



# The Evening News

**Daily Weather Report**  
Unsettled Tonight and Friday;  
Probably Showers.  
Highest temp. yesterday ... 62  
Lowest temp. last night ... 49

VOL. VII.

ROSEBURG, DOUGLAS COUNTY, OREGON, THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1916.

No. 96

## RESPONSIBILITY FOR DIPLOMATIC BREAK IS PUT UP TO GERMANY

Result of the Last Note Dispatched to the Kaiser Will Not be Known For Several Days.

### MUST GIVE UP UNDER SEA WARFARE

**Stand Taken in Behalf of All Humanity and the Neutral Nations Who Have Suffered From War.**

BERLIN, April 20.—The submarine note of President Wilson reached the American embassy at eleven o'clock this morning. One section was missing. Gerard expects to give the entire note to von Jagow by this afternoon. A confidential message to the embassy, enjoined absolute silence.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The president considers that the next step depends solely upon Germany and that three or four days constitute a reasonable time for a reply.

**Precedent Calls for War.**  
Diplomatic history records but one instance where a breaking of relations between two first class powers has not eventually brought war—that which now exists between Germany and Italy.

**Congress Worried.**  
Congress received the president's declaration of his course with mixed evidences of concern and approbation. Most of the leaders, Democratic and Republican, thought the president hardly could do less, and some expressed the opinion that his action would not lead to war.

Republican Leader Mann alone of all the opposition leaders openly attacked the president for his stand. He characterized it as a political play.

### Woodrow Deserts Fence.

President Wilson's words leave no opportunity for double meaning. In his address to congress he said:

"I have deemed it my duty to say to the imperial German government that if it is still its purpose to prosecute relentless and indiscriminate warfare - - - the United States government is at last forced to a conclusion that there is but one course it can pursue; and that unless the imperial German government should now, immediately, declare and effect an abandonment of its present methods of warfare against passenger and freight carrying vessels this government can have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations altogether."

### United States Patient.

The note to Berlin declares:

"The government of the United States has been very patient - - - It has accepted the successive explanations and assurances of the imperial government as of course given in entire sincerity and good faith and has hoped even against hope, that it would prove to be possible for the imperial government so to order and control the acts of its naval commanders as to square its policy with the recognized principles of humanity as embodied in the law of nations.

"It has made every allowance for unprecedented conditions and has been willing to wait until the facts became unmistakable and were susceptible of only the one interpretation.

"It now owes it to a just regard for its own rights to say to the imperial government that (at time has come.

### First Position Inevitable.

"It has become painfully evident to it that the position which it took at the very outset is inevitable, namely, the use of submarines for the destruction of an enemy's commerce is of necessity because of the very character of the vessels employed and the very methods of attack which their employment of course involves, utterly incompatible with the principles of humanity, the long established and incontrovertible rights of neutrals and the sacred immunities of non-combatants.

### Only One Course Open.

"If it still is the purpose of the imperial government to prosecute relentless and indiscriminate warfare against vessels of commerce by the

use of submarines, without regard to what the government of the United States must consider the sacred and indisputable rules of international law and the universally recognized principles of humanity, the government of the United States is at last forced to the conclusion that there is but one course it can pursue.

**It's Up to Germany.**  
"Unless the imperial government should now declare in effect an abandonment of its present methods of submarine warfare against passenger and freight carrying vessels, the government of the United States can have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations with the German empire altogether.

"This action the government of the United States contemplates with the greatest reluctance, but feels constrained to take in behalf of humanity and the rights of neutral nations."

### Sussex is Last Straw.

Had the recent attack on the channel steamer Sussex, the note tells Germany, been an isolated case, the United States might have hoped that the submarine commander acted in violation of his government's solemn pledges and that the ends of justice might have been sufficed by a disavowal, reparation and his proper punishment. But, it adds, this case "unhappily does not stand alone."

## HUGHES NAME ON OREGON BALLOT

SALEM, Or., April 20.—The name of Charles E. Hughes will be printed on the Oregon Republican primary ballot as a candidate for the nomination for president of the United States, despite his express request that it be omitted.

### Supreme Court Decides.

This was the decision of the Oregon supreme court, when it handed down a verbal opinion from the bench ordering Secretary of State Olcott to place Justice Hughes' name on the ballot, as prayed for in the application filed by Wallace McCamant, of Portland, for issuance of writ of mandamus against the secretary of state. The court will hand down a written opinion in the case some time this week. The decision of the court was unanimous. Justice Eakin and Justice Moore did not sit.

Argument in the mandamus proceedings was made yesterday by Mr. McCamant and Albert Abraham, of Roseburg, in behalf of those who signed the petition to place Justice Hughes' name on the ballot, and by Assistant Attorney-General Van Winkle and Charles W. Fulton, of Portland, for Secretary of State Olcott.

### Reasons Come Later.

The court, in announcing its decision, did not give reasons, and these will be contained in the opinion to be handed down later.

The mandamus proceedings were instituted after Secretary Olcott had refused to place Justice Hughes' name on the ballot. The secretary acted in accordance with the request of Justice Hughes, who notified him that he was not a candidate for the nomination for president and asked that his name be omitted.

The court's decision sets a precedent, it is declared, and enunciated rights of the people to place the name of any person on the ballot for whom they wish to express their choice for nomination to an office.

### BEEF PRICES SOAR.

PORTLAND, April 20.—Beef has reached its highest price today, steers being quoted at 13 1/4 to 14 cents.

## SHIPMENTS INCREASING RAPIDLY

Liquor Shipments For March Total Four Hundred Four.

### SIX VIOLATIONS OF LAW IN THIS CITY

Amount Shipped in During Month of March is Greater Than Combined Shipments of January and February.

That the shipments of liquor from California to Oregon are increasing rapidly is shown by the returns for the month of March which have just been compiled by the district attorney from the records received in the county clerk's office. The shipments for March are greater than the shipments of January and February combined despite the fact that in February the pharmacists ordered a great deal more than they did during the past month.

The total number of shipments for the month of March total 404. Comprising these shipments were 510 quarts of whiskey, 1968 quarts of beer, 196 quarts of alcohol, 15 quarts of wine, 8 quarts of brandy, five quarts of gin, 1 quart of rye.

During the month of February there were 250 shipments with 1056 quarts of beer, 277 of whiskey, 42 of alcohol, 5 quarts of brandy, 11 quarts of wine and 1 quart of gin.

The total number of shipments combined for the month of February were 376 against the 404 for March.

Since the first of the year there have been a great many violations of the law, especially in receiving orders before the time limit had expired. Six of these violations of which the district attorney has knowledge have occurred within this city since the first of March. Two more have occurred in the northern part of the county, two in the southern part and one at Scottsburg. These will be investigated by the

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## DATE OF I. O. O. F. CONVENTION IS DECIDED

Grand Master States Meeting Will be Postponed.

### CARNIVAL COMMITTEE ARE GRATIFIED

Amusement Company Still To Be Heard From as to Whether They Will Hold Committee to Original Contract.

At last the dates of the I. O. O. F. and the Strawberry carnival have been positively decided upon, and in spite of the many conflicting reports the dates of the two big events will be as stated in the local press early in the week.

An article which appeared in one of the Portland papers last evening gave the local carnival committee and the committee having the arrangements of the Odd Fellows' convention in charge, an anxious morning. This article stated that the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Oregon had stated that there would be no change in the dates of the convention as originally decided upon, which were the 16th, 17th, and 18th of May. According to the article the move for the change came from local interests in this city which was not the case, as the secretary of the Grand Lodge had received numerous letters from all sections of the state, suggesting the advisability of holding the convention a week later than at first planned on account of the state primary election which is to be held during the week, and as a great many of the delegates held positions upon the election boards they felt that they would be compelled to pass up the convention on that account.

This morning the local committee after reading the article in question got in communication with the Grand Master over the long distance wire and asked for a positive answer one way or the other as they were unable to proceed with any of their arrangements under the

## WAR DOES NOT OF NECESSITY FOLLOW DIPLOMATIC BREAK

Situation Altho Admittedly Grave Does Not Appear as Black As Painted, to Bernstorff.

present uncertain condition of affairs.

The committee received the assurance of Mr. Hall that the week following the original dates would be the one which would see the delegates arrive in the city. He further stated that he would have letters written today to all the lodges in the state calling attention to the delegates to the change in plans for the convention.

### Carnival Committee Pleased.

Although the committee in charge of the attractions for the carnival week have not heard as to what arrangements can be made for the change of dates, they are positive

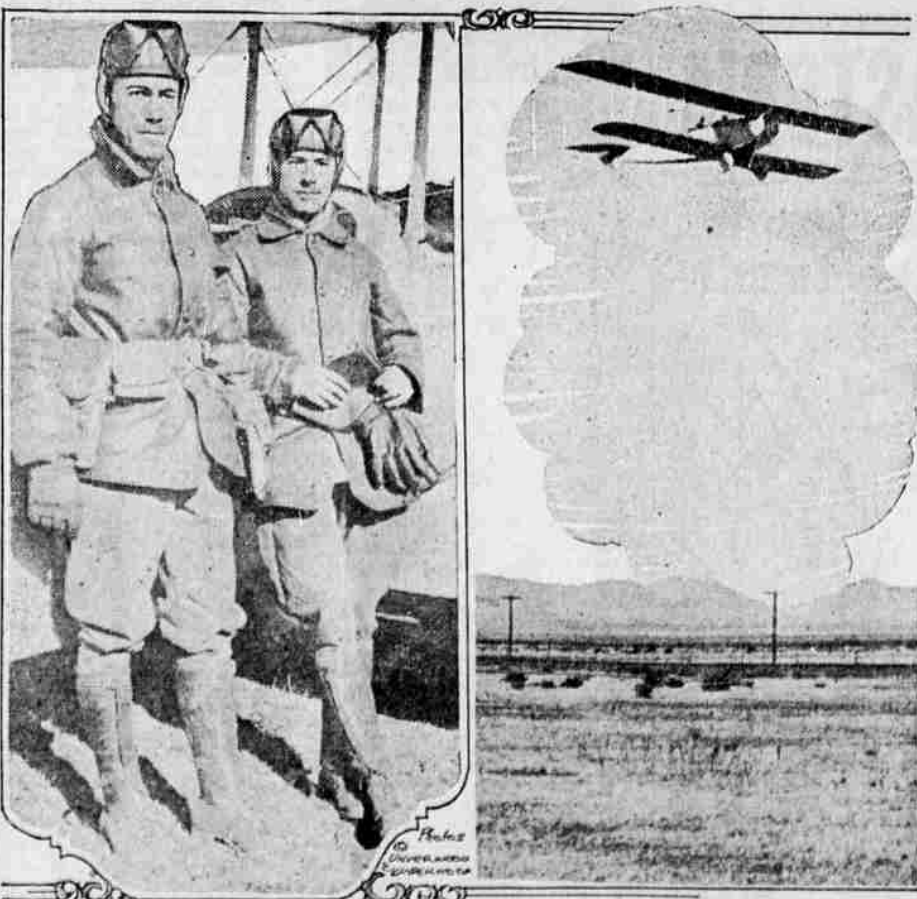
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## FRENCH TROOPS WIN NIGHT BATTLE

PARIS, April 20.—The French captured some fortified positions northwest of Vaux last night, with two hundred prisoners and much booty, was announced. Other fighting in the Verdun region was unimportant. The French and German batteries maintained an incessant bombardment west of the Meuse. The French gained some ground through mining operations in the Argonne. Joffre addressed the army in orders today, sending the best wishes of the Russian troops who had been transported to France for the purpose of fighting on the Occidental front.

W. L. Thomas, a local engineer had the misfortune today to drop a heavy weight on his foot while working about the roundhouse, with the result that two of the toes of the right foot were badly mashed. He was taken to the office of Drs. Seely, Sether & Stewart where the injury was dressed.

## U. S. AIRMEN IN MEXICO MAKE LONG FLIGHT IN RECORD TIME



Lt. Edgar S. Gorrell (left) and Lt. Herbert A. Dargue. Their machine in flight at Casas Grandes.

Lieutenants Gorrell and Dargue, army birdmen, flew from San Antonio, Chihuahua, to Columbus, N. M., a distance of 350 miles, in four hours and ten minutes, making only one stop at Casas Grandes. "There seems to be no doubt that Villa was wounded," reported Lieutenant Dargue. "Conversations with natives and with physicians convince me that he was shot through both legs, while another bullet lodged in his stomach. A man in that condition without medical attention could scarcely live long."

### ENGLISH THINK GERMANS WILL NOT YIELD

Ambassador Points Out That Numerous Conferences Must Be Held Before Issues Are Settled.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Von Bernstorff discussed with Lansing the possibility of averting a diplomatic break between Germany and America. He obtained Lansing's views of the steps necessary to make the submarine warfare conform with America's ideas of law and humanity. Bernstorff declined to comment on the conference, but it is understood that he does not take a hopeless view of the situation. It is known that he gave Lansing reason to believe that another disaster similar to the Sussex, will not occur while the present negotiations are being conducted. He pointed out that since America asked for a distinct change in the submarine policy of Germany, numerous conferences between the Berlin officials must result. Marines were sent to guard the wireless stations at Tuckerton and Sayville, but no steps have been taken to watch the interned German vessels.

### Thinks War a Possibility.

LONDON, April 20.—Officials here do not think that Germany will yield to the American demand that she cease her submarine warfare. The opinion here is all diplomatic circles is that a break is certain, with war as a strong possibility. This view is based on the fact that Germany has emphasized that the submarine is her most effective weapon against England.

The crisis which threatened to disrupt the cabinet has been averted, and all differences regarding the conscription issue settled, was announced today.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—In Teutonic diplomatic circles the prediction is made that the present grave crisis will be bridged over without a rupture of relations—much less war.

The fact is not lost sight of that Germany is a proud nation; that she is suffering from the effects of a blockade maintained by her enemies, which the United States had denounced as a violation of international law, and that her submarine campaign is a campaign of retaliation and undoubtedly is having a certain effect upon the greatest of her enemies—England.

### Necessity to Dictate Reply.

The Berlin government will not give up submarine operations against merchantmen; this much is certain. There is no party in the empire which would approve abandonment.

The answer of Germany to the American semi-ultimatum will be dictated by the necessities of the central powers at the present moment.

What has Germany to gain by the adoption of a hostile attitude on the part of the United States?

Freedom to carry on her submarine operations without regard to principles of humanity and international law.

This would mean the torpedoing on sight of every vessel, neutral as well as belligerent.

The ability to say to the German people that the Kaiser's forces could defeat the allies but that victory is impossible with the whole world as an enemy and that it is desirable to make peace.

This would save the house of Hohenzollern.

### Germany Has Much to Lose.

What has Germany to lose by antagonizing the United States?

The probable entrance into the war of a nation 100,000,000 strong, with vast and unfettered resources. Adoption by European neutrals of an attitude similar to that of the United States.

Loss of the influence of the United States to prevent a peace which would be disastrous to the German empire.