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SENATORS RAP NEW BRITISH EMBARGO ACT

CARNEGIE PEACE ACTIVITIES ABROAD SCORED AND LOYALTY IS QUESTIONED

MORRISON URGES QUICK ACTION

Says There Are Already Half Million Men Idle in United States and Would Bar Immigrants

Washington, Feb. 5.—Democrats and republicans in the senate today joined in criticizing the new British embargo on imports. Several of them attacked the Carnegie peace foundations activities abroad, questioning its loyalty, and declared that it should be dissolved.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Urging the house rules committee to give right of war for the passage of legislation prohibiting immigration for four years, Frank Morrison, secretary of the American federation of labor, said there were now 500,000 men without employment in the United States.

HUNS WOULD NEVER REPUDIATE WAR DEBT

Munich, Feb. 5.—"The one debt which Germany will never under any circumstances would repudiate, no matter how hard pressed it might become, is its war loan," said a Bavarian financier recently. He based his opinion on the fact that the war loans are so thoroughly distributed among the people that a failure to pay any one or any part of any loan would hit hardest those who can least afford to lose.

Bavaria is a good example of the universality of the loan holdings, for no less than 1,430,000 families, or nearly everyone in the former kingdom, took at least some of the nine loans. All of them are of course intimately interested not only in the payment of the loan they hold, but in the conduct of the financial affairs of Germany. Reports of the amounts taken by Bavarians in three German loans would seem to indicate, when compared with the 1,430,000 total above, that hundreds of thousands of persons subscribed over and over again.

The Bavarian savings banks, with the deposits of relatively a small division of the former German empire, invested 471,500,000 marks in the first eight loans, and their depositors with money not in banks subscribed another 293,500,000 marks. The state insurance agencies against sickness, the Bavarian cooperative societies, and the ordinary insurance companies, added a total of 96,300,000 marks to the first seven loans.

WILSON INSISTS UPON NAVAL CONSTRUCTION

Washington, Feb. 5.—Insistence by President Wilson upon the administration's policy of naval expansion led to the unanimous approval given by the house naval committee to another three year construction program. This was disclosed today by Chairman Padgett of the committee when the house began consideration of the \$750,000,000 annual naval appropriation bill.

Mr. Padgett told of a cablegram sent by the president from Paris to Secretary Daniels, saying nothing had occurred over there to change the recommendations he made in his annual message to congress.

The message was brought to the attention of the committee by Mr. Daniels. "The president was very earnest," Representative Padgett said, "and very insistent that the three year program be carried out."

ASKS FOR HOLIDAY IN HONOR OF REDS

Indians Hailed to Colors 9,000 Strong and Bought \$50,000,000 Worth of Liberty Bonds

Boise, Idaho, Feb. 5.—Chief Red Fox Skikuskuska of the northern Blackfoot Indians in a memorial addressed to Governor Davis of Idaho, asks that the fourth Saturday in September be set aside as an Indian holiday, in honor of the Indian participation in the war. The plea for the designation of an Indian day is made on the ground of the "contribution made by original Americans to the great composite of white citizenship," Chief Red Fox insisting that both the history and the future of the red man deserved consideration.

"We have given to the colors in the great war 9,000 braves," says the petition in citation of recent Indian achievements, "we have bought \$50,000,000 in Liberty bonds and donated \$2,000,000 to the Red Cross mother of humanity. The American Indian's soul has been in the world war. We know not the hyphen; we know not the pro-this and pro-that; we are 100 per cent Americans.

The plea of Red Fox will be presented to the state legislature, now in session.

GERMAN FACTIONS FIGHT AT BREMEN

Copenhagen, Feb. 5.—German government troops entered Bremen after bombarding the city. The Spartans retreated from the city, but other armed Spartans are on their way to Bremen to take a hand in the fight. Many people are reported killed.

FRENCH FORCES SEIZE DYE WORKS ON RHINE

Berlin, Feb. 5.—The French forces of occupation, according to a special dispatch to the Vossische Zeitung from Frankfurt-on-the-Main, have taken possession of the Hoechst Dye and Chemical Works and French chemists are working with German chemists in putting out dyes and certain chemicals to be exported to allied countries.

MRS. ROOSEVELT SAILS TO VISIT SON'S GRAVE

New York, Feb. 5.—Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, widow of the former president, sailed today for France to visit Quentin's grave.

STRENGTH OF ALLIES WAS GAINING RAPIDLY

Washington, Feb. 5.—The total strength of the United States army on November 11 was 3,703,273 including the marine corps.

The war department table shows that on July 1st the allied "rifle strength" exceeded the Germans for the first time. "Rifle strength" means men standing in the trenches ready to go over the top with the bayonet. The allied total was 1,556,000, and the Germans 1,412,000. On November 1, when the enemy's reserves were gone, the allies had a rifle strength of 1,485,000, or over two to one.

BILL AIMED AT PAVING TRUSTS PASSES HOUSE

Salem, Ore., Feb. 5.—Representative Sheldon's bill, aimed at the alleged paving trust, passed the house unanimously yesterday. The bill forbids the highway commission to exact maintenance guarantees in excess of one year.

ALBERS FOUND GUILTY ON TWO OF 7 COUNTS

MAXIMUM PENALTY ON EACH COUNT \$10,000 FINE AND 20 YEARS IMPRISONMENT

JURY ARGUED THREE HOURS

Judge Grants 30 Days Stay and New Trial Asked—Albers Out on \$10,000 Bonds

Portland, Ore., Feb. 5.—Henry Albers was found guilty on two of the seven counts today for sedition. The maximum penalty on each count is \$10,000 fine and 20 years. The jury deliberated about three hours then brought in a sealed verdict last night which was read at court today. The judge has granted 30 days stay. New trial is asked.

Albers was released on \$10,000 bonds, the same as previously asked.

GERMANY LOOKS TO FOOD SHORTAGE IN THE SPRING

With the American Army of Occupation, Feb. 5.—German newspapers in the American occupied area recently have warned the people of a food shortage before spring. The Germans are urged to economize in food as they did day after day during the war.

The weekly allowance of food for the civilians of Coblenz as fixed by the German civil authorities is virtually the same as while the war was in progress. The present price for milk, which is allotted to infants and invalids, is 37 marks a quart.

HUNS 'BREAKING NECKS' TO GET BACK TO U.S.

Coblenz, Feb. 5.—When the correspondent entered one of the headquarters offices today, the captain was just completing what appeared to have been an interesting lecture to a German civilian.

"Just take my tip," he said, "and stay right here in Germany where you belong. They are laying for you fellows back in the states and you are a lot safer right here."

The auditor, clicked his heels, saluted and retired.

"What's the matter with the bird?" asked the correspondent and the captain explained.

"He's another of those damned Boches that we call 'American citizens for convenience.' We have had about a dozen wanting passports to the United States. They were born in Germany, went to the United States and took out citizenship papers and then, according to their stories, either just happened to be over here when the war started or were forced to return and join the German army. Some fought for four years.

"Now they know that hard times are ahead of Germany and want to go back to America, where it is soft picking. I suppose they will even send American money over to help pay the indemnity.

"There are others who merely took their first papers and quit right there without a thought of becoming citizens. It was merely convenient for them to be able to say they had applied for citizenship. They also say they love the United States better than Germany, but don't you believe it. You don't hear of any refusing to turn their machine guns on American troops.

"Of course, we have nothing to do with passports here, but we don't tell the Boche soldiers that without first telling them the welcome that awaits them in the states if they go."

SEATTLE MAY BE IN TURMOIL BY TOMORROW

LITTLE HOPE OF KEEPING 50,000 UNION MEN AND WOMEN FROM WALKING OUT

MAY CLASH OVER LIGHTS

Faint Ray of Hope Gleaned From Statement That Strike May Be Only 24-Hour Duration

Seattle, Wash., Feb. 5.—Little if any hope for averting a general strike tomorrow of 40,000 or 50,000 union workers is held out. No estimate of how many thousands of unorganized workers will be thrown out of work.

Regarding the question of whether the city will have lights, Mayor Hansen said yesterday that the city would be lighted, but the electrical workers union leaders said that all lights would be shut off, including the hospital lights.

Seattle, Wash., Feb. 5.—The central labor council meets tonight to approve a general strike date. It is rumored that the men may make the strike a 24-hour walkout only, but union leaders refused to comment on the matter.

Seattle, Feb. 5.—Seattle labor unions, defeated so far in their attempt to secure a general strike in Tacoma and other points, and with their own membership here divided, announced today through their strike conference committee that all was in readiness for the strike in Seattle at 10 a. m. Thursday. This strike, involving an estimated 65,000 workers, including 25,000 metal trade workers already out in shipyards and contract shops, is said by labor leaders to be the first general strike ever held on the Pacific coast, if not in the country.

Support for the strikers came yesterday in the announcement of the Seattle Timberworkers' union that 3,000 lumber workers employed in and about half of Seattle sawmills, lumber camps and shingle mills, would quit work Thursday. Mills and lumber camps outside of Seattle may not be affected unless the walkout develops into a state-wide strike, it was said.

DEMPSEY IS OFFERED \$25,000 TO FIGHT JESS WILLARD

New York, Feb. 5.—Tex Rickard, who has Jess Willard, heavyweight champion pugilist under contract to defend his championship title this year, said here today:

"I expect to meet Jack Dempsey's manager, Jack Kearns, this evening, and will offer him \$25,000 and one-third of the moving picture privileges if he signs the contract to meet Willard for the title.

"I will have the right to name the referee of the contest, but I positively will not act as referee myself.

"I have not the slightest idea where the bout will take place."

LONDON STRIKE NOT OVER

London, Feb. 5.—There is no improvement in the strike situation here today.

NORTH WILL SOON HAVE LONG DAYS

Fort Yukon, Alaska, Dec. 21.—(By mail).—Today is the shortest day of the year. Up here in the snowbound and icebound country beyond the Arctic Circle that fact would not be known, however, were it not for the almanacs, for the sun has not been seen for days.

Fort Yukon is in the country of six months' night and six months' day. Six months from now the sun will remain above the horizon the entire 24 hours of the longest day.

U. OF O. TO RECEIVE AN APPROPRIATION

Ways and Means Committee Tentatively Votes \$100,000 for Woman's Building at Eugene

Salem, Ore., Feb. 5.—The house committee on salaries has recommended that the salary of supreme judges in Oregon be increased from \$4,500 to \$5,250. The sum originally requested was \$6,000.

The ways and means committee tentatively voted to allow the University of Oregon \$235,000, including \$100,000 for a woman's building. This latter sum is conditional on the same amount being raised by the university.

New Fish Code

Salem, Ore., Feb. 5.—A new fish and game code for Oregon has been introduced in the house by Dr. Earl C. McFarland, representative from Multnomah county. It makes many additions to the protected list of game birds and some slight changes in the open season dates. In general the measure is intended to tighten up on hunters' rights and afford more protection for birds and game.

ARMISTICE KILLED MANGANESE INDUSTRY

Butte, Mont., Feb. 5.—Signing of the armistice November 11, 1918, automatically ended the manganese industry in Montana as it made possible the release of shipping for the importation of this product from Brazil and Cuba at a lower figure per ton than it could be produced in this state.

"Only another war, and we hope there will never be another one," said one of the chief engineers of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, "can revive the industry in Montana. The outlook is hopeless although the Anaconda company, at the request of the government constructed a ferro manganese plant at Great Falls at a cost of \$750,000. This plant produced approximately 1,350 tons of manganese, which carried manganese content of 80 per cent, 10 per cent iron and 4 per cent silica. It was especially desirable for steel manufacturing because of its concentrated manganese, but not a pound had yet been sold when the armistice was signed, consequently we still have it on our hands."

Brazil and Cuba can deliver on the wharves of Baltimore manganese for \$12.50 a ton whereas its cost of production to Montana producers is approximately \$10 a ton to which must be added the freight rate to Pittsburg of \$11 a short ton.

"It is impossible to think of a tariff large enough to make profitable domestic production of manganese," said the Anaconda engineer. "The only thing which could revive the industry in Montana would be the establishment of steel manufacturing in Great Falls, so as to eliminate freight rates. It is questionable if manganese production could be developed to an extent large enough to warrant this."

GERMAN DEVILRY BREAKS OUT AGAIN

Coblenz, Feb. 5.—Three Germans have been convicted during the last three days of circulating enemy propaganda among the American troops in the occupied area.

A shopkeeper offered to sell watch fobs with the American and German flags crossed upon it. Postcards were confiscated, showing a beautiful German woman with tiny American, British and French soldiers dancing at the end of strings, to her captor.

PEOPLE WORTH MORE TO STATE THAN ARE BIRDS

SUCH IS THE ARGUMENT PUT UP AT SALEM IN MALHEUR IRRIGATION PROJECT

BILL TO MAKE LAKE RESERVE

Attractive Colored Girl From Portland Lobbies for Interests of Her Race

Salem, Ore., Feb. 5.—Proponents of a big irrigation project planned for eastern Oregon, with Malheur lake as a basis, have promised to give lively opposition to the bill by Representative McFarland, of Portland, proposing to give Malheur lake to the United States government for a bird reserve. This action was recommended by Governor Withcombe in his message to the legislature.

That people are of more value than birds will be the plea of the irrigationists, who claim their project would reclaim the Malheur lake country for farms for men and women and should take precedence over any game and sporting project. They declare that the bird reserve bill would kill the irrigation scheme.

Salem, Feb. 5.—A new lobbyist has appeared at the legislature, in the person of an attractive colored girl, editor of the Portland Advocate. She came to Salem in the interests of Representative Coffey's bill forbidding discrimination against negroes in theaters, restaurants, places of amusement and public gatherings.

OVER MILLION IN CONTRACTS ARE LET

Portland, Ore., Feb. 5.—The highway commission has awarded contracts on eight projects to cost over a million dollars, including work in Douglas, Benton and Jackson counties. The commission will experiment with camps for discharged soldiers only. The first will be in Morrow county. Contractors are to favor returned fighters, and work for thousands will be provided.

ONE ON THE JUDGE

Oklahoma, Okla., Feb. 5.—"Mornin', Judge." "Drunk again. Twice in two weeks." "Not guilty. Same drunk." Fred Stuckey paid \$19.

'GENERAL ENOUGH' WAS DULY REGISTERED

Vladivostok, Dec. 23.—Japanese military records undoubtedly contain the name of an American general connected with the American expeditionary force which does not appear on the American army roll. A group of American engineers were returning from Harbin recently in a special car. A Japanese officer pushed his way into the car and demanded to know who the occupants were. One of the engineers answered that the car contained 21 American officers.

"Who is the senior officer?" pursued the Japanese. "That's enough" began the engineer. "General Enough?" interrupted the officer. "Yes, General Enough," said the engineer. The information was duly noted in the Japanese officer's notebook.