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DEMOCRATIC FUTURE FOR ALL GERMANY

BAVARIAN PREMIER SEEMS TO BE SADLY OUT OF PLACE IN ROYAL PALACE

LEADER IS CALLED AN IDEALIST

Received Correspondent While Seated on Couch With Wife, Who Interjects Suggestions

Munich, Dec. 14.—"If democracy spreads to all classes, as I believe probable, Germany will become the most democratic country in the world," said Kurt Eisner, the Bavarian Premier, in concluding an informal call the correspondent made today, as he heard his wife's insistent voice outside the door, reminding him that it was time to go to the theater.

The Bavarian leader is an idealist. His opponents say Eisner himself probably would be the only person in the world to deny the allegation. His friends call him "the greatest man in Germany," but his enemies, who are apparently increasing in Bavaria, declare that he is "an impractical and dreaming idealist."

The socialist leader appears almost incongruous in his office amid the surroundings of the former royal regime. Eisner is short and stocky. The fore part of his head is almost bald, but a shock of iron-gray hair hangs far below his collar. He has huge red whiskers, slightly shot with gray. He dresses simply.

Mrs. Eisner is the constant companion of her husband. She is very small in stature and looks tiny beside him. She seems in strange surroundings, as, in a plain gown, she flits about the huge building with paintings of former kings and diplomats in gorgeous uniforms staring from the high walls.

Premier Eisner received the correspondent the first time while he lounged ungracefully on a couch which groaned under his weight. His wife sat alongside and interjected suggestions here and there.

ENGLISH FLEET NOISY WHEN BIG NEWS CAME

London, Nov. 30.—(Correspondence of Associated Press)—A vast chorus of siren whistles from a thousand fighting ships split the air when the British Grand Fleet received the news of the signing of the armistice. First the thirty-mile line of vessels sprang into light. Then suddenly, the great fleet of battleships, cruisers, torpedo destroyers, mine-layers and patrols united in one huge, synchronized diapason that startled the hearers for a radius of a hundred miles. The tremendous sound re-echoed amongst the hills on both shores, awesome in its intensity.

A hundred searchlights, which for four years had resolutely watched the skies, or peered steadfastly along dark waters for enemy craft, merrily criss-crossed about the sky. Flares were lit, star shells fired, and here and there some of the greater ships were fortunate in a fireworks display.

For sixty minutes the Fleet threw off all reserve and let itself go. At nine o'clock the sirens suddenly silenced, the lights snapped out and the Grand Fleet was again waiting and watching and ready, and scarcely had the last sounds died away than from the Admiral's ships there were winking at the masthead the orders for further duty.

THE SINN FEINERS SELECTED A LOSER

Wanted Complete Separation From England and Are Accused of Plotting With Germany

Dublin, Dec. 14.—The collapse of Germany is expected in some quarters in Ireland to exert a strong influence on the election of members of parliament which takes place tomorrow. As John Dillon, the Irish Nationalist leader put it, the German collapse showed the Sinn Feiners that they "backed the wrong horse."

The Sinn Feiners contested the nationalist seats in parliament on a program of complete separation from England. Their candidates were pledged to refuse to attend the British parliament if elected. For the most part the Sinn Fein candidates are at present in English prisons held on a charge of being concerned in a German plot.

The Nationalist party in most instances fought for their seats but a few, notably Swift and MacNeill, retired from the contests with the remarks that Ireland was thankless toward her politicians.

The Nationalist program for Ireland remains constitutional action in parliament but they added to this a promise to lay their case for self-determination before President Wilson. They also promised to try to secure the future position of Ireland in the world-rearrangement expected to follow the peace conference at Versailles. This attitude encouraged some to hope for cooperation between the Sinn Feiners and the Nationalists; but it has been pointed out that their differences in principle are fundamental.

Whichever form the Irish demands eventually take the problem of Ulster, which has been practically the sole obstacle to an Irish settlement will still remain. Even if the peace conference ever dealt with the Irish question this obstacle would have to be faced. There is a home-rule act now on the statute book. It was postponed till the end of the war subject to an arrangement with Ulster. No arrangement has been made. Both the Sinn Feiners and the Nationalists are now agreed that no arrangement shall be made and that Ireland must be treated as a unit.

The Unionists as a party expected to profit by the conflict between the Nationalist sections and had candidates in constituencies in which they would under normal conditions have no chance. Some of the Unionists prophesied that their party would make a clean sweep of the Nationalists and that Ireland would be represented at Westminster by 35 or more Unionists and the rest of the members, Sinn Feiners, remaining away.

ALLIES TO INVESTIGATE STORIES OF ATROCITIES

Washington, Dec. 14.—America and the allies have agreed to send a mission to Poland to investigate alleged atrocities.

UNITED STATES TROOPS AT COBLENZ BRIDGEHEAD

Washington, Dec. 14.—General Pershing today announced that the United States army of occupation had crossed the Rhine and occupied Coblenz bridgehead.

+ GRANTS PASS MAN MEM- +
+ BER NEW ORGANIZATION +
+ Portland, Ore., Dec. 14.— +
+ Charles Hall, of Marshfield, +
+ has been elected president of +
+ the new Oregon Chamber of +
+ Commerce Vice presidents +
+ are, J. N. Burges, Pendleton; +
+ F. S. Bramwell, Grants Pass; +
+ Emery Olmstead, Portland. +

PRESIDENTIAL PARTY NOW HAILED BY DENSE THROG

U.S. Executive Lands in Paris at 10 A. M. ---Dines with French Officials and makes Speech of Cordial Welcome

On Board the George Washington, Dec. 12.—In final conferences before leaving the ship today, the president made clear his position on vital questions affecting the peace conference in order that his ideas should be well defined before meeting with the entente premiers.

A remarkable farewell demonstration for the president was held on the ship last evening. At the conclusion of the showing of motion pictures, a chorus of bluejackets entered the main salon and sang "God Be With You Until We Meet Again."

The president apparently was deeply affected as the sailors sang the verses of the song, their melodious voices ringing through the ship. As the solemn notes of the famous old song were concluded, the orches-

tra struck up "Auld Lang Syne," in which the ship's company joined.

Brest, Dec. 14.—President Wilson landed in France at 3:24 o'clock Friday afternoon amid a demonstration of popular and national sympathy such as rarely, if ever, has been accorded the head of a foreign government visiting France. The president left Brest at 4 o'clock for Paris, where the heart of France will acclaim him tomorrow at the nation's guest.

The landing of the president was not only a remarkable spectacle, with a notable naval pageant for its background, but also marked the first entry of an American president into personal contact with Europe and its affairs.

ALLIES ATTEMPT TO PREVENT CRUELITIES

Washington, Dec. 14.—A statement by the national council of Seagrec, as the provisional government of the Jugo-Slav territory, says the allies, especially the United States, have taken immediate steps to prevent bloodshed by the Italian army of occupation and the Jugo-Slav population of Dalmatia, Fiume and Zadar. The statement claims the Italians have violated the armistice provisions in several manners.

GERMAN ARMISTICE IS EXTENDED TILL JAN. 17

Copenhagen, Dec. 14.—The German armistice has been extended until 5 o'clock on the morning of January 17, according to a Treves dispatch.

Copenhagen, Dec. 14.—In extending the armistice the allies notified Germany that they reserved the right to occupy the neutral zone east of the Rhine from the Cologne bridgehead to the Dutch frontier, a Treves dispatch says.

BARNETT PAYS GLOWING TRIBUTE TO U. S. MARINES---LOSSES WERE HEAVY

Washington, Dec. 14.—The first complete list of marine units serving with the American army in France was made public today by Major General Barnett, commandant of the marine corps, in his annual report to the secretary of the navy.

With the list of organization numbers, General Barnett gives some of the congratulatory messages from French and American officers pursuing the great work of the marines and commenting warmly upon the magnificent courage and morale of the men among whom the casualty rate was tremendous.

Following are the marine units in France: The 5th, 6th and 13th regiments, the 1st machine gun battalion, the 1st, 2nd and 3rd replacement battalions, the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th separate battalions, 1st and 2nd casual replacement battalions, 1st separate machine gun battalion and part of the 11th regiment. The total up to date of the report was 540 officers and 21,323 men.

Between April 1 and September 1, 1918, the marine casualties totalled 23 per cent of their gross strength. Forty-four officers and 1,116 enlisted men were killed in action and 76 officers and 2,832 men were wounded.

"Only 25 men are known to be in the hands of the enemy," General Barnett said. "It is considered that this constitutes a most remarkable testimonial to the magnificent morale and individual courage of the men."

Attention is also called to the remarkable records made by fresh troops who were thrown into action against veteran enemy forces after only seven weeks of training. Their steadiness under fire, the report said, "is eloquent of the fine material from which the corps is drawing its men."

The marine corps also organized a regiment of heavy artillery to man 7-inch naval guns, provided with the caterpillar tractors and mounts, and built up its own aviation service, 80 student fliers being graduated each month, in the closing days of the war, from the school at Boston.

Despite the great expansion of the corps and the reduced training period, the marines maintained their record for marksmanship, 67 per cent of the entire organization qualifying as marksmen, sharpshooters and expert riflemen.

General Barnett recommended that the permanent peace strength of the corps be raised to 31,500.

New construction recommended by the commandant includes facilities at Philadelphia to cost \$450,000, additional mess halls and quarters at Paris Island, S. C., to cost \$1,648,300, adequate water works at Quantico, Va., and barracks at the New York navy yard.

Quantico should be the east coast base and San Diego the west coast base of the corps, General Barnett says, should it become necessary to concentrate these troops at their own depots in order to devote the space they now occupy to industrial activities of the navy yards.

POLICE JOIN STRIKE: CITY IS TERRORIZED

Montreal, Dec. 14.—Montreal was quiet today after a night of disorder growing out of the strike of 200 city employes for higher pay.

With all policemen and firemen joining the strikers, the city was helpless for a time last night from the depredations of gangs of hoodlums, who looted stores, invaded theatres, robbed citizens and assaulted volunteer firemen and private detectives.

MORE TROOPS FOR EARLY RETURN

Fifty-First Coast Artillery is Largest Unit Mentioned for Immediate Demobilization

Washington, Dec. 14.—General Pershing has designated 5,000 more men for early return, the largest unit being the 51st Coast Artillery. General March announces demobilization in the United States now proceeding at the rate of 15,000 daily. It is expected that the rate will reach 30,000 daily soon.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 14.—Summarizing the record of the 91st division, Pacific coast, General Foch said it joined the British in Flanders early in October, and on November 1 advanced six kilometers on the Scheldt line against intense rifle and machine gun fire; did patrol duty on November 3d and 4th; was withdrawn to rest billets on the 5th.

General March said 140,000 men of the various divisions have now been designated by General Pershing for return. Thirty-two thousand actually have sailed.

HUNS JOSTLE YANKS, CRINGE BEFORE BRITISH

Coblenz, by Courier to Nancy, Tuesday, Dec. 10.—A bottle thrown from a window by a woman at an American soldier has been the only overt act of hostility reported since the Americans have entered Coblenz. The incident was regarded as being so trivial that it was left to the local police to deal with the woman. There has developed, however, within the past 24 hours, an unmistakable air of independence on the part of the people, reflecting their conviction that the Americans are going to deal with them much more delicately than have the French or British with the people north and south of the city.

Instead of cringing or even showing deep respect the population adopted an attitude today that found expression in jostling American soldiers on the street and in sneers and laughs which were only vaguely concealed.

NANSEN PAY AMERICA A GLOWING TRIBUTE

Christiana, Dec. 14.—Norwegian leaders in science, politics and business, have formed a society for the purpose of enrolling Norway in the league of nations built upon a democratic base, Prof. F. Nansen, the famous Arctic explorer and scientist, has been elected president of the society. In his introductory address, Prof. Nansen says:

"The dream of a fraternity of nations has suddenly come within sight. It is the goal of which one of the world's greatest statesmen, President Woodrow Wilson, is aiming. The reason why America is now able to make this Utopian dream a reality is because the nation is young and healthy. America went into the war only to make the future wars impossible. It will achieve that end."

REICHSTAG CONVOKED BY NEW PRESIDENT

Amsterdam, Dec. 14.—Konstantin Fehrenbach, president of the reichstag, has convoked a meeting of the reichstag, according to Berlin reports.

Chicago, Dec. 14.—Football has claimed nine lives this season, three less than last year and nine less than in 1916.

BOLSHEVIK AND GERMANS MARCH EAST

LINE EXTENDING FROM GULF OF FINLAND TO DNIPER RIVER, 400 MILES

DESTROY EVERYTHING IN PATH

Advance Reported to Have Begun November 11—German Soldiers Joining the Ranks

Paris, Dec. 14.—Berne dispatches say that the Bolsheviki troops are marching toward Central Europe on a 400-mile front, from the Gulf of Finland to the Dniiper river. The advance began November 11, German soldiers joining the Bolsheviki. They were destroying everything in their path and capturing much material.

WON'T USE RED CROSS FUNDS IN GERMANY

Washington, Dec. 14.—The American Red Cross will use no part of its war relief fund for the benefit of the people of the central powers. That announcement was made today by George E. Scott, general manager of the organization, in response to many inquiries.

GERMAN BOTTOMS MUST CARRY GERMAN FOODS

Copenhagen, Dec. 14.—General Foch announced today in behalf of Herbert Hoover, that two and a half million tons cargo space now lying in German harbors must be placed under control of the allies to supply Germany with foodstuffs.

MINISTERS ORDERED TO GIVE PRO-HUN SERMONS

Washington, Dec. 14.—Captain Lester, of the U. S. secret service, testified in the brewery investigation that German Lutheran pastors were instructed to preach pro-German sermons before the United States entered the war. Some pastors who joined the army later and continued such preaching are now in the Atlanta penitentiary. Other Lutheran ministers were wholly loyal.

WILSON MAKES IDEAS CLEAR ON QUESTIONS

Paris, Dec. 14.—President Wilson and party arrived in Paris at 10:15 this morning. Dense throngs hailed the president and he was greeted with volleys and cheering. The roar of welcome from the fleet left no doubt of the cordiality of France's welcome to the chief executive of the United States.

President Wilson was greeted by President and Madam Poincaire, Clemenceau and other officials and afterward President and Mrs. Wilson were driven to the residence of Prince Murat where they reside during their stay in Paris. French troops lined the entire length of the route.

At a luncheon given by President Poincaire, President Wilson made a speech in which he said: "It is very delightful to find myself in France and feel the quick contact of sympathy and unaffected friendship between representatives of the United States and France." He talked of the war and ideals of the United States, and drank a health to his hosts and the prosperity of France.