

No Other Town in the World the Size of Grants Pass Has a Paper With Full Leased Wire Telegraph Service.

WILSON POLICY IS SUPPORTED BY THE U. S. SENATE BY VOTE OF 68 TO 14

Scenes in the Chief Law Making Body of the Nation Are Dramatic As Members Debate Momentous Question That Might Lead to War With Teuton Government, and the Gore Resolution Is Overwhelmingly Defeated

Washington, Mar. 3.—President Wilson's position in the international situation was upheld today by the senate when that body voted to table the Gore resolution, which called for a warning to Americans not to travel on armed belligerent ships, and to which Wilson was opposed.

Gore himself voted to table the resolution, so that he might have an opportunity to ask for re-consideration thereof.

The vote was 68 to 14 in favor of tabling.

Amid dramatic scenes, unparalleled since the declaration of war against Spain, the senate's action was taken.

It was just ten minutes and forty seconds from the opening of the fight until Vice-President Marshall announced the vote.

Chairman Stone of the foreign committee, who yesterday confessed himself not in agreement with all of President Wilson's views, voted "aye" after Senator Borah, objecting to Stone's attempt to explain Senator Bainsbury's absence, had said:

"I object to any remarks. If the senate is to be gagged, the whole senate must be gagged."

Senator McCumber opened the fight unexpectedly by offering a substitute for the Gore resolution, declaring that, in view of questions as to the validity of the submarine situation, it was the duty of every American to abstain from the right to travel on armed ships until President Wilson and other countries had agreed on submarine matters. This was tabled.

Thereupon, Senator James called up the Gore resolution, and demanded the ayes and nays on tabling it.

Gore countered with an amendment to his resolution and asked permission to discuss it. It stated that the death of an American through a submarine attack should be deemed a cause of war.

This eleventh-hour move came as an unexpected surprise, as it meant practically a new resolution, amounting to an ultimatum to the central powers, and subsequent developments showed it caused a change of several votes.

Senator Vandaman favored the original resolution, but voted to kill the amendment.

Senator James again demanded a vote. Senator Gallinger demanded another reading of the original Gore resolution with the amendment. This was done.

Senator Clark interposed with a point of order that the amended resolution could not be considered today.

At this point, Senator Ashurst cried out:

"I call for a roll call."

This began at 11:40. By the single record roll call the senate swept aside not only the Gore resolution but also the amendments and substitutes, and clinched the whole question in favor of the administration.

Following similar action which the house is expected to take quickly, the way will be cleared for the state department to resume its negotiations in the Lusitania case.

After the Gore vote, Stone tried to call up the Jones resolution, providing that the president refrain from any act that would get the United States into war and advise the senate of his moves. Jones, however, defeated this plan by withdrawing the resolution.

Moreover, Jones said that he would not introduce it again.

Senator James, massive Kentuckian, led the administration forces, roared down the opposition, and forced the final vote. Senators

Jones, Vandaman, Smoot and Clarke violently tried to explain their votes. James ruthlessly objected, while Vice-President Marshall sustained the points of order and ruled uniformly for a prevention of debate.

After Borah was not allowed to explain his vote, he prevented Stone from explaining by declaring that if the senate was to be "gagged," the whole body, including Stone, must be thus treated.

Gloating at Borah, Stone retorted, "No Idahoan, nor any other senator, can prevent me from speaking."

Borah calmly replied, "I will not am prevent you," and Vice-President Marshall sustained Borah's position, whereupon Stone surrendered and voted against Gore's substitute.

Gore later explained that he had offered the amendment in order to make the administration explain itself on that issue, which, he claimed, is the real one in the present international situation.

The ayes on the vote to table were: Ashurst, Baughman, Beckham, Brandegee, Broussard, Burleigh, Chilton, Clark, Clarke, Colt, Culbertson, Curtis, Dillingham, Du Pont, Fletcher, Gore, Harding, Hardwick, Hitchcock, Hollis, Hughes, Hastings, James, Johnson (Maine), Johnson (South Dakota), Kern, Lane, Lee, Lewis, Lodge, McLean, Martin, Myers, Nelson, Newlands, Oliver, Overman, Owen, Page, Phelps, Pittman, Polk, Pomeroy, Ransdell, Reed, Shafer, Sheppard, Shields, Simmons, Smith (Arizona), Smith (Georgia), Smith (Michigan), Smith (Maryland), Smith (South Carolina), Sterling, Stone, Swanson, Thomas, Thompson, Tillman, Underwood, Vandaman, Wadsworth, Walsh, Warren, Weeks, Williams.

The nays were: Borah, Chamberlain, Clapp, Cummins, Fall, Gallinger, Griggs, Jones, LaFollette, McCumber, Norris, O'Gorman, Sherman, Work.

The vote ratified President Wilson's "free hand" in the foreign negotiations. And since the president had been freely quoted as saying that if congress took part in handling the delicate German situation war might not be an improbability, the vote was regarded as clearing away the war clouds, which administration leaders frankly said had lowered last night.

Several congressmen, however, took the view that in turning over to the president full power in the negotiations the senate had committed itself to whatever course he might take, even if it led to war.

In ostentatiously discussing the Shields waterpower bill, Senators Reed, Jones and Clarke started the fight over again. Clarke declared that the senate had stultified itself by deciding the Gore question under the "gag rule." He scored quotations exports, too, and said that except for such unilateral acts on America's part the war would have closed months ago.

Following Clarke, Senator Jones declared:

"I hope this discussion will serve as a warning and save Americans from a deluge of blood. Let no selfish American, by exercising the right of traveling on an armed belligerent ship, risk plunging the nation into war. The honor of the nation should not hang on one man's recklessness or stupidity."

"American blood is too precious to be shed on the altar of selfishness or commercialism. It is not too much to ask congress to keep off ships. We denounce the man who will not offer the country his life in time of war, but this denunciation is not too severe for the man who refuses to forego his personal profit or pleasure on behalf of his country."

Jones contended that the senate had been gagged and that a vote on the merits of the resolution had been prevented and predicted that the issue would come up again.

Senator Clarke declared: "If President Wilson is wrong, he ought to be stopped. We are not going around with a chip on our shoulder, nor are we going to war because of an academic question upon which even college professors are not agreed."

"We have reached no conclusion," said Senator Gallinger. "I should have voted for the rights of Americans to travel on an armed ship, but I would not do so under a gag rule."

Gallinger favored firmness in dealing with international problems.

"If we had been firm in our mediation policy, instead of weak and almost apologetic," he said, "nearly 500 Americans would not now lie murdered in Mexico. President Wilson, in his letter to Congressman Fox, urged public discussion, so that he might know the sentiments of congress! What does he know now? I believe in publicity—not in shoving a resolution through the senate like jamming a plank through a national convention."

"The means we used," interrupted Senator Lewis, "were necessary to execute the international policy which Senator Gallinger defends."

Senator Borah turned the senate action a "degradation," while Senator Sherman called it "cowardice and evasion."

Many senators intimated that the vote is not final, and it seemed certain that if a break with Germany threatened senators would renew their fight for congressional action.

President Wilson received the news of the senate vote while attending a session with his cabinet. Both he and other officials were gratified.

The White House declared the vote was entirely satisfactory.

But senators admitted it was doubtful whether the senate had actually announced itself as against war or had committed itself to anything the president did.

Commenting upon the situation, Senator Gore declared:

"I do not know what senators think who voted down my resolution. My object in introducing a substitute was to prevent a wrong construction being given to the tabling of the original. Everybody proposed to interpret tabling of the original as a declaration that congress should not interfere with diplomatic negotiations which might lead to war. This interpretation would have been incorrect."

"The original resolution made an offer to peace. When a wrong construction was to be given to tabling it, I offered the substitute. In that, I proposed that congress should declare itself, clearly and unequivocally, as to whether there should be war with Germany if a submarine kills an American citizen on an armed ship."

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COMPROMISE PLAN IN LAND GRANT IS SUGGESTED BY S.P.

Washington, Mar. 3.—General Counsel Blair of the Southern Pacific railroad declared today to the house public lands committee that he will submit a compromise settlement plan to avoid further litigation in the California-Oregon land grant cases.

This will concede to the railroads over \$2.50 an acre which the supreme court allowed them.

Land Commissioner Allister of the Southern Pacific read a statement of railroad receipts and disbursements under the land act, and said that out of the unsold land there is little that can be cultivated.

A veritable storm of artillery fire before the great French fortress and fierce infantry attacks before Fort Douaumont mark the resumption of attacks after 48 hours of quietude.

During the lull, fosses and defenders gathered their wounded and ministered to them, picked up their dead and gave them decent burial.

An unconfirmed Stockholm report today said Field Marshal von Mackensen, heretofore commanding the Germans in Serbia and Russia, has taken direction of the western offensive and has joined the kaiser and crown prince.

Cote du Poivre (the "Pepper heights") is under heavy fire, as are positions westward across the Meuse.

On the northern end of the western front, the British, by a sudden thrust, recaptured 800 yards of trenches, causing the critics to believe perhaps the English forces are endeavoring to draw some of the German fire by keeping the Teutons busy far from Verdun.

Berlin admitted that operations and movement of cannon had been hampered by the soggy condition of the Woivre plain and that the Germans had been unable to make progress in their drive from the east and southeast of Verdun.

"But we are going forward again," declared a delayed Berlin report.

How deadly has been the battle was gleaned in part today from a report of German correspondents who saw the struggle around Hill 344.

"As our troops advanced," said one, "the heavy fire of distant French flanking batteries laid a checker-board pattern of bursting shells up to the top of the hill, defying death. The worst was yet to come. The French now directed against the hill a concentric fire, and cut off the Germans for two days, leaving them without food supplies. Those heroes, however, bent of violent counterattacks and held the hill until a whole strip of the front was ours."

Witnesses of the struggle agree that the Verdun battle constitutes the heaviest fighting of the entire war. The Germans are shooting many times more shells than the French did in September in the Champagne offensive, and the fever of the German troops is participating.

Despite his losses, the kaiser must strike with his maximum strength. It is believed, or his prestige and morale will suffer. If he succeeds in capturing Verdun, the war will only be prolonged; if it fails, he must realize that he is definitely beaten.

Paris calmly and confidently awaits the outcome, believing that in the final turn of the battlewheel success will rest with the tri-color.

Portland, Mar. 3.—Nominating petitions to present President Woodrow Wilson's name on the ballot of the Oregon primaries were being circulated in 15 Oregon counties today.

Repulse of attacks east of the village of Vaux was claimed by the French.

The Germans now are bombarding the region southeast of Verdun, while the French fire across the Woivre plain has prevented the Teutons from advancing.

Verdun itself has been under fire from German airmen. Malancourt and Haucourt, nine miles northwest of Verdun, were bombarded over

DEATH AGAIN IN SADDLE AT VERDUN

Kaiser Renews Attack Upon the French Fortifications, Marking Resumption of Offensive on the West Front

London, Mar. 3.—Death reigns again at Verdun.

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WORK PROCEEDS ON FOUNDATION OF SUGAR FACTORY

Work was commenced this morning in preparing for the foundation for the sugar factory in South Grants Pass, the site as finally decided upon being at the southeast corner of the 50-acre tract, about where the moving pictures were made when ground was first turned. This was the site first decided upon, but owing to the seepage of water from the hills back it was feared that some trouble might be experienced in getting the proper foundation. The engineers have determined, however, that the water can all be drained into the creek, leaving the site firm and dry. The first car of steel, which arrived Thursday morning, is being unloaded upon the site.

Work in the field is fast being started, and seeding will be commenced upon a small scale within a few days, though the bulk of the crop will not be planted till later.

A shipment of five seeders was received for here today and a like shipment went through to Medford. These seeders were forwarded from Salt Lake city to be used till the regular shipment of machinery is received from the east. The seeders will each plant four rows of beets, the rows being 10 inches apart.

The caterpillar tractor received by the sugar company some days ago, and which has been in use clearing the factory site, was sent out to the New Hope district today, having in tow a three-bottom plow, and it will be put into commission turning the sod for the beet crop. It will first be used upon the acreage which has been leased by Jack Tancoski, going today to the Parkway place. Mr. Tancoski has already leased 175 acres in that district, and expects to close with others in the next few days.

Paris, Mar. 3.—Renewal of the German attack against the Verdun forts convinced military experts here today that the kaiser's offensive is the "real thing."

Its cost is ghastly. German dead lie strewn in the woods and on the hills so that from a distance the fields seem covered with a strange gray-green growth.

Not alone because of such sacrifices as this vision gives, but also because of the German preparations and shelling, critics believe the drive against Verdun is not a feint. They are not unmindful, though, of the possibility of a sudden thrust in the Champagne or nearer to Paris along the Aisne.

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BILLBOARDS DEFEATED IN COUNCIL

By a Tie Vote, Amendment Reducing License Fee From \$200 to \$75 per Annum Voted Down Last Night

The city council has defeated by a tie vote the license fee for the maintenance of billboards throughout the city and the amendment for the year 1916. The question of billboards has been a live one before the council, and last night the license fee was amended for the purpose of keeping the amount of the license at the city. The amendment was made to lower the fee to \$75 again, and it is upon this point that the tie vote has been cast. In favor of the reduction, which would have made it possible for the licensees to operate throughout the city to their liking, the vote was 10 to 10.

Another of the questions that has arisen like the license question upon every occasion during the past few months was disposed of when the billboards' license ordinance was passed by unanimous vote of the council. Under this ordinance the committee of citizens that formed a corporation will handle the billboards and other structures of the Riverside park. The cost of the gross revenue from all corporations to come to the city, the council is to go to the improvement of the park property.

An ordinance introduced and advanced by its recent reading, providing for the amendment of the health officer can require the muzzling of all dogs kept upon the premises of the owner, was defeated by a tie vote of 10 to 10.

The billboards' license ordinance was passed by unanimous vote of the council. Under this ordinance the committee of citizens that formed a corporation will handle the billboards and other structures of the Riverside park. The cost of the gross revenue from all corporations to come to the city, the council is to go to the improvement of the park property.

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DOWAGER QUEEN OF ROUMANIA IS DEAD

Amsterdam, Mar. 3.—Roumania mourns today for the dowager-queen, Carmen Syva, the country's "Little Mother," lies dead after a week's illness.

In humble cottage and in court her death came as a shock, for perhaps no person of royalty was ever more beloved than Carmen Syva,—poetess, dreamer, democrat.

She was known throughout her own land for her kindness to the people. Elsewhere through the world she won fame as a writer of "A Real Queen's Fairy Book," "Shadows on Life's Dial," and others.

Her funeral will be held tomorrow.

GOVERNORS FOR SUPPORT OF WILSON

Washington, Mar. 3.—"If the relics of seven democratic and two republican governors to a United Press query today are indicative of public sentiment, the American people do not believe congress should take a hand in the international situation. Every reply to the query sent out by the United Press was in favor of President Wilson."

"We are requesting all governors to give their interpretation of public sentiment in their states as to the course congress should take on President Wilson's letter to Acting Chairman Fox of the house rules committee, requesting a vote on a resolution to warn Americans from armed ships. We would greatly appreciate your statement."

A number obviously though it unwise to make any comment, but a sample of the replies received was the following from Governor Whycombe of Oregon:

"At this time of international crisis I believe congress should uphold the hands of President Wilson, who essentially must administer matters pertaining to foreign relations."