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

CONCESSION BY GERMANY ACCEPTED

U. S. Sends Kaiser Note in Reply to Communication, But Declines to Link British Question in Controversy

Washington, May 8.—The government has accepted Germany's submarine concessions and declined to accede to the suggestion linking the American-German situation with the British-American controversy.

The text of the American note to the kaiser will be withheld until tomorrow, but the United Press learned today that the above constitutes the essence of the communication.

Washington, May 8.—A brief reply to the German submarine answer has been forwarded to Berlin, Secretary Lansing announced this afternoon.

SETS SEASON FASHION FOR BATHING SUITS

Los Angeles, May 8.—"Low neck" socks, with powdered knees, and silk knit bathing suits, of both the one-piece and skirt type, is the 1916 summer fashion outlay for southern California. This was clearly established at the parade of bathing suit girls at Venice yesterday. It was estimated that 50,000 persons were attracted by the parade.

CONVICTS BATTLE WITH THE OFFICERS

Eureka, Cal., May 8.—Fighting desperately against capture, four escaped convicts from the Mendocino county highway camp near Dyerville battled a posse of deputy sheriffs and prison guards today. The fugitives are heavily armed and maintained a desultory fire all night.

Officers ran the convicts into a gully last night and surrounded them. The men have built improvised shelters, from which they sent an occasional bullet at the cordon. If the posse attempted to rush the desperadoes it is feared there might be loss of life. They expect the convicts to use all their ammunition and surrender before night.

BEGIN ANOTHER ATTACK AT VERDUN

Paris, May 8.—Military critics here declared today that the German attack yesterday was the prelude to a fourth great offensive against the fortress of Verdun.

The fight west of the river Meuse attained its greatest violence yesterday. Repulsed in attempts to storm Hill 304, the Germans made a flank attack on the French right, with some results. The object was apparently to force the French to evacuate Hill 304 by threatening to surround it. Almost the same form was employed east of the Meuse, where for many weeks the Germans have been attacking Pepper heights, four and one-half miles north of Verdun.

Facing frightful losses by making frontal attacks on well entrenched positions, the Germans are hacking persistently at positions in the ravines west of Pepper heights, hoping to drive through to the Meuse and force a retirement from strong works. Yesterday the French first line trenches were penetrated on a front of 500 yards.

CALIFORNIA TO HAVE POOR GRAPE CROP THIS YEAR

Sacramento, May 8.—Northern California's grape crop this year will be less than 40 per cent of the normal yield as the result of the unusual and killing frost of last Saturday night, according to reports received today from the deputy viticultural commissioners by E. M. Sheehan, secretary of the state viticultural commission.

In the Napa valley district the grape crop is practically wiped out, with the exception of a small area. Sacramento county suffered heavily. Commissioner Stephens reported today that 90 per cent of the grapes in the Sacramento district and along the American river are gone. Lodi reports a 50 per cent loss of grapes in the northern part of the San Joaquin valley. The vineyards to the west in the lowlands suffered most.

The frost destroyed between fifty and sixty per cent of the grapes in Sonoma county, particularly in the lowland districts. Reports from Placerville indicate El Dorado county grapes were badly damaged. Fresno reports no damage from frost.

LINER CYMRIC IS REPORTED SINKING

London, May 8.—The British liner Cymric, carrying munitions of war from New York to Liverpool, with a crew of about 100 officers and men, is sinking, according to authoritative information this afternoon.

As well as other munition-carrying vessels, the Cymric was reported marked for submarine attack. The commander of the Cymric is Captain F. E. Beadnell. The cargo included 40 aeroplanes and large quantities of munitions.

SPOKANE BANDIT ROBS STREETCAR

Spokane, May 8.—While two detectives waited for him in the shadow of a nearby building to catch him, a hold-up who has robbed half a dozen street car crews here during the last three weeks a little after midnight this morning "stuck up" Conductor R. H. Langdon and Motor-man Duncan of the East Sprague avenue car, fired a fusillade at the officers and escaped, driving the carmen ahead of him. The officers told their superiors they were afraid to shoot because the carmen were in a direct line with them. The hold-up occurred at the end of the line in a blinding rain and sleet. The car was left standing and the crew was driven into a desolate rocky section, over a mile away, where the highwayman released them an hour later. Three auto loads of officers were rushed to the scene, but up to a late hour no trace of the hold-up had been found.

3020 FRENCH ARE TAKEN BY GERMANS

Berlin, May 8.—In a renewal of the attack on Verdun from the northwest, Germans captured the entire French defense system on the northern slope of Hill 304, it was officially announced today, with 3,020 prisoners.

The Germans have reached the summit of the height.

Operations west of the Meuse were executed with moderate losses and were successful. The enemy suffered extraordinary casualties, so that only 40 unwounded officers and 1,280 unwounded soldiers were taken.

THREE SOLDIERS KILLED IN RAID BY MEXICANS

Situation Is Made More Turbulent, and Texas Is in White Heat of Rage Over the Latest Outrage by the Villistas Along the Southern Border, With Cattlemen and Ranchers Joining in the Pursuit of the Marauding Band

Alpine, Texas, May 8.—American troops are rushing today through the barren and desolate Big Bend country in pursuit of the Mexicans who raided towns in that territory last Friday night, killing three United States soldiers and a boy and kidnapping two American citizens. The raiders crossed the Brewster county line and invaded American soil.

The section is white-hot with rage today. Cattlemen, ranchers and others are rallying to the hunt with vengeance as their watchword. Fifteen cavalrymen dashed from Alpine at the first news to aid the small detachment which had arrived from a nearby post to aid the stricken settlement.

The Mexican raid began at 10 o'clock Friday night. A force estimated at between 150 and 300 Mexicans crept up on the settlement. They avoided the American border patrol by making a wide detour, forded rivers and crossed the intervening stretch of territory in the night. Nine men of the Fourteenth regiment were in Glenn Springs to protect the settlement. Other men in the village were C. D. Wood, W. A. Ellis, J. A. Deemer and F. Compton, Deemer's clerk. A wax factory was the only industry there and the store, the only trading post for many miles. A few Mexican families made up the remainder of the population.

When the attack began the Americans retreated to a hut, barricaded its doors and windows, and began a desperate fight against overwhelming odds. They were routed when the Mexicans, despairing of approaching the beleaguered Americans while they had any ammunition left, hurled fireballs upon the thatch roof. Three men fell as the little detachment fled from the blaze. One was riddled with 10 bullets. The other two were struck many times. Those who survived reached the shelter of a rocky field and continued their battle until daylight, when the Mexicans, with

triumphant yells, rode away, carrying as captives J. A. Deemer and F. Compton, and leading pack horses loaded with loot.

No hope is felt here for Deemer and Compton. Knowing the character of the raiders, residents of the district are prepared for the worst. The Mexican attack was centered against the American soldiers. When the surviving troopers, most of them severely wounded, escaped to the house in the rear of the settlement, the raiders turned their attention to the village store. At dawn the building was set afire. Compton and Deemer were tossed into a wagon and Deemer was ordered to drive.

The first alarm was spread by W. A. Ellis and his wife, who escaped on foot and ran to the hills when the invaders appeared. After the Mexicans had departed, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis rushed back and found their automobile, in which they drove to Marathon. Sheriff Walton and Dr. Perverse, with veterans of many border clashes, started to the relief.

Mrs. Ellis graphically told the story of the soldiers' hopeless fight. The troops were asleep when a sentry discerned the Mexicans stealthily approaching at a distance. He fired his revolver to awaken the settlement and the fight started.

Driven from their first stand, the soldiers retreated to the adobe hut, where the conflict raged for three hours, with a double ring of Mexicans surrounding the little band of Americans. The troops shot at the flashes of the Mexican guns.

The bodies of the three United States soldiers killed by Mexicans in the raid on Glenn Springs arrived here today and are held pending word from relatives. Survivors of the attack brought the body of the Compton boy to Marathon and obtained ammunition and fresh horses before returning to the pursuit.

General Funston has ordered a machine gun company to join the new expedition. It leaves this afternoon.

NO MOVE TO BE MADE AT PRESENT BY WILSON FOR PEACE IN EUROPE

Washington, May 8.—President Wilson will not move to bring about European peace at this time. The veiled suggestion that he do so in the German note was not heeded at the White House. At the White House it was learned on high authority that, acting on the advice of the American embassies in London and Paris, the administration will not make any peace proposals until the promised great offensive of the allies has been launched.

This reply may be en route to Berlin even now. President Wilson and Secretary Lansing conferred last night with regard to its contents. The fact that it will not be made public until this afternoon was believed due to a desire to allow the note time to reach Germany.

The communication will be a formal acknowledgement of the receipt of the German reply, and it will indicate, it is declared, that this government, in accepting the new pledges, considers itself in no way bound to the conditions of the answer.

The president is known to take the position that the United States is dealing with Germany apart from its negotiations with England, and that it will continue to deal with Eng-

land without any reference to its negotiations with Germany.

It may be stated on the highest authority that the American message may be summed up briefly as acceptance of that part of the German reply which covers orders to submarine commanders and rejection of everything else.

The answer will eliminate the possibility of a break on any episode which has happened in the past. Future friendly relations depend on German adherence to the new orders issued to submarine commanders.

It was learned that the statement of Carl W. Ackerman, United Press staff correspondent in Berlin, that the time was opportune for another trip of Colonel House to Europe in the interests of peace occasioned no surprise at the White House. It is no secret that Germany is anxious to get started with the preliminaries for peace negotiations.

Reports from the American embassies in London and Paris, however, made it plain that prospects of this government's exercising the important function of starting negotiations would be completely nullified were an attempt to end the war made at present. President Wilson has no intention of making a move to

TEXAS RANGERS TO AID IN PATROL ALONG BORDER

Austin, Texas, May 8.—Governor Ferguson today authorized Adjutant-General Hutchins to enlist 50 additional Texas Rangers to aid the troops on the border. A call for 100 more men was considered. Captains Sanders, Ransom and Fox will command the rangers.

San Antonio, May 8.—Officers today welcomed the aid of the Texas Rangers in patrolling the border, declaring the present force inadequate for that purpose. One hundred miles of border country is being guarded by a portion of the 14th cavalry and troops in other sections are similarly overtaxed. While the cavalry column swung into the new campaign from the base at Marathon, Texas, part of Company H, Signal corps, was ordered from San Antonio to Marathon to build a field telegraph wire to Glenn Springs.

General Funston will shortly require the whole regular army for border duty, in the belief of many here. There is no way to check the Mexican raids otherwise.

PORTLAND SCHOOL BOYS START ON LONG HIKE

Portland, May 8.—Three Portland high school boys set out from the Portland Automobile club, 20 miles east of here, this morning to walk to New York city. Yesterday afternoon they covered the 20 miles to the club house, leaving Portland at 1 p. m. The lads are Kenneth Hollister, Wm. Simmonson, and Raymond Moyer. Each had \$2.50 in his pocket when they left Portland. They expect to take five months for the hike. They are musicians and will finish their musical education in New York city if they get that far.

FRENCH ADVANCE ALONG THE MEUSE

Paris, May 8.—French troops have recaptured a large part of the ground lost yesterday on both banks of the river Meuse. A successful counter-attack last night drove the Germans from communicating trenches.

The Germans were ousted from trenches they had seized on Hill 304, said the communique. A series of night combats threw the Germans from the greater part of the 500 yards of trenches occupied between Handremont wood and Fort Douaumont.

The violent battle was started last night west of the Meuse and is still in progress, centering around Hill 304. Aeroplanes brought down two German machines in the region of Verdun Sunday.

ward peace when his advances might be rebuffed. Proposals must come from both sides, or the suggestion from one belligerent must be in such form that this government will have reason to believe it will be acceptable to the other side.

The general feeling among administration members was that peace without the fighting of another winter campaign was possible, and even probable, but that the first move would be a matter of months rather than weeks. It was hoped that peace suggestions might take definite form before snow falls, but that depends on the success of an allied offensive, or on Germany's backdown from its present position.

The Champagne battle has demonstrated that the allies are seriously considering the relative costs and values of a general offensive and continuation of their virtual siege of the central empires. If the latter course is decided on, it is recognized that there is little probability of England altering its blockade plans.

URGE SENATE TO CONFIRM BRANDEIS

Wilson Writes Letter in Favor of Action Upon Appointment to Supreme Bench, But Vote Again Postponed

Washington, May 8.—Just as the senate judiciary committee, which President Wilson urged by letter to act immediately upon his nomination of Louis D. Brandeis as associate supreme court justice, was preparing to ballot today, two senators object and as a result the action was postponed.

Who the objecting senators were members of the committee would not say. It was understood that Senator Shields, who attended the judiciary meeting for the first time in months, was the chief objector.

President Wilson's letter, it was learned, was received with resentment. When the meeting broke up friends of Brandeis had failed even in getting an agreement to vote on his nomination at a definite date.

The president's letter was in reply to Senator Culberson's note asking for the "reasons which actuated the president in the nomination."

The letter was addressed to Culberson and said:

"My dear senator: I am much obliged to you for giving me the opportunity to make clear to the senate judiciary committee my reasons for nominating Louis D. Brandeis as associate justice of the United States supreme court. I am profoundly interested in his confirmation by the senate.

"There is probably no more important duty imposed upon the president than that of naming members of the supreme court, and I need hardly tell you that I named Louis D. Brandeis as a member of that tribunal only because I know that he is singularly qualified by his learning, gifts and character for that position.

"Many charges have been made against Mr. Brandeis, but the report of your sub-committee already has made plain to you and to the country at large how unfounded these charges were. They threw a great deal more light upon the character and motive of those who originated the charges than upon the qualifications of Brandeis. I myself looked into them three years ago, when I desired to make Brandeis a cabinet member, and found they proceeded mostly from those who hated Brandeis because he refused to be servicable to them for the promotion of their selfish interests, and from those who had been prejudiced and misled. The propaganda in this matter has been most extraordinary and most distressing to those who love fairness and value the dignity of a great profession.

"I perceived from the first that the charges were intrinsically incredible to anyone who had really known Brandeis. I have known and tested him by seeking advice upon some of the most difficult and perplexing questions about which it has been necessary for me to form judgment. I have dealt with him in matters were nice questions of honor and fairplay as well as large questions of justice and the public benefit were involved.

"In every matter in which I have made this test of his judgment and viewpoint I have received from him counsel singularly enlightening, singularly clear-sighted and judicial, and, above all, full of moral stimulation.

"He is a friend of all just men, is a lover of right. He knows more than how to talk about right; he

(Continued on page 2)