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NO. 47.

CONSUL IS LISTED WITH LINERS' DEAD

American Official On Steamer Sunk by Submarine.

MANY SURVIVORS IN EGYPTIAN PORT

Those Rescued Said to Include 59 Passengers and 94 of Crew— Vessel's Captain Drowns.

London—Unofficial dispatches from Cairo say that the British steamship Persia, sunk in the Mediterranean on Thursday, was torpedoed without warning and sank in five minutes.

Between 150 and 160 survivors have been landed at Alexandria, Egypt. Robert N. McNeely, American consul at Audeh, Arabia, is believed to have been drowned.

Reuter's Cairo correspondent makes the unreserved statement that Mr. McNeely lost his life. Charles H. Grant, of Boston, was saved.

Details of the sinking of the Persia came in slowly but such information as was received made it appear that the number of persons who escaped in the four boats which were put off was larger than was hoped when the first news was received. The Peninsular & Oriental company, which owned the Persia, announced that 168 survivors had arrived at Alexandria.

The survivors comprise the chief officer, second officer, seven engineers, 27 seamen, 63 lascars and 59 passengers.

A Lloyds dispatch gives the number as 153, made up of 59 passengers, of whom 17 are women, and 94 members of the crew, including 59 lascars.

The survivors include military officers and eight persons who are not British subjects.

"The ship was struck amidships on the port side at 1:10 p. m., says Reuter's correspondent at Cairo. "She had disappeared completely at 1:15.

"Survivors say it was little short of a miracle that anyone was saved. There was no panic. Four boats were launched with the utmost promptitude.

"The captain was drowned. When last seen he was swimming after the liner had plunged beneath the surface."

Both the Peninsular & Oriental company and Reuter's Cairo correspondent say that Mr. Grant has been landed at Alexandria. The steamship company had no news of Mr. McNeely's fate.

Edward Rose, of Denver, left the Persia at Gibraltar, as was reported.

Many Cities on Sound Feel Earth- quake Which Follows Shock in East

Tacoma, Wash.—Two distinct earthquake shocks, felt in every part of Tacoma, took place shortly before 5 o'clock Saturday.

The shocks were quick and sharp and more like an explosion. Buildings shook and trembled and in some cases persons ran out of their houses to see what had happened. At the Dupont powder plant, it was stated, the shocks were also felt. So far as has been learned yet, there was no damage.

Olympia, Wash.—At 4:50 o'clock a severe earthquake shock was felt here of about 30 seconds' duration. No material damage has been reported.

Seattle, Wash.—An earthquake shock was felt here Saturday afternoon, beginning at 4:52 o'clock, continuing about 10 seconds, followed by lighter tremors. No damage was done.

Washington, D. C.—A severe earthquake, the heaviest recorded, in some time and lasting almost three hours, occurred in an undetermined location Saturday. Seismographs of the Georgetown University observatory began recording the tremor at 8:43 a. m. The shocks increased in intensity, and between 9:25 and 9:45 o'clock they were violent.

It was conservatively estimated that the distance of the center of the disturbance was 3000 miles from Washington.

Two Killed on Bob-sled.

Caldwell, N. J.—Two young women were killed and a young man seriously injured while bob-sledding here New Year's Day. The victims were Miss Winifred Dailey and Miss Helen Vanderwater, both of East Orange. Their companion, William Little, Jr., is suffering from internal injuries.

The accident occurred when the three were coasting down a steep hill and, in an effort to avoid a wagon dashed into a telephone pole.

OREGON AND WASHINGTON BID FAREWELL TO BOOZE NEW YEAR'S

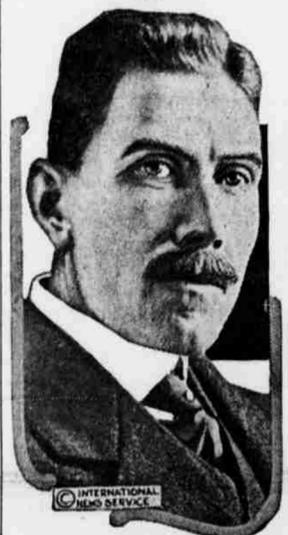
Seattle, Wash.—Seattle, which, under the new prohibition law, will be the largest "dry" city in the world, outside Russia, welcomed the new year and bade farewell to alcoholic liquor with noise and merriment.

New Year's eve always a time of street carnivals and, even without the incentive of the good-bye to drink, the street crowds would have been enormous. Sidewalks on Second avenue, in the shopping district, were jammed to the curb until midnight with slowly moving throngs of hilarious people.

All saloons did a large business except those which had declined to admit only old customers to lament the new order of things. There was no lack of beer anywhere, but imprudent saloonkeepers who had sold all their whisky and other spirituous drinks were unable to replenish their stocks at the wholesale houses, and the variety of beverages in some saloons was limited.

It is estimated that in the 15 days

COUNT FRANZ VON PAPEN



Latest photograph of Count Franz von Papen, military attache of the German embassy at Washington, whose recall was demanded by President Wilson because of his obnoxious activities.

ending at noon Friday December 31, \$1,000,000 had been spent in Seattle for liquor wrapped in packages to be carried home for use in the dry period.

Portland Celebrates.

Portland, Ore.—New Year's eve revelers began early to make the most of their final opportunity to buy liquor in the restaurants and saloons of Portland. Grills were crowded as early as 6 o'clock and from that hour on merriment and hilarity reigned.

Some saloons ran entirely out of stock early in the evening and closed their doors. Others which had only one or two brands of liquor left kept open and served it out indiscriminately to all customers, regardless of what drink was ordered. Saloonkeepers and bartenders preserved a cheerful front generally and joined with customers in the festivities. In the grills much wine was consumed, notwithstanding previous announcement that stocks were low.

Booze stopped abruptly at midnight, but the owl car went right on just the same. "Is the closing of the saloons going to affect receipts appreciably?" was asked.

"We think not," replied a streetcar official. "There is a certain quota of Portland's population that works nights. This number is not going to be reduced to any perceptible extent."

Spokane Spends \$500,000.

Spokane, Wash.—How great has been the sale of intoxicating liquors in Spokane, which ended New Year's eve in the practically complete disappearance of visible stocks, probably no one will ever know.

Observers, with some knowledge of the liquor sales that have been mounting to unanticipated totals during the 19 business days since the Supreme court destroyed the last hope of the opposition to prohibition, assert that \$500,000 is a moderate estimate of the amount the city has spent on the purchase of private supplies.

State Worth \$16,000,000.

Olympia, Wash.—The state of Washington starts the year 1916 with total cash balances of \$3,603,623.83 in its various funds and bond holdings in excess of \$13,000,000. The state general fund has a cash balance of \$1,204,075.26. The bond statement shows bonds valued at \$11,763,991.80 in the permanent educational funds, with \$500,000 in cash awaiting investments, while \$1,336,800 of the accident fund also is invested in bonds.

IRRIGATIONISTS CONVENE

Urge State Guaranty of Bonds for New Projects With Cheap Money— Rural Credits Included.

Portland—Co-operation among all interests affected in irrigation enterprises and government and state guaranties of interest on bond issues are the features on which are centered the deliberations of the Fifth Annual Oregon Irrigation congress, in session here this week. The Jones bill, which proposes to provide for governmental underwriting of irrigation bonds, will be an active issue. A sentiment to promote the movement providing for an initiative law to get the state to make guaranties also was evident.

E. G. Hopson, consulting engineer for the United States reclamation service, spoke in behalf of a movement to put irrigation enterprises on a firmer basis than they have occupied under the Carey act. More co-operation among state, Federal and individual interests, and to establish the confidence of Eastern investors in irrigation enterprises, he said, were prime necessities. He said Western irrigation enterprises needed to be popularized in the minds of Western people, as well as Eastern investors. He declared he believed few enterprises henceforth would be developed by private capital.

"Congress will give aid sooner when it feels that the Western states are co-operating dollar for dollar," he said.

Governor James Withycombe spoke in a similar vein on co-operation and urged the reduction of overhead expenses in handling projects.

"The land must be made available for the man with \$500 as much as for the man with \$5000," he declared.

The Oregon Irrigation congress substantially committed itself to this line of action in the unanimous demonstrations that followed the recommendations of Senator I. N. Day and other speakers before its second day meeting.

L. A. Hunt, of Lower Bridge, said that a resolution embodying this idea had already been prepared and submitted to the resolutions committee and will be introduced in the report of the committee.

It was Senator Day's address that crystallized the sentiments that have been expressed since the beginning of the congress and directed them into a definitely indicated line of action.

Plainly and unequivocally he declared himself in favor of state guaranty of irrigation and drainage bonds, and in favor of the enactment of a law providing for the establishment of a system of rural credits.

"To secure cheap money for the development of irrigation and drainage," he said, "the security must be ample and the payment of interest sure. This can be secured only by either the nation or the state standing back of the projects."

"Why wait action of congress? Why not unite with the farmer of Western Oregon and put the state back of the bonds? The bonds, to get the United States back of them, must be good; then why, if the bonds are good enough for the United States, are they not good enough for the state?"

"When you have brought water to the land, you must have a man to farm it, and how is he to get and pay for it? He cannot pay for discounted bonds, high interest charge and short-term payments."

"Before any progress can be had in that direction, some system of farm credit must be adopted which will admit of his purchasing on long term, easy payments."

"Rural credits are essential to the success of any irrigation scheme on an extensive scale."

"We have Eastern Oregon asking for aid for drainage, and both wanting cheap money. We have many men seeking homes. Why not unite all these and seek relief through the ballot?"

"Why not put the state back of these projects?"

Mr. Day agreed with the other speakers at the congress that the Jones bill providing for government backing of irrigation projects is an excellent bill and expressed the hope that it would be passed by congress.

"But if it fails," he cried, "are you members of this Irrigation Congress going to let even another year elapse before taking steps to secure the relief that the situation demands?"

"The thing to do is to stop marking time and get into a united campaign to carry through the measure which, by

insuring state backing of the projects, will make possible the development immediately of the irrigation and drainage projects of the state."

J. T. Hinkle, who preceded Mr. Day, had touched upon the apparent lack of public sympathy with the irrigation movement, and the failure of a bill embodying much the ideas advanced by Mr. Day to be carried in the last election by a referendum vote. Mr. Day replied to this by asserting that public sentiment has to be educated, and that if the irrigationists let a single set-back stop them they will never get what they are after.

O. C. Leiter, secretary of the resolutions committee of the congress, addressed publicly before the congress, questions to Mr. Day, C. C. Chapman and Mr. Hinkle.

He asked Mr. Hinkle if the bill he had mentioned had been supported by an active campaign, to which Mr. Hinkle replied negatively. He asked C. C. Chapman if the Chamber of Commerce would favor any kind of a measure providing for rural credits and state guaranty of irrigation and drainage bonds, and if before the adjournment of the congress the Chamber would indicate the nature of a bill it would lend its support and indorsement.

Mr. Chapman, while expressing doubt that the Chamber would give a hasty decision in favor of any resolution the congress might see fit to adopt, believed that it would give the most careful consideration to any measure proposed and take the position which seemed best for the State of Oregon at large.

He said that he believed the Chamber would not indorse the measure until the form of the bills proposed had been submitted to it.

O. Langgaard asserted that he had information from officials of the Chamber to the effect that it will probably support any action taken by the congress, but recommended that the bill be prepared first and then submitted to the Chamber for its indorsement.

The responses of Senator Day to inquiries from Mr. Leiter brought out a definite outline of procedure whereby the measures might be passed by the people of the state of Oregon.

Mr. Day urged that a joint committee, composed of representatives from the irrigation congress and farmers of the Willamette valley interested in drainage, granges and Farmers' unions, be organized to prepare a draft of bills providing for the state guaranty of bonds and the development of a system of rural credits.

This committee would also circulate petitions to put the measure on the ballot and raise, by soliciting subscriptions, a fund of \$5000 to conduct the campaign in its behalf.

"Will Mr. Day help such a movement financially and personally?" asked Mr. Leiter.

"Whether the measure be adopted or not, whether the people pass the bill or not, I am for this measure," replied Mr. Day.

"I am willing to go in, if the movement is initiated, and give to the support of the bill all the time and means I am able to carry it through. The man who wants to take up a measure for the benefit of the state until he is certain of success immediately is of little use, and I would just as leave pioneer this bill as any other that means the development of Oregon and the bettering of the conditions of living for its citizens."

The whole attitude of the congress during the discussion was intensely enthusiastic and, while the movement in support of the Jones bill will go on probably as powerfully as ever, the disposition of the congress, as a result of the session, appears to be to proceed along the lines of state aid at the same time, so that if the Jones bill fails, it still will have a definite and constructive program to carry forward.

The principal resolutions will probably be those indorsing the Jones bill, and urging the organization of a campaign for the proposed state measure.

The engineering and legal phases of irrigation development were considered at the morning session, the principal speakers being Judge Carroll S. Graves, of Seattle; Attorney General G. M. Brown, and L. M. Rice, irrigation engineer, of Seattle.

O. Langgaard spoke in the afternoon on "Is the Irrigation District a Solution of the Problem?" and he also gave a brief report of the meeting of the International Irrigation congress in San Francisco December 2 and 3.

CONGRESS TO PREPARE PLAN FOR UNIVERSAL MILITARY SERVICE

Washington, D. C.—The War department will urge on congress, it is understood here, the proposition that it is vital that a definite statement of military policy for the United States be put through at this session and that machinery be created for the organization of a citizen army, volunteers to begin with, but based ultimately on universal military service.

It was learned authoritatively that the administration's continental army plan is designed to operate with either the volunteer or the universal service system.

It is known that the continental army plan is regarded in its present form by its framers as a preparatory measure, paving the way to a decision by the people at large for or against universal military service. In determining his plan, Secretary Garrison is known to have consulted every general officer of the active army and many officers of lower rank.

MARY ROBERTS RINEHART



Mary Roberts Rinehart, the only woman correspondent who got to the actual fighting front in Europe and whose writings on the war are filling many pages of the magazines, was in Washington recently in the interests of her friends and tribal brothers, the Blackfeet Indians.

The unanimous opinion of the commissioned personnel of the army, as well as the civil officials of the War department, is said to be that adequate preparedness can be secured only on the basis of universal service. While Secretary Garrison has made no public declaration of his opinion, Assistant Secretary Breckenridge, who frequently has spoken for his chief, has clearly indicated belief that universal service is the only fair and democratic solution of the military problem confronting the country.

It has been indicated that the military committees of congress will be formally advised of this view at the coming hearings.

British Cabinet Resolves for Modified Form of Conscription

London—It is said on excellent authority that the cabinet has virtually decided upon a modified form of conscription bill to be introduced in the house of commons next week, giving the government the necessary power, should it be found needful, to bring in single men and preserve Premier Asquith's pledge to married men.

The cabinet meeting, although it failed to secure agreement of all the ministers upon the question of the voluntary system versus conscription, was of a critical and decisive character and virtually reached the decision that the application of force may become necessary before all eligible single men are effectually brought to the colors.

The anti-conscriptionist ministers offered strong opposition.

Tungsten Ore Bids Soar.

Boulder, Colo.—Competitive bidding Wednesday brought offers of \$48 and \$49 per unit for 60 per cent Tungsten ore, as compared with \$5.80 last April. At that time the first increase brought the price to \$7 per unit and in the intervening months it has made steady advances.

Two buyers placed the schedule for 60 per cent ore at \$47.50 a unit, making the ore worth \$2860 per ton.

NEWS ITEMS

Of General Interest About Oregon

Official Directory Shows 300 Schools Above 8th Grade Work

The official directory recently issued by Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. A. Churchill, shows that there are about 300 schools in the state which offer work above the eighth grade, as follows: Forty-four offer one year of secondary work; 65 offer two years; 26 offer three years, and 165 offer four years of high school work. Approximately 1100 teachers are employed in the secondary schools, about 70 per cent of whom are graduates of colleges or universities, while many more are graduates of technical or normal schools. Colleges and universities from every section of the United States and from Europe are represented among the high school teaching force of the state; but by far the largest number of graduates of any single institution come from the University of Oregon, there being about 185 graduates of that institution teaching in the high schools of the state. A very large percentage of the teachers of the vocational high school subjects are supplied by the Oregon Agricultural College.

State Militia to Use Autos.

One of the big questions that will be discussed at the National Automobile Show in New York during the first week of January will be the formation of an Automobile Reserve Corps for the United States Army as part of the State Militia.

Because of its accessibility the Reo car is admirably adapted for military purposes and the factory has encouraged all of its dealers to investigate the co-operation that may be extended in each state along these lines.

F. W. Vogler and Chas. M. Menzies, of the Northwest Auto Co., distributors of these cars in the Northwest from Portland, are now at the show and will present to the committee the facilities of its service department with a view of making it available in carrying out the details of assembling a large fleet of cars for the transportation of troops and supplies in military maneuvers over our hard-surfaced roads from the interior to the sea coast.

Students Judge Stock.

Perrydale—Perrydale schools have one of the largest industrial club organizations in Polk county and there are students enrolled in all 14 projects.

The Dairy Herd Record club has a special organization of its own and the boys make frequent trips into the neighboring dairy ranches and score the barns as well as the cattle. This work is done under the supervision of the Oregon Agricultural College extension department.

In addition to a lively industrial club the district has the following organizations: Parents' and Teachers' association, brass band of 30 pieces, orchestra, dramatic club, W. C. T. U. organization and Athletic association.

Manual Training Courses Popular.

There are 17,889 students pursuing one or more of the five vocational courses offered in the high schools of Oregon, according to a report recently issued by Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. A. Churchill. The Manual Training and Commercial courses seem to be the most popular with the students. There are now 5141 students taking manual training, 2193 of whom are in the high school and 2948 in the grades. The total amount of equipment, consisting of benches, tools, etc., amounts to \$61,754.00. In the commercial courses there are 4141 students enrolled, 3967 being in the high school and 174 in the grades. The value of the typewriters and other equipment amounts to \$40,505.00. Manual Training is being taught in 70 high schools and commercial work in 71.

Hood River Is Interested.

Hood River—Members of the local Commercial club are looking with interest on the proposed plans of the new route between Portland and North Yakima by way of this city. An offer has been made to co-operate with the Commercial club of White Salmon, Wash.

The people of the Trout Lake and Camas Prairie districts of Northwestern Klickitat county, spurred on by the completion of the Columbia River Highway to this city, have made plans to push a road up the base of Mount Adams as far as the snow line next year.

County Has Gravel Plant.

Albany—Through the operation of a county gravel plant, which has been installed here, Linn county will be able to procure gravel for road improvement at a low cost and will be able to furnish it at all seasons of the year.