the Somme and Picardy fronts. This imposes additional hardships on the Germans who hold the shell-torn lowlands while the allies occupy the high ground, most of which is unscathed by war. If the Germans were not prepared to attack when the weather was most favorable, it is not likely they will essay a new offensive operation while rain and mud retard their movements.

American airmen now patrol the sector northwest of Toul. The recent activity of American airmen in the region east of St. Mihiel, which was carried on by this squadron, was also aided by other American aviators. The sector northwest of Toul now is all American. The gunners were American, as are the men in the trenches, while over their heads fly other Americans.

American troops also may be soon fighting the Austro-Hungarians in the mountains of northern Italy. As the climax to the celebration of Italy's entrance into the war, in New York, Secretary of War Baker announced that machine gun and artillery units soon would be on the Italian front.

23 NAMES UPON CASUALTY LIST

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The army casualty list today contained 23 names divided as follows: Killed in action, four; died of wounds, four; died of disease, three; wounded severely, four; wounded slightly, eight.

Officers named included: Lieutenant Albert E. Johnson, Collinsville, Conn., died of wounds.

Lieutenant Lee Henry Knapp, Danbury, N. H., died of disease.

Captain James Norman Hall, Colfax, Iowa, prisoner, previously reported missing.

Gottlieb Saekman, Fallon, Mont., slightly wounded.

TWO MORE GERMAN AVIATORS VANQUISHED

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 25.—(By the Associated Press.)—The American aviators have shot down two more German airplanes northwest of Toul. The victories gained in the fighting on May 22 have been confirmed.

The official statement issued at American headquarters in France Friday night said that it was established that American aviators brought down two German airplanes May 21.

GERMANS PUNISH ZEEBRUGGE TROOPS

LONDON, May 25.—Fishermen returning to port today brought reports that 12 German sailors have been sentenced to death and two to imprisonment for 20 years by a German court-martial for attempted treason in connection with the recent British naval raids against the German submarine bases at Ostend and Zeebrugge. These reports are based on information said to have come from Bruges, Belgium.

1316 AMERICAN AIRPLANES NOW FLYING IN FRANCE

Full Strength of United States Army Now Two Million Men—3,700 Planes in America, and a Third as Many in France,—of which 323 Are Combat Planes.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Full strength of the army, including national army, national guard and regulars now is two million men, Chairman Dent of the house military committee, announced today in his report on the army appropriation bill.

"While it has been generally rumored that we had no airplanes now our army in France, the fact is that we have between 1,300 and 1,400 of them, over 300 of which are fighting machines, the report said.

The report of the committee disclosed that the exact number of American airplanes in France is 1,316, of which 323 are combat planes. There are 3,760 planes in the United States, the report said.

Substitute estimates of the requirements of the quartermaster corps of the army, increasing the original estimate by \$1,335,100,347 for the next fiscal year, were submitted to congress today by the war department. The revised figures are based on the reorganized activities of the quartermaster's corps, the total estimates being for \$5,781,910,383.

The highest estimate is \$1,589,624,745 for army pay. Transport also calls for \$635,596,697 and construction \$181,674,785.

FOUR AVIATORS KILLED IN FRANCE

WASHINGTON, May 25.—General Pershing in his communique for May 24, reported to the war department the death on Wednesday of two American officers, First Lieutenant Walter V. Barnuch, signal corps, and Second Lieutenant Kenneth P. Colbert, United States marines, as a result of injuries received in an airplane fell. Before they died they were decorated with the war cross.

PARIS, May 25.—Two American aviators, Paul Kurtzson of Philadelphia, and Roger Babiani, who came from Cuba, have been killed on the front, the Herald reports today. Both had been in the American ambulance service and transferred to the American flying corps.

Kurtzson Thursday flew over the German lines and shortly afterward his machine came down in flames. Babiani, who was killed Tuesday, was the winner of a French military cross awarded for bravery while acting as an ambulance driver.

OSWALD WEST GRILLS WESTERN UNION

PORTLAND, May 25.—Action of the Western Union in refusing to recognize the right of telegraph operators is described as "medieval and unpatriotic" and "hopelessly out of date," in a letter to that company from Oswald West, made public by West today.

West sent the letter along with his check for \$35.19, representing payment of his April Western Union bill. "The day has passed when great organizations of capital like yours, particularly when engaged in public service, can deny their employees the right of collective bargaining," wrote West.

"Aside from being hopelessly out of date, your company's labor policy is wickedly unpatriotic." West related how the government's labor policy and the mediation commission, headed by former President Taft, had decreed that in the interests of effective prosecution of the war employers should nowhere deny the right of employees to organize nor prejudice the standing of employees who assert that right.

56 YANKEES LOST ABOARD MOLDAVIA

British Channel Transport Torpedoed and Members of Company B, 58th United States Infantry Missing—Probably Killed in Explosion—Vessel Carried 480 American Soldiers—Names of 53 Published—None From Northwest.

LONDON, May 25.—With the exception of 56 American soldiers all on board the British troop ship Moldavia were saved and have been landed at a southern British port. No officers' names are among the list of missing and it contains the names of only two non-commissioned officers.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—A brief British admiralty announcement today told of 56 American soldiers being lost in the contingent aboard the British converted vessel Moldavia, torpedoed in the English channel.

The war department gave out the names of 53 members of company B, 58th United States Infantry, Fourth division, missing from the torpedoed British steamer Moldavia.

The Moldavia carried 480 American soldiers of the 58th infantry. All those reported lost belonged to Company B.

List of Those Lost. The list follows:

Corporal Fred Chappell, Philadelphia.

Corporal Roy H. Shenk, Lancaster, Pa.

Privates: Oscar C. Armstrong, Bridgeport, Okla.

Andrew Blackwell, Homiya, Okla.

Geo. D. Bosalls, Fargo, S. D.

Clyde E. Bosley, North Troy, Vt.

Erwin W. Bosley, North Troy, Vt.

Leslie C. Bracken, Royalton, Minn.

Walter G. Bracken, North St. Cloud, Minn.

Wm. A. Brown, Hoytville, Utah.

Geo. N. Buchanan, Marienette, Wis.

Emil Bucher, R. F. D. No. 2, El Centro, Calif.

Joseph P. Callan, Milwaukee, Wis.

Fred D. Canwell, Fall River, Mass.

Louis V. Castro, San Jose, Calif.

Edwin L. Clausing, Gratton, Wis.

William C. Cook, Hobart, Okla.

Virgil G. Croat, Port Washington, Wis.

Herman Diehl, New York City.

Herman W. Dierra, Braunsfels, Tex.

Conrad Ecker, West Allis, Wis.

Fred Gerhardt, Chicago.

Edward B. Gerl, Nantitowoc, Wis.

Redwald Gottenberg, Pidgeon Falls, Wis.

Guiseppo Grazi, Licatti, Sicily.

Anton W. Lundell, South Chicago, Ill.

James G. McCarthy, Boston.

Frank McKinley, Stonington, Ill.

Joseph Mars, Shelbyville, Ill.

Rudolph Mickle, De Pere, Wis.

Joseph Milone, Olney, Ill.

Frank Odell, Blytheville, Ark.

Emil J. Bosh, Lankin, S. D.

Frank Rous, Rice Lake, Wis.

Lee Reaser, Cedarville, W. Va.

Walter B. Seutter, New Hartford, N. Y.

John Schuh, Portsmouth, O.

Joseph Sherman, Ft. Totten, N. D.

Lewis P. Spies, Nelson, Wis.

Ray Swartz, Pleasant Hill, O.

Maurice G. Sweetland, Albany, Vt.

Willow Trapp, Arbor Vitae, Wis.

Edward N. Weber, Tolley, N. D.

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FIVE U. S. YARDS FOR CONCRETE SHIPS

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The sites for five government yards for building concrete ships have been recommended by engineering experts of the shipping board. The selections are understood to be Wilmington, N. C., and Jacksonville, Fla., on the Atlantic coast; Mobile, Ala., on the Gulf coast; and San Francisco and San Diego, Cal., on the Pacific coast. The board has not acted on the recommendation.

SURVIVORS OF DISASTER TELL OF TORPEDOING

Men Are Asleep in Bunks When Explosion Came—Assembled in Perfect Order—Discipline Perfect—All Dead Killed By Explosion—Living Gave Cheers as Board Rafts.

LONDON, May 25.—Captain Johnson, an American infantry officer, who was on board the Moldavia, gave a Daily Telegraph representative this account of the sinking.

"The ship was struck just forward of the engines on the port side. All the troops were in their bunks sleeping in their uniforms. There was a loud explosion and then the ship's whistle was blown, which was a signal for everybody to come on deck. The men had been assigned to particular bunks and boat drill had been held every day. The men assembled in perfect order. Their discipline was splendid, the best I ever saw.

"The Moldavia listed to port, but righted herself and ran on for about 15 minutes to avoid being hit again. Then she began to sink rapidly. Orders were given to lower the boats and rafts and we got off.

"Destroyers had been circling around us all the time and as soon as the Moldavia was struck they dropped several depth charges. No second torpedo was fired and we saw nothing of the submarine. We remained in the lifeboats until the ship sank when we were taken on board the destroyers.

"As soon as the men got aboard the boats and rafts they began laughing and singing and when the ship sank they gave three cheers.

"Of the 56 missing, two are corporals and the others privates. I believe all were killed by the explosion."

ORCHARD HEATING PAYS, SAYS YOUNG

PORTLAND, May 25.—Under the direction of F. D. Young, observer for the weather bureau, the first year's investigation of what is planned as a study over three years has been completed in connection with frost and their effects upon orchards in southern Oregon and California.

Mr. Young returned from southern Oregon Tuesday and will be occupied for some time in making out in great detail a report covering the study of the first year. He will especially report his findings in the use of orchard heaters for controlling frosts in southern Oregon, where he watched work of this nature through the early spring. Before a definite conclusion is made the study will continue for two years.

Speaking of the general use of heaters in orchards, as a result of a year's investigation, Mr. Young this morning said:

"I believe that the main trouble in southern Oregon has been from the use of insufficient heaters in orchards. Of course, the heating system is highly expensive, and has practically been discontinued in apple orchards, but it is a paying proposition where crop prices are good. As to the best type of heaters and such details a more complete study will prove more."

AMERICAN ARMY DOUBLED BY SUMMER

PARIS, Friday, May 24.—The American forces in France will be doubled by mid-summer the number Secretary of War Baker recently announced as having been sent there, and by the end of 1918 they will be three times larger, said Andre Tardieu, French high commissioner, in a statement issued to the French people on his arrival from the United States today.

Secretary Baker announced on May 8 that more than 500,000 American soldiers already had been sent to France.

THIRTY MISSING SOLDIERS NOW HUN PRISONERS

Four American Army Officers and 26 Enlisted Men Heretofore Reported Missing Now Interned at Camps Karlsruhe and Darmstadt and Unknown Prisons.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Four American army officers and 26 enlisted men heretofore reported missing, are now said to be prisoners in Germany, the war department said today.

The officers are: Lieutenant Aviator J. J. Meredith, address not known, and Lieutenants James F. Crawford of Warsaw, N. Y.; Louis M. Edens, Cabool, Mo., and Maurice S. Redmond, Pittsburg, Pa. All are interned at Camp Karlsruhe.

Two enlisted men are interned at Camp Darmstadt. They are Corporal Patrick F. Meehan, Springfield, Mass., and Private A. Bergeron, Turners Falls, Mass.

The other enlisted men are prisoners at camps not named. They are: Privates Homer Akers, Norwood, Mo.; Edward Bennett, Williamsburg, Ky.; Frank Bretschneider, Chicago, Ill.; F. Daniels, Lynn, Mass.

BAKER FAVORS RAISING AGE LIMIT FOR ARMY TO 55

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Another move toward full utilization of the country's man-power was made today when Secretary Baker sent to congress the draft of a bill proposing to raise the maximum age limit for voluntary enlistment in the army from 40 to 55 years. All men over 40 so enlisted would be assigned to non-combatant service.

In a letter to Speaker Clark, asking that the bill be pushed, Secretary Baker said:

"Every man above the age of 40 years who is enlisted in non-combatant branches of the service, will make available for duty with the line troops a man within the prescribed age limit for all troops.

"Many men whose long experience as mechanics and artisans will make them particularly valuable to the various staff corps and departments may be thus secured instead of younger men without such experience and the efficiency of the staff corps and the departments thus will be increased."

There probably are 7,500,000 men between the ages of 40 and 55, and many thousands of them already attested their desire to serve by bombarding the department with applications. While the great majority of the men in this class undoubtedly will be restrained from enlisting by family and business ties, the number at liberty to join the colors is expected to be more than sufficient to meet the purpose in view.

Staff corps positions include many duties behind the front. Every headquarters unit includes a number of positions for which the older men would be just as well suited as the present occupants, who, under the new plan, would be released for line duty.

Official estimates are that a modern army to be maintained as an efficient unit, must have between 40 and 45 percent of its actual strength on duty behind the fighting zone. This means that of the first one million men sent to France, 400,000 serve along the line of communication, in hospitals, or at the various headquarters and debarkation bases.

STEAMER IN DISTRESS AT SEA IN PACIFIC

A PACIFIC PORT, May 25.—The steamer Salvador from Honolulu, was reported in distress about 60 miles off this port early today. The vessel lost its rudder head, according to messages received here. Tugs have gone to her assistance and will tow her to port.

HUNS HAND EXPOSED IN IRISH CRISIS

British and American Governments in Possession of Evidence Proving Germany's Unfair Efforts to Promote Revolution in Ireland—Sinn Fein Leaders in United States Implicated and Arrests to Follow—Number Under Surveillance.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—More evidence than that disclosed in a British official statement issued by the press bureau of the close connection between the Irish Sinn Fein and German influence is in the hands of the British and American governments it was said officially here today. Arrests are to be made soon in this country and possibly additional arrests in Ireland.

A number of prominent Irish-Americans, including several heretofore known as Irish patriots, are under surveillance. In most cases, it was said, arrests will be made on technical charges of seditious utterances with most of the facts concealed until the trial.

Department of justice officials today pointed to the disappearance of Jeremiah O'Leary, an Irish-American, former editor of the suppressed publication Ball, and organizer of the American Truth society, on the eve of the last week of his trial on charges of publishing seditious matter, as a strong indication that O'Leary and others are informed of other charges which might be brought against them.

Bares Hun Conspiracy.

LONDON, May 25.—Germany's un-fairing efforts to foment revolution in Ireland with the aid of the Sinn Fein are laid bare in a statement from the official press bureau, reviewing this phase of the Irish political situation since the beginning of the war.

After the abortive rebellion of Easter week, 1916, plans were made for a revolt in 1917, but this miscarried because of America's entry into the war and Germany's inability to send troops to Ireland. An uprising in Ireland was planned for this year after the German offensive in the west had been successful and when Great Britain presumably would be stripped of troops.

One phase of every plan called for the establishment of submarine bases in Ireland. In the present circumstances, it is added, no other course was open to the government, "if useless bloodshed was to be avoided and its duties to its allies fulfilled but to intern the authors and abettors of this criminal intrigue."

Bernstorff Assisted.

Details of how Ambassador Bernstorff assisted in hatching the conspiracy of 1916 are given:

"The statement from the press bureau follows: 'The revolutionary movement in Ireland which culminated in the arrest of a considerable number of persons last week consisted of two closely related series of activities:

"A.—Attempts by the German government to foment rebellion in Ireland and.

"B.—Preparations made in Ireland to carry these attempts into action.

"The story of the active connection between the leaders of the Sinn Fein movement and the Germans, as disclosed by documents in possession of the British government, falls into two parts—the period prior to and the period since the abortive Irish rebellion of Easter, 1916.

SUSPENDS LICENSES FOR COFFEE IMPORTS

WASHINGTON, May 25.—To check speculation in chartering space for coffee imports which has driven the rates to four and five times their normal, the war trade board today suspended all licenses for importation of coffee and will renew them only on proof that they are being used under chartering rates as fixed by the shipping board.