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

MINING MAN DIES UPON THE TRAIL

Paul H. Walters Drops Dead Friday While Travelling Along Althouse Creek, 11 Miles Beyond Holland

Paul H. Walters, a mining man who resided at 623 L street in Grants Pass, died very suddenly Friday afternoon while on his way over the Althouse creek trail to the Potter placer mine.

Mr. Walters left this city early Friday morning, being joined at Kerby by Messrs. Fred C. Furth and H. P. McClellan, and the three started over the trail for the Potter mine, going on foot from Brownstown. The party reached Johnson's Point, 11 miles from Holland, at about four o'clock. The afternoon was hot, and when a ditch carrying ice cold water from the creek was crossed, Mr. Walters drank heavily from it. After drinking he sat down by the side of the trail, saying that he had drunk too heartily from the ditch, and that the water seemed to have filled his lungs. After 15 minutes he said that he was feeling all right again, and started along the trail. He had gone but 50 feet when he turned as though to speak to his comrades, but fell unconscious, and life was extinct in two or three minutes. Messrs. Furth and McClellan worked for two hours in an effort to resuscitate the stricken man, but he was past all human help. Aid was then summoned and the body was packed out over the trail on horseback to Holland and taken by auto to Kerby.

No coroner's inquest was held over the remains, as it was clearly evident that death was due to congestion of the lungs following the drinking of

(Continued on Page Six.)

BELGIAN RAILROAD LOANS PREVENTED

Washington, Sept. 16.—Germany will consider null and void any loans from United States bankers made to Belgium with Belgian railroads as security, unless previous consent has been obtained from her, German Ambassador von Bernstorff notified the state department today.

The text of the state department's announcement follows:

"The Imperial German government, through its ambassador at Washington, has informed the state department that in view of the statement that the Belgian government is trying to contract a loan in the United States, and has for this purpose disposed of the Belgian state roads, any such arrangement made during the German occupation and without previous consent of the German government, will be considered null and void by Germany."

The ambassador's announcement came as a formal note from the German government and was given out immediately by the department for protection of American holders of Belgian railroad securities. Officials said they had no knowledge of any proposed loan to Belgium by American bankers, with the Belgian railroads as security.

As to the question whether the German government would have the right to take such a position, the department said it has treated German rule in Belgium as a "de facto authority," with temporary powers.

75,000 NEW YORK WORKERS OUT IN SYMPATHY STRIKE

New York, Sept. 16.—A sympathetic strike which union leaders declare will result in 75,000 workers leaving their jobs in support of the striking employes of the traction companies, became effective in New York before noon today.

Twenty thousand longshoremen and boatmen were the first workers to respond to the strike call. Labor leaders declare that these men will be followed by 25,000 machinists, who will strike before night. By the end of next week, unless there is a change in the traction strike situation, union men predict thousands of others will be out. They will include men employed in all industries contributing to the production of power to the transportation lines and may spread to include painters, carpenters and similar workmen. It is declared.

Preliminary plans, upon which the unions affected are voting today, provide for strikes involving about 80,000 men. These strikes are intended to tie up the traction lines by cutting off their power through shortage of fuel, walkouts of engineers and bringing about strikes among all workers engaged in labor contributing to operation of the lines.

If this does not have the desired effect a general strike affecting 700,000 workmen—both men and women—in Greater New York is contemplated. To meet this threat employers are said to be laying plans to bring charges of criminal conspiracy against leaders who call or encourage sympathetic strikes.

Police patrols have been established along the roofs of buildings on Ninth avenue, but despite this, trains were bombarded with bricks, bottles and stones early today. One woman was seriously injured.

The bodies of two men were found on the tracks of the elevated lines early today. A trackwalker found the body of a laborer on the Third avenue elevated, but had no idea of how he came to his death. The second body was found badly mangled on the Eighth avenue elevated. He was identified by a health certificate on his body as Anthony Ritt, a cook employed by a firm of strike-breakers.

WILSON AGAIN BOWED IN GRIEF

New London, Conn., Sept. 16.—Mrs. Annie E. Howe, only sister of President Wilson, died here at 6:40 a. m. today.

Joseph Wilson, brother of the president, and Mrs. Howe's sons, Wilson and George, her daughter Mrs. Cothran and Miss Margaret Wilson were at the bedside when the end came. Mrs. Howe died peacefully.

President Wilson was immediately notified.

Information here soon after Mrs. Howe's death was that the president will not come to New London. The body will be sent to South Carolina, and the president and Mrs. Wilson will accompany the funeral party.

Mrs. Howe's death was due to peritonitis and attendant complications. During the last few days a Christian Science woman practitioner was with Mrs. Howe often, but is understood to have visited her as a friend and not professionally.

Mrs. Howe was born in Virginia and, like her brother, was educated there. She has two sons, Wilson Howe of Primos, a suburb of Swarthmore, Pa., connected with the Pennsylvania railroad, and Dr. George Howe, a professor at the University of North Carolina, and a daughter, Mrs. Perrin Cothran of Raleigh, N. C.

BRITONS ADVANCE WITHIN FOUR MILES OF BAPAUME

Three More Villages Are Wrested From the Germans on the Western Front, and Allies Keep Up Winning Stride in All Sections Except in Southeastern Roumania, Where the Teutons Report Victories

London, Sept. 16.—Allied soldiers have swung forward on three great battle fronts in the last twenty-four hours, but have suffered reverses in southeastern Roumania.

The British advanced their center to within less than four miles of Bapaume before slackening their great offensive north of the Somme to permit the moving up of heavy artillery. General Haig announced this afternoon that the villages of Courcellette, Martinpuich and Flers are now firmly in British hands, and that 2,800 captives were taken in yesterday's fighting. The loss of these three villages was officially admitted in Berlin.

In Macedonia the Bulgarian right wing is now in full retreat toward the Serbo-Greek frontier, according to official dispatches from Saloniki today. The Russians and French cooperating with the Serbians are following up Thursday's successes and already have driven the Bulgars more than twelve miles. An official report said that troops of the three allied nations have recaptured the important Greek town of Florina. The British have resumed the offensive on the left wing, attacking villages held by the Bulgars after crossing the Struma river under fire.

The Italians have resumed their drive toward Trieste, and are reported to have broken through the Austrian line at several places. Ten thousand Austrians have been killed, captured or wounded, said a Rome dispatch today.

The extent of the Teutonic victory over the Russians and Roumanians in southeastern Roumania is in doubt. Sofia dispatches today asserted that the Russo-Roumanians have abandoned the whole district north of Dobric, and are falling back rapidly toward the Danube to escape capture.

The kaiser telegraphed the kaiserin from imperial headquarters in the east that Turks, Bulgars and Germans have won a decisive victory over the Russo-Roumanians. Official dispatches from Bucharest admitted a retreat, but did not confirm the claim made at Sofia of a general retreat on a 70-mile front.

London, Sept. 16.—The British center has been thrust forward to a point 600 yards north of Fourreaux wood in the violent battle raging north of the Somme. General Haig reported to the war office today.

The whole of the villages of Courcellette, Martinpuich and Flers are firmly in British hands. Five hundred more prisoners have been captured, making a total of 2,800 Germans officially reported captured in the first twenty-four hours of the renewed Somme offensive.

Four German field guns were captured south of the Ancer last night and two local counter attacks by the Germans failed. Though the Germans resisted desperately, the Teutonic commanders made no attempt to organize a great counter-attack.

The British carried out many successful night raids, entering many enemy trenches at several places.

Fighting desperately to save themselves from retreat on a mile-wide front, the Germans have been throwing a battalion after battalion into action against the storming British columns north of the Somme in an effort to check General Haig's advance.

The battle began yesterday morning, getting more furious toward

night. By the glare of illuminating bombs men fought like demons with bayonets and grenades in the shell-torn country between the roads leading down upon Bapaume.

When the last press despatches were received from British headquarters, Haig's men were rolling steadily down the slopes leading to Bapaume, but German resistance was growing more and more stubborn as the British advanced out of the area wrecked by the artillery. At that hour the villages of Courcellette, Martinpuich and Flers were firmly in British hands. British troops had swept through Fourreaux wood and were fighting in the eastern fringes of Bouleaux wood and the fall of Combles appeared imminent.

The German losses are said to have been frightful, especially in the Bouleaux wood fighting, where the German resistance was most desperate. In the first advance into the center of the wood, General Haig's men found heaps of dead bodies.

The British gains of yesterday linked up with the great French advance earlier in the week, completed the task of smashing completely the entire first three lines of German positions on practically the whole Somme front under attack. Only at Thiepval, where marvelously constructed German works have delayed the British advance, do the Germans still hold to their third lines. Thiepval was outflanked by the British who captured Courcellette yesterday, and its capture in the next advance by the British left wing appears certain.

News of the British successes, coupled with the allies' great gains in the Balkans and the resumption of the Italian drive on Trieste, have aroused the London public to a high pitch of enthusiasm.

How large a part the new armored motor cars are playing in the present British advance is not yet known, but military critics believe this new war terror has wrought havoc among the Germans. Dubbed the "Willies" by the British Tommies, the new cars present a terrifying appearance when going into action. Trials behind the front had convinced General Haig of their worth.

The British advance yesterday followed a terrible deluge of shells, poured in upon the German works. Courcellette village was literally blown off the map before the human flood began rolling down upon the benumbed Teutons.

The first stroke carried the British through Fourreaux wood and into the outskirts of Flers village. Sharp bayonet and grenade fighting drove the German machine gunners from their last positions behind the ruins of the town and Flers was in the possession of the attackers shortly before noon. The hardest fighting occurred on the wings. The Germans clung tenaciously to Courcellette, because of its position on the flank of Thiepval. Driven out of the village by a powerful sweep, they reformed about the cemetery at the northern outskirts and attacked time and again yesterday evening, in efforts to recapture the town.

Near Martinpuich, a ruined mill had been converted into a strongly fortified position, from behind which the Teutons launched successive counter-attacks.

Joe Galvin returned to Portland Friday night after spending a week in town visiting his father, M. Galvin, and friends.

TEUTON PRINCE COMING TO HUNT IN JOSEPHINE

Prince Hohenlohe, connected with the Austro-Hungarian diplomatic corps in this country, is expected to arrive in Grants Pass from San Francisco on train No. 14 this morning, the object of the coming of the royal visitor being to hunt and fish in Josephine county.

Several days ago the prince wrote to the agent of the Southern Pacific company here asking that arrangements be made for the obtaining of a hunting license, for which he would call within a few days. Word now comes that he will arrive this morning, and numerous telegrams and letters have been addressed here for delivery on the arrival of the prince.

It is not known what plans the prince has made for his hunt, but it is understood that he will visit the Josephine caves while in this district, and will probably hunt bear and deer in that vicinity. It will cost Hohenlohe \$35 to hunt in Oregon. First, it is necessary for an alien to take out a license to carry a gun, which will cost him \$25. A non-resident hunting license will cost him \$10 more. The personnel of the prince's hunting party has not been announced.

WANT ACTION ON BRITISH BLOCKADE

Washington, Sept. 16.—The British blockade has again become a matter of first diplomatic importance to the state department. New orders by the British government, which, so far as considered, are viewed as encroachments on the rights of neutrals, threaten to fan into a live issue the smouldering dissatisfaction this country has felt over the whole blockade question.

One effect of the new orders, it is agreed, will be a more insistent demand that this government make use of the retaliatory powers voted by the recent congress.

The action of England in placing an importation embargo until Oct. 1 on more than 100 new articles to the Scandinavian countries and the Netherlands from all countries, including the United States, is arousing most resentment.

Even holders of unexpired licenses to export the articles listed in the new embargo have been directed to communicate with the war trade department of the British foreign office before making further shipments. The allies claim the countries embargoed already have received a supply of the excluded articles exceeding the normal domestic demand.

Since congress empowered the president with retaliatory powers through the shipping and revenue bills, the pressure upon the state department to back up its contentions made to the allies in its notes on the blockade, the mails and the blacklist has greatly increased.

Exporters and importers whose business has been damaged both with South America and Europe in the trade restrictions of the allies have become more impatient for action than ever now that they see a chance to use similar methods against their alleged oppressors.

The state department is also concerned by the joint action of the allies in protesting to Sweden against her action in distinguishing between commerce and naval submarines, it was learned.

This stand is identical with that taken by the United States government, both when the Deutschland cleared from Baltimore and to a memorandum to all allied embassies.

That the note to Sweden is a strong one has created an unfavorable impression among officials here, in view of the confident belief in the justice of the American position.

COUNTY FAIR PROGRAM IS FULL

Exposition Will Open Next Tuesday, and Every Hour of Each Day Will Be Filled With Mirth and Merriment

The program of sports and special features at the fair grounds for the three days, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, will be as follows:

Tuesday, September 19
8:00 a. m. to 12:00 m.—Entering and placing of exhibits.
1:00 p. m.—Men's relay race, two miles, change horses and saddles every half mile. All snags and buckles barred. First prize, \$15; second, \$10.
2:30 p. m.—Chicken squabble, \$5.
3:30 p. m.—Boys' pillow fight. Ten cents each; total, \$2.
4:00 p. m.—Fat men's race. Box of cigars.
8:00 p. m.—Lectures by C. L. (Farmer) Smith, the agriculturist of the Union Pacific system, and Mr. Austin, chief agriculturist of the Utah-Idaho Sugar company, at the Railroad park.

Wednesday, September 20
8:00 a. m.—Awarding premiums and judging stock.
10:00 a. m.—Ladies' nail driving contest. First prize, \$3; second prize, \$2; third prize, \$1.
10:15 a. m.—Ring ride on horseback. First prize, \$10; second, \$5.
11:00 a. m.—Lecture by Mr. Austin, chief agriculturist of Utah-Idaho Sugar company.
1:00 p. m.—Gressed pig. Prize, \$3.
1:30 p. m.—Lecture by C. L. (Farmer) Smith.
3:00 p. m.—Children's group race. First prize, \$10; second, \$5.
3:30 p. m.—Children's three-foot still race. First prize, \$3; second, \$1.
3:45 p. m.—High school class rush.
4:00 p. m.—Pie-eating contest. First prize, \$1; second, 50c.
4:30 p. m.—Ladies' half mile pony race. First prize, \$10; second, \$5.

Thursday, September 21
10:00 a. m.—Civil war veterans' race. Prize, gold-headed cane.
10:30 a. m.—Men's potato race, on horseback. First prize, \$10; second, \$5.
11:00 a. m.—Reverse auto race, quarter mile by time. Prize, \$10.
1:00 p. m.—Foot race, 100-yard dash. First prize, \$10; second, \$5.
1:15 p. m.—Ladies' foot race. First prize, \$5; second, \$2.50.

(Continued on Page Six.)

GERMAN ATTACKS ARE REPULSED

Paris, Sept. 16.—German attacks, both north and south of the Somme, were repulsed by the French last night. It was officially announced today.

North of the Somme the French consolidated new positions and repulsed a German attack east of Clery, taking several prisoners. South of the river the Germans attempted to attack east of Berny, but were checked by French screen fire.

Four hundred prisoners were taken in yesterday's fighting. To illustrate the heavy German losses, the war office reported that in a single trench eight-six German corpses were found.

In addition to the nine German aeroplanes previously reported shot down yesterday, six others were defeated and fell behind their own lines.