

Rogue River Courier

DAILY EDITION

VOL. IX, No. 42.

GRANTS PASS, JOSEPHINE COUNTY, OREGON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1918.

WHOLE NUMBER 2513.

SAILORS FURIOUS ABOUT SURRENDER--MAY GIVE BATTLE

SOLICITORS ARE WORKING HARD ON BIG DRIVE

THOSE IN CHARGE REPORT THAT CONTRIBUTIONS ARE COMING IN SATISFACTORILY

SOME \$50 AND \$100 DONATIONS

Some Districts Have Already More Than Raised Quotas--Request to Increase It 50 per cent

The United War Work campaign to raise money for the soldiers who have been doing the fighting for the United States is one of the most worthy undertakings ever launched. The money is to be used for the physical as well as the spiritual good of our soldiers.

The original quota for the United States was placed at \$170,500,000, but with the sanction of the war department those in charge of the campaign have requested that the quota be increased at least 50 per cent. Josephine county's quota is \$7,100.

A few districts have already subscribed their quotas. Takilma, whose quota was \$150, has sent in \$225 in cash. District No. 52, near Galice, was to have raised \$50, but have sent in \$110 in pledges. District 9, on the Applegate, was apportioned \$100, and last Sunday, solicitors there raised \$99 in money and pledges together. This morning Ike Vincent, one of those in charge of the drive in that district, came to the city with \$5 more, thus making \$104 all told for that vicinity. Murphy, with a quota of \$75, has returned \$105. District No. 48, with a quota of \$50, raised \$57.

Today about 50 solicitors are working in Grants Pass and probably 150 are taking in the country districts. A number of \$50 and \$100 donations have been made.

Sixty dollars was raised today noon by the Western Union crew of workmen who are engaged in putting in the central station here. A few solicitors visited them and the boys "came across" readily.

Don't turn the solicitors down--the amount is small, so give what you can--thus proving that you appreciate what our soldiers have done for us on the western front.

IRISH APPEAL FOR AID FROM PRES. WILSON

London, Nov. 11.—The Irish nationalist party is sending to President Wilson a manifesto appealing for his assistance in settling the Irish question. The document quotes at length from President Wilson's "great utterances on this war which we hold justify us to enforce the demand we have made for our nation on the British government."

PASSENGER AUTOS TO BE MANUFACTURED SOON

Washington, Nov. 12.—The manufacture of passenger automobiles will be permitted after January first, which was the date fixed for a 100 per cent curtailment. This ruling is due to the sudden collapse of the war, and the consequent lessening of the government's steel demands as intimated by the war industries board which will publish a list partially removing the restrictions from non-war activities and re-adjusting industries.

MAY ASK HOLLAND TO GIVE UP KAISER

Owing to Extradition Treaties Between Holland and Allies Such a Request is Possibly--Taft

Milwaukee, Nov. 12.—"The despotism of one man always leads to despotism of the mob," said former President Taft when informed of the events in Germany. Mr. Taft was en route from Madison to Milwaukee to open here the drive for the war fund.

"The former kaiser morally is as responsible for excesses in Germany now as he was for outrages in Belgium and France. I hope Germany will not suffer as Russia has done. Germans are intelligent people and well educated, but the Russians were not.

"Our work in Europe will not end with the coming of peace," said Mr. Taft and he expressed the opinion American troops would be needed in Europe for two more years at least.

"In international law, what will be the effect of the ex-kaiser's taking refuge in Holland?" Mr. Taft was asked.

"You mean as far as punishment for his crime is concerned? Holland will be the sole judge of that. As long as there are extradition treaties between Holland and the principal nations among the allies, she may be asked to give him up for punishment."

U. S. CASUALTY LIST

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American expeditionary forces for today:

Killed in action	336
Missing in action	176
Wounded severely	34
Died of wounds	138
Died of accident	7
Died of disease	225
Wounded, degree undetermined	107
Wounded slightly	148

Total1,191

Killed in action—John Dalrymple, Monmouth.

Died from wounds—Chas. H. Abercrombie, Portland.

Died of disease—Corporal Simon Bolivar Springer, Woodburn.

WAR RISK INSURANCE BE LOWERED 75 PER CENT

Washington, Nov. 12.—Treasury advisors have recommended to McAdoo that war risk insurance on hulls, cargoes and seamen's lives be reduced 75 per cent.

NEW DRAFT RULINGS EFFECT REGISTRANTS

Washington, Nov. 12.—Draft boards have been ordered to stop classifying men under 19 years of age and those over 36, and to withhold their questionnaires. Such registrants need not fill out questionnaires, if received.

THREE HUN GENERALS TRY THE SUICIDE ROUTE

Paris, Nov. 12.—Many sensational rumors became current here as a result of the news of the signing of the armistice between the allies and Germany. These reports were to the effect that Prince Eitel Friedrich, the second son of William II, was prevented from committing suicide and that the empress was dying.

Three German generals are said to have committed suicide.

GERMANY, TORN ASUNDER, APPEALS TO PRESIDENT

Defeated on Battlefield, Forsaken by Emperor, Huns Now Struggle Amidst Anarchy, as Does Russia--Solf Says Millions of Germans Now Face Starvation

London, Nov. 12.—Defeated on the battlefield, deserted by their emperor, and subjected to terms tantamount to unconditional surrender, the German people have appealed to President Wilson.

Foreign Secretary Solf says fearful consequences prevail and millions of people face starvation if the allies do not take steps to overcome the danger.

Mutinous sailors control most of the units of the navy and may even now risk a battle against the allied fleets rather than surrender the vessels under the armistice terms. They have called on the sailors to "defend the country against this unheard-of presumption." They have asked the units to assemble in the Seemnitz harbor, off the Prussian coast.

Holland is said to be preparing to intern William Hohenzollern, the former crown prince and other military officers who have sought refuge there.

The allied warships have entered the Dardanelles.

The British naval forces have occupied Alexandrietta.

The momentum of the revolution is apparently increasing in Germany.

There is evidence of friction between the military authorities and

the soldiers' and workmen's council in northern Germany.

Germany has requested President Wilson to arrange immediately for the opening of peace negotiations, there being pressing danger of famine, according to a Berlin wireless message.

Amsterdam, Nov. 12.—The entire German northern fleet and the island base of Helgoland are in the hands of the soldiers' councils, according to a telegram from Bremen.

Amsterdam, Nov. 12.—The German socialists and independent socialists have agreed upon a joint cabinet, including Phillip Scheidmann, Hugo Haas and Richard Barth, editor of the Voerwaerts. The new provisional government will be all red, that is, bourgeoisie parties will not be permitted to be represented.

Amsterdam, Nov. 12.—Von Hindenburg is not in Holland, but remains at the main headquarters and adheres to the new government, according to the Wolff Bureau of Berlin. Crown Prince Ruprecht has not fled, as some reports declared.

PRESIDENT POINTS OUT AMERICA'S DUTY TO WAR-TORN EUROPEAN REGIONS

After reading the terms of the armistice with Germany to the senators and representatives in the hall of congress at Washington yesterday, President Wilson spoke as follows:

The car thus comes to an end; for, having accepted these terms of armistice, it will be impossible for the German command to renew it.

It is not now possible to assess the consequences of this great consummation. We know only that this tragical war, whose consuming flames swept from one nation to another until all the world was on fire, is at an end and that it was the privilege of our own people to enter it at its most critical juncture in such fashion and in such force as to contribute in a way of which we are all deeply proud, to the great result. We know, too, that the object of the war is attained; the object upon which all free men had set their hearts; and attained with a sweeping completeness which even now we do not realize.

Armed imperialism such as the men conceived who were but yesterday the masters of Germany, is at an end, its ill-fated ambitions engulfed in black disaster. Who will now seek to revive it? The arbitrary power of the military caste of Germany which once could secretly and of its own single choice disturb the peace of the world is discredited and destroyed. And more than that—much more than that—has been accomplished. The great nations which associated themselves to destroy it have now definitely united in the common purpose to set up such a peace as will satisfy the longing of the whole world for disinterested justice, embodied in settle-

ments which are based upon something much better and much more lasting than the selfish competitive interests of powerful states. There is no longer conjecture as to the objects the victors have in mind. They have a mind in the matter, not only, but a heart also. Their avowed and concerted purpose is to satisfy and protect the weak as well as to accord their just rights to the strong.

The humane temper and intention of the victorious governments has already been manifested in a very practical way. Their representatives in the supreme war council at Versailles have by unanimous resolution assured the peoples of the central empires that everything that is possible in the circumstances will be done to supply them with food and relieve the distressing want that is in so many places threatening their very lives; and steps are to be taken immediately to organize these forces to give relief in the same systematic manner that they were organized in the case of Belgium.

By the use of the idle tonnage of the central empires it ought presently to be possible to lift the fear of utter misery from their oppressed populations and set their minds and energies free from the great and hazardous tasks of political reconstruction which now face them on every hand. Hunger does not breed reform; it breeds madness and all the ugly distempers that make an ordered life impossible.

For with the fall of the ancient governments which rested like an incubus upon the peoples of the central empires, has come political change not merely, but revolution, and revolution which seems as yet to assume no final and ordered form, but to run

GOVERNMENT WILL EDUCATE SOLDIERS

Men From Our Army and Navy to Receive Free Education to Equip Them for Business

Washington, Nov. 12.—Offices are now open in 14 of the chief cities of the United States to receive applications of disabled soldiers and sailors of the American army and navy for free education to equip them for the vocation for which they are most fitted. These offices have been established by the federal board for vocations and are in the following cities: Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Atlanta, New Orleans, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Dallas, Denver, Chicago, Minnesota, San Francisco and Seattle.

At each office are stationed men to advise the disabled fighters as to what they are entitled to receive, a medical officer and a man to obtain employment for them when they are ready to go to work. This promised by the federal board that applications will be sympathetically considered with the best interests of the disabled man in mind.

While receiving education the disabled man \$65 a month and in addition will provide him with the funds necessary to pay educational fees. Each man accepted for re-education will be sent to an institution giving special courses in the line he has chosen or he will be given instruction in any industry he wishes to learn.

During his training period, allowances will be made by the government to his dependents such as wife, children and mother. These will be fixed in proportion to the amount they received while he was in active service.

When the disabled man has finished his training the federal board promises to have employment ready for him. After he has gone to work again his compensation from the war risk insurance bureau begins and will continue unaffected by the amount of his earnings.

In making these announcements the federal board for vocational education states:

"The worst mistake a disabled man can make is to drift into a low grade, unskilled occupation. Without any training he must compete with the normal man in a line of work where brute strength and physical fitness alone count and there can be no doubt as to the outcome when work becomes slack. Every consideration requires that a disabled man should obtain permanent employment at a desirable age in the position for which he is best fitted or for which he can become best fitted. Otherwise his career will consist of alternate periods of more or less undesirable employment, idleness, trying to live on his pension and picking up an occupation. No self-respecting veteran of this great war can afford to be placed in this position. There is only one escape by which these men may make their future safe and that is if training is necessary to obtain it through the federal board for vocational education."

CHARLES ABDICATES--BIG STRIKE ORDERED

London, Nov. 12.—Emperor Charles of Austria has abdicated. According to a Copenhagen dispatch quoting private advices from Vienna, Victor Adler, leader of the Austrian socialists and foreign secretary in the German-Austrian cabinet which was formed in Vienna on October 31, is dead. It is reported that a general strike will be declared in Vienna tomorrow.

YANKS WARNED TO KEEP WATCH ON GERMANS

OFFICERS STATE THAT AN ARMISTICE ONLY HAS BEEN SIGNED

HUNS MARCH TOWARD HOLLAND

In Their Dilemma, Soldiers' Council at the Front Submit Demands to von Hindenburg

With the American Forces on the Western Front, Nov. 12.—Orders announcing that the armistice had been signed was sent to the units at the front. They were notified that all communication with the enemy was absolutely forbidden, and were warned that the arrangement is an armistice only, and not peace, and were advised to be prepared at any moment for further operations.

Amsterdam, Nov. 12.—German troops at Beverlo Camp in Belgium have mutinied and are marching with their guns toward Holland.

Amsterdam, Nov. 12.—A soldiers' council has been formed at the front and they will submit demands to von Hindenburg.

HOOVER SAYS WE MUST STILL CONSERVE FOOD

Washington, Nov. 12.—Food Administrator Hoover told the state food administrators that it is the nation's obligation to help provide for Europe until next harvest. It will demand further sacrifices of the American people.

The use of substitute flour can be abandoned and more sugar may be expected, but fats must be saved. Simple living will be necessary for some time yet.

ITALIANS MAKE BIG HAUL

Rome, Nov. 12.—The Italian armies in the battles covering the period from Oct. 24 to Nov. 4 took 426,774 prisoners, including 10,658 officers.

GERARD WOULD TRY THE KAISER FOR MURDER

New York, Nov. 12.—Extradition for former Emperor Wilhelm from Germany and his trial in England on a murder charge, was urged by former Ambassador James W. Gerard in an impromptu address at a theatre.

BARLEY AND COTTON MEAL FOR BRAN AND SHORTS

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Nov. 11.—A mixture of barley and cottonseed meal is an excellent substitute for bran and shorts—mill run—so extensively used as stock feed and now difficult to obtain, points out E. B. Fitts, extension specialist in dairying at the Oregon Agricultural college.

"This mixture costs more than the wheat feeds but its feeding value, pound for pound, is 18 1/2 per cent greater," says Professor Fitts. "It also provides greater certainty of securing uniform value than the mixtures of bran and shorts sold by the flouring mills as mill run."

(Continued on Page 2)