

Rogue River Courier

DAILY EDITION

VOL. IX., No. 46.

GRANTS PASS, JOSEPHINE COUNTY, OREGON, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1918.

WHOLE NUMBER 2517.

DOZENS SHOT BY RED GUARD WITHOUT TRIAL

PRISONERS, MEN AND WOMEN, JAMMED INTO ROOMS WITH BARELY ROOM TO MOVE

CALLED OUT AT NIGHT AND SHOT

Reuter Correspondent Describes How Bolshevik Pour Volleys Into Groups of Their Victims

London, Oct. 29.—Sufferings of some of the British residents of Moscow in the Bolshevik prisons in that city where they were kept for six weeks after having been arrested by the Red Guards upon flimsy pretenses are vividly portrayed by Guy Beringer, a Reuter correspondent at Moscow who was set free early this month and has reached Haparanda, Sweden.

Beringer, in his report wired from Haparanda, says he was arrested while in the home of the British chaplain adjoining the British consulate in Moscow, and together with the chaplain and several other English men and women was marched on foot two miles through the streets to the Lubyanka House of Detention. "I was separated from my companions and was led to a room in which were some 30 prisoners, mostly civilians including a few women," writes Mr. Beringer. "I spent five days and nights in this room in which there was just sufficient space for the inmates to sleep on the floor. There was no bed of any kind, for food we had a piece of black bread and a few dips with a wooden spoon into a bowl of the thinnest possible cabbage soup containing some herring heads. Eight of us had to share the contents of this one bowl. Many people who were without provisions from the outside were literally in a state of starvation.

Like the Russian prisoners we were treated as helots and were addressed insultingly in the second person by low brutes among the Red Guards.

Late one night when some of the other prisoners were singing suddenly there was a death-like hush. I looked up and saw a Red Guard officer and soldiers standing at the opening to the ante-room in which the prison guards were stationed. A list of twelve names of civilians and soldiers was read out. No one doubted what this meant. It was the list of those set down for immediate execution. It included two pairs of brothers. All the condemned men rose without delay and shook hands with their neighbors. Not one showed the slightest fear.

"The iron folding doors between the big room and the ante-room were then closed. This was done only when prisoners were taken away for execution. The doors remained closed for a few minutes, and were then reopened and the names of two other soldiers who had previously been overlooked were called out. These also rose without a tremor and the folding doors were shut a second and last time. The condemned prisoners were either shot in the basements of the prison with their backs to the firing party or they were taken out to the suburbs in motor lorries and there told to get out and get away. Then volleys were poured into them while they were walking or running away. The bodies are sometimes recoverable by relatives on payment of heavy bribes.

"The conditions of our internment were so vilely sordid that it is no wonder that the minds of some of the more refined prisoners became unhinged," Beringer wires.

"The Bolshevik leaders show no mercy. In their newspapers they hold up Marat as the ideal friend of the people. They urge that his example should be followed and preach the extermination of the entire middle class."

REDS BLOW UP ONE OF OWN WAR SHIPS

Crew Refuses to Surrender to Reds and is Torpedoed—350 Men Are Murdered

Berne, Nov. 16.—The Local Anzeiger of Berlin says: "The German warship, Wiesbaden, refused to surrender to the revolutionists and tried to escape to neutral waters. She was pursued, torpedoed by the revolutionary sailors, and her entire crew of 350 men perished."

The Wiesbaden was supposed to have been sunk in the Jutland battle.

FRENCH AND AMERICANS IN ADVANCED FORTS OF METZ

Paris, Nov. 16.—French and American troops have occupied the advanced forts of Metz and are advancing toward the city. The Germans are carrying out their evacuation faster than was expected. It is possible that King Albert will enter Brussels Sunday.

THREATENED HUN REVOLUTION MAY HASTEN CONFERENCE

Washington, Nov. 16.—Developments in Europe, not only military but in internal politics, and the tendency of revolutionary spirit manifested by the demoralized civilian population of the central empires to spread to neighboring states, have influenced the allied and American governments to arrange for the meeting at an early date of the great peace congress.

The Atlantic cables were burdened today with government business believed to have been made up for the most part of exchanges between Washington and Paris, where the inter-allied council is endeavoring to reach an agreement as to the time and place for holding the conference, the conditions under which it shall be held and the nations that shall be admitted to participation.

Secretary Lansing, Colonel House, Judge Brandeis and Elihu Root may be delegates.

MOST ALASKANS WANT "TO TREAT 'EM ROUGH"

Seattle, Nov. 16.—Many Alaskans who came south this fall are trying to get into the tank corps, the "Treat 'Em Rough" branch of the American army. "Tanks are something like steam thrawers used by miners during the winter in Alaska," said one "sour-dough" applicant. "There's just enough bolts and nuts and bad air about a tank to make a miner feel at home."

INFLUENZA CUTS GREAT SWATH AMONG ESKIMOS

Nome, Alaska, Nov. 16.—Like the sweep of more dread forms of scourage, Spanish influenza has cut a fearful swath of death in Seward peninsula, and now, believed to be at the turning point in this section, it is spreading still further northward toward the Arctic and down the coast.

Of an estimated Eskimo population in this vicinity of 250, but 75 natives are left, the dead totaling 175, and others are dying daily. Nineteen white persons in Nome have succumbed, but conditions among the whites are improving. At Fort Davis 75 out of 85 soldiers stationed there have had the influenza.

KAISER IS REGARDED AS DISTINGUISHED VISITOR
Amerongen, Holland, Nov. 16.—William Hohenzollern is not interned, but is regarded rather as a distinguished foreigner who sought refuge and has claim to protection. His suite has been interned, however.

WOULD SEND DELEGATES AT ONCE TO WASHINGTON

Solf Pleads For Permission to Send Hun Mission Here to Lay Germany's Situation Before United States, But Plan Thought Inconceivable—Peace Nearer

Berlin, Nov. 16.—Foreign Secretary Solf of Germany has sent a message to Secretary Lansing, urgently requesting the president to permit the German commission to immediately leave Germany for the United States to personally lay before the American government the conditions existing in Germany, and assure the taking of steps toward the purchase of foodstuffs.

Washington, Nov. 16.—It is considered inconceivable that any German mission should be permitted to come to the United States while the countries are still at war.

Berne, Nov. 16.—If the new German government can carry on its work for six or eight weeks, the future of new Germany is assured, declared Chancellor Ebert in a speech at Berlin.

London, Nov. 16.—German Catholics are appealing to the Pope against the heavy burdens of the armistice conditions, according to a wireless dispatch from Berlin.

London, Nov. 16.—Preliminary discussions were held yesterday on Firth of Fourth, Scotland, between the British and German naval delegates, concerning the handing over of the German fleet. There was no hitch in the preliminaries.

Berlin, Nov. 16.—Mathias Erzberger, chief of the German armistice delegation, will conduct the pre-

ARMISTICE SAVED HUNS FROM CRUSHING DEFEAT

London, Nov. 16.—Describing the scene at the front the military correspondent of the British wireless service says:

"Marshal Foch had prepared a further great attack east of the Meuse which undoubtedly would have dealt the enemy a decisive blow. When the armistice was concluded, therefore, the Germans were faced with imminent disaster and the only course open to them was to surrender at discretion."

Speaking of present conditions, he says: "Whatever happens, no organized or effective resistance can under any circumstances be offered by the Germans, but if the troops refuse to acknowledge the authority of their present commanders and the army should disintegrate, the allied armies may still have much work to do."

SONORA REBELLION SAID TO HAVE FIZZLED OUT

Mexico City, Nov. 16.—The war department announces that the rebellion inaugurated in Sonora by Juan Cabral and Julian Medina recently has fizzled out completely. These leaders are said to have started their movement with some 500 followers. As a result of the operations of General J. Torres the revolutionists have been reduced to a single band of about 20 men, which has taken refuge in the Asul mountains, while Cabral and Medina are reported to have fled back across the American border.

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 16.—Minnesota will remain "wet." Complete official returns announced today by Secretary of State Julius A. Schmal showed that the proposed dry amendment to the state constitution failed by 756 votes at the general election November 5.

LET US HAVE PEACE SAYS HINDENBURG

Military Commander Says 3,000,000 Germans Been Killed—Soldiers Break Guns

Ghent, Wednesday, Nov. 14.—There is no organized authority yet in Brussels, but with comparative calm and dignity the Belgian capital awaits the coming of the armies of liberation.

On Sunday three delegates from the "republic of Hamburg" arrived at Brussels. Standing on a balcony the military command of the city addressed a crowd of 2,000 soldiers and civilians.

"Three million Germans have been killed during the war," he said. "That is sufficient. Let us have peace."

General von Falkenhause, the German governor general of Belgium, received the delegates, and in the meantime French and Belgian socialists addressed the crowd.

A letter has been received from Field Marshal von Hindenburg, who was at Bingen on the Rhine. It was read to the crowd. It said:

"I am heartily in sympathy with the regenerative movement. Soldiers must obey the orders of the supreme soldiers' committee. Let us have peace."

Some soldiers then entered the park, which has been closed to the public for four years. They smashed the marble slabs surrounding the beautiful ponds, broke their guns and threw the gun barrels into the water. They then formed a procession and, singing the "Marseillaise," paraded through the city behind the red flag.

The only bloodshed in Brussels occurred on Wednesday, when a patrol detailed by the soldiers' committee to keep order fired upon a disorderly crowd, killing 12 civilians and wounding about 30 others. The crowd had disregarded the firing of a blank volley by the soldiers.

Basel, Nov. 16.—Maximilian has arrived in Baden with his family for a long stay.

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FRENCH MAKE HUNS PAY FOR ATROCITIES

Paris, Nov. 16.—As a result of investigations made in Lille and the region of the department of the north, very precise charges have been made out against German officers guilty of giving orders or of having themselves committed shocking crimes.

In the presence of evidence that has been revealed by a commission of inquiry, the under-secretary of state at the ministry of justice has ordered that criminal proceedings be instituted at once against the German officers in question. They will be tried by court-martial in their absence if the allies are unable to secure their arrest, but whatever sentences may be passed will remain valid.

WOUNDED AMERICANS SHOW GREAT NERVE

Paris, Oct. 31.—Many American soldiers when treated in evacuation hospitals refused to admit being badly hurt even when their wounds are most serious and painful, say Red Cross workers who serve chocolate and cigarettes to them.

"Look at my partner over there. He stopped three pills, I only got two, serve him first," said one Missouri boy to a Red Cross worker passing out hot drinks.

"Nothing the matter with me, I'm lucky, my buddy was killed," another man told a worker as she put the rubber tube into his mouth so that he could sip chocolate while lying on a stretcher in a hospital train.

Another boy said that all he wanted was a little talk with an American girl.

A man with four wounds complained bitterly at being sent back after he had captured a machine gun nest single handed and taken eight prisoners. "Only eight," he repeated, over and over again, "and I promised my girl back in Wisconsin that I would get at least 20 before they got me."

WASHINGTON WOMEN TO GET NOT LESS THAN \$13.20

Vancouver, Wash., Nov. 16.—The Washington State Industrial Welfare commission has set the minimum rate per week for women in this state at \$13.20, this amount being deemed necessary for the cost of living and to maintain them in health and comfort.

Women will be prohibited from the following occupations: Working on the railroad section; certain work in shipbuilding plants; certain work in lumber mills; certain work in hotels, such as bellhops; certain work with molten metal, all underground work, all work in shooting galleries, penny arcades and the like.

WILL DISMISS ALL TROOPS IN UNITED STATES

GENERAL MARCH ANNOUNCES ORDER IN WHICH BOYS WILL BE DEMOBILIZED

COMBAT DIVISIONS TO BE LAST

1,790,000 Men Now Under Arms in This Country—Pershing to Choose Men First Sent Home

Washington, Nov. 16.—Orders have been issued for the gradual demobilization of all troops now in the United States, General March has announced. The demobilization will be in the following order:

- First—Development battalions, comprising 98,000 men.
- Second—Conscientious objectors not under arrest.
- Third—Spruce production division.
- Fourth—Central training school for officers, with some modifications.
- Fifth—United States guards, now numbering 135,000 men.
- Sixth—Railway units.
- Seventh—Depot brigades and replacement units.
- Eighth—Replacement units.
- Ninth—Combat divisions.

There are 1,790,000 now under arms in this country. Orders for the demobilization of 200,000 have been issued and these will be home within two weeks. When the reduction plan is in full operation, 30,000 per day will be released.

General Pershing is to decide which are to return from France first. All sick, wounded and convalescents are to return immediately.

The divisions will be returned to the locality from which the majority of the men came and will be paraded in the adjacent cities so that the people can fittingly welcome them.

Training camps in this country will be cleared in preparation for the returned forces. The Rainbow division, due to its brilliant record and unusual composition, will be especially considered in the demobilization plans, and will probably be paraded through Washington, D. C.

Steps will be taken toward the organization of a permanent army. All soldiers will be offered an honorable discharge and immediate re-enlistment in new forces.

A month's furlough will be given as an incentive for re-enlistment. The law provides that the soldiers can wear their uniforms for three months after discharge, which simplifies the immediate task of supplying civilian clothing to the demobilized army.

No more troops will be sent across except surgical units.

GOMPERS SAYS I. W. W. SAME AS BOLSHIEVI

Laredo, Nov. 16.—"The I. W. W. in the United States is just exactly what the Bolshieviki is in Russia and we have seen what they have done to the working people of Russia, where the people have no security, no peace, no land and no bread."

This statement was made by Samuel Gompers today in an address to the Pan-American labor conference in this city.

Another highly interesting feature of the session was the denunciation of William D. Haywood by Chas. H. Moyer, a former associate of the I. W. W. chief.

The attack by the two American labor leaders on the I. W. W. was precipitated by an attempt of Mexican delegates to have adopted a resolution aiming at the release from prison of Industrial Workers of the World.