

Rogue River Courier

DAILY EDITION

VOL. VI., No. 93.

GRANTS PASS, JOSEPHINE COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1916.

WHOLE NUMBER 1637.

No Other Town in the World the Size of Grants Pass Has a Paper With Full Leased Wire Telegraph Service.

M'LANE NOW CHIEF OF POLICE

Former Chief Is Reinstated With Wible as Patrolman, Other Offices Unchanged by the New Executive

C. E. McLane is the new chief of police of the city of Grants Pass, having been nominated to that position by Mayor Truax at the first regular session of the new council last night and the nomination having been promptly confirmed. Mr. McLane succeeds George Lewis to the office, the latter having held the position during the incumbency of Mayor McKinstry. Mayor Truax also named C. A. Wible for patrolman to succeed Link McGrew. Both McLane and Wible were present at the council meeting, and having prepared their bonds previously, were at once qualified and entered forthwith upon their duties. Their bondsmen are Geo. C. Sablin and Alfred Letcher.

R. A. Dean was named by the mayor to the office of city engineer, the mayor explaining when the appointment was made that Mr. Dean would serve half time upon the police force, taking the shift from 8 to 12 during the forenoon, and serving as street commissioner and engineer during the balance of the day. The appointment of Dean was the only one of the mayor's nominations that met with any opposition from members of the council. Atchison, Burke and Knips being recorded as voting against confirmation.

H. H. Basler as auditor and police judge, and H. D. Norton as city attorney were nominated by the mayor and promptly confirmed by unanimous vote of the council.

The mayor announced his standing committees upon the council as follows:

Judiciary—Bunch, Knips, Paddock.

Fire and Water—Paddock, Atchison, Burke.

Finance—Herman, Burkhalter, Burke.

Street—Demaray, Herman, Burkhalter.

Health—Knips, Burke, Paddock.

Purchasing—Herman, Bunch, Demaray.

Sewer—Burkhalter, Demaray, Herman.

License—Burke, Atchison, Knips.

Public Property—Atchison, Bunch, Burkhalter.

The annual reports of the various city officials were read, these including those of the librarian, the engineer, treasurer, city auditor, fire chief, etc. The auditor's report showed the following interesting features:

The budget had provided \$2,480 for the department of general government, which included the salaries of the officials. The expense of the department had been \$3,393.76, exceeding the budget appropriation by \$553.75.

The budget provision for the department of public safety, which includes the police department, was \$3,000. The expense was \$2,847.95, or \$152.05 less than the appropriation.

For the fire department, a budget provision of \$2,700 had been made for the year, but the purchase of new tires for the fire truck, an expense that had not been anticipated, ran the expense up to \$3,227.94, leaving a deficit of \$527.94.

The department of public works, which includes the street work, had cost the city \$6,392.51, for which the budget had provided \$6,230, a deficit of \$162.51.

The disbursements of the public library had been \$941.63, the budget

FOOD SUPPLY IN GERMANY SHORT AND BREAD SCARCE

Portland, Jan. 7.—Thousands of people in Germany are getting barely enough food to live on, according to Mrs. Stanislaw Miller, who has just arrived here from Posen, Germany. Soldiers often go several days without bread, she says. Mrs. Miller had some difficulty getting out of Germany. She was detained at the border, and a woman accompanying her was not allowed to leave the country because she carried one thousand marks in gold. In Copenhagen she was again searched, this time by Danish soldiers, Mrs. Miller said. The liner United States, on which she crossed the Atlantic, was buffeted by the same storm which shook the peace ship Oscar II. The ship was overhauled and detained four days by a British battleship near Christiania, said Mrs. Miller.

SCANDAL BREWS FROM FAILURE IN THE DARDANELLES

London, Jan. 7.—The whole Dardanelles expedition failure may be investigated, it was reported today, as a result of General Ian Hamilton's report. General Stopford has demanded that the war office immediately investigate the Suvia bay failure, the Pall Mall Gazette announced.

England had heard rumors of the startling nature of Hamilton's report, but when the full import of the message dawned upon them today there was consternation, mingled in many places with anger.

Hamilton laid the failure of the expedition to the fact that he was not given reinforcements at critical times, that some of his men and officers were not sufficiently trained, and last, but not least, to the disorganized manner in which the water supply was arranged. His picture of men lapping the beads of water from the bags of liquid the mules carried furnished a truly pathetic picture.

General Stopford's request for investigation supposedly is based on Hamilton's report that he lacked support, and more particularly on his statement that Stopford's disinclination to make frontal attacks was the "root of our failure to make use of the priceless daylight hours of August 8."

PEACE SOUGHT WITH RUSSIA AND JAPAN

London, Jan. 7.—Germany has made overtures to Japan and Russia for a separate peace, but these have been rejected, Count Okuma, Japan's premier, told interviewers today, according to the Tokio correspondent of a news agency.

Okuma attributed Germany's desire for peace to the acute situation of her finances.

provision \$1,381.64, a balance of \$439.98 to the good.

The disbursements from the park fund had exceeded the budget allowance of \$1,050 by \$108.08.

Lighting of the city during the year cost \$4,956.16, the budget having provided an even \$5,000. Water cost \$2,855.14, against a budget estimate of \$3,200, a saving of \$344.86 in the water and light fund.

EGYPT WILL BE INVADED BY TURKS

Germans Will Rely on Their Ottoman Empire Allies, Offered by Teutons, to Send Army to the Suez District

Berlin, Jan. 7.—Germany, it is believed here, will not send an army to the Suez, but instead will rely on Turks, offered by Germans and supplied with German munitions to invade Egypt.

Authorities point out that the Turks now have more than 1,000,000 men in the field, and that these will soon be thoroughly equipped for campaigning.

German officers who have lived in Egypt and understand the problems of warfare there will be assigned to the invaders. It is now possible to send supplies to Constantinople, and thence to Damascus, faster than ever, as the result of German improvements in the Serbian railroad.

The situation in Greece for the present lacks interest in view of the possibilities of the Egyptian campaign. Critics declare the Bulgarians can sweep the Saloniki allies into the sea any time they want to invade Greece, and that there are enough submarines in the Mediterranean to inflict disastrous results upon transports retreating from Saloniki.

CREW OF LOST BRITISH SUBMARINE RESCUED

London, Jan. 7.—A British submarine sank off the Dutch island of Texel yesterday, according to official announcement today. A Dutch cruiser rescued the crew.

GERMANY AGREES TO PUNISH ANY OFFENDING SUBMARINE COMMANDER

(By United Press Leased Wire.) Washington, Jan. 7.—Germany pledged herself today to communicate to America any facts in regard to the sinking of the liner Persia "if the circumstances warrant"; to punish any commander who violates orders for conduct of submarine warfare in the Mediterranean and to make reparation for American deaths or injuries.

In effect, the statement revealing Germany's instructions to her Mediterranean commanders was an advance disavowal of the torpedoing and a promise to punish any offender. In this light, it aroused speculation as to whether Germany anticipated information that one of her undersea boats was the offender.

The statement submitted to Secretary Lansing by Ambassador von Bernstorff said commanders had been ordered to conduct the warfare in the Mediterranean with respect to international law and to provide safety for those aboard in case the torpedoed ship did not resist attack or attempt to flee. As for measures of special reprisal, existent about the British isles, the Mediterranean commanders were excluded.

The statement declared: "German submarines in the Mediterranean had, from the beginning of the war, orders to conduct their warfare against enemy merchant vessels only in accordance with the general principles of international law. In particular, measures of reprisals, as applied around the British isles, they were excluded.

German submarines, therefore, have been permitted to destroy enemy

QUIETUS PUT ON THE STATE BLUE LAW

Judge Gantenbein Takes Action Estopping Enforcement of Sunday Closing Measure Till After Election

Portland, Jan. 7.—Circuit Judge Gantenbein effectively knocked out the Sunday closing law in Multnomah county today when he indefinitely continued action on his temporary injunction against it. Convinced that a majority of the people do not want the "blue law" enforced, Judge Gantenbein took this action to stop all chance of its enforcement until the voters have a chance to pass on the law in November.

Had the judge replaced the temporary injunction with a permanent one, those in favor of the law would have appealed immediately to the supreme court, which has already upheld the old statute several times.

The only way it was possible for the judge to put the crusher on the law effectively was to take the action he did, and continue the matter indefinitely. No appeal can be taken from that action.

Baseball fans were elated over the decision of Judge Gantenbein, who himself is an ardent fan.

"Since the decision of the federal court," said Judge Gantenbein, "I am convinced that the law is constitutional. But I am also convinced that a majority of the people do not want it enforced. It has lain dormant on the statute books for more than 50 years and there is no reason why it can't lie there several more months, until the voters can pass on it next November. Further action will be continued until that time."

CONGRESSMAN IS OPPOSED TO AN ARMS EMBARGO

Washington, Jan. 7.—Congressman Gardiner of Massachusetts today bitterly denounced the proposed embargo on munitions of war export, saying it would tie the allies' hands and "leave plunder secure in Germany's grasp."

Frankly pro-ally, he pleaded that America take no action that would "encourage pillage, savagery and infidelity."

Congressman Cooper of Wisconsin replied, criticizing Gardiner's speech for being "as violent an attack upon Germany as could have been made in the British parliament."

ACTION ON "PERSIA" INCIDENT AWAITS AUSTRIAN NOTE

(By United Press Leased Wire.)

Washington, Jan. 7.—Long consideration by the cabinet of the sinking of the British liner Persia today left the situation as before—dependent upon Austrian information for solution. But Austria has no information thus far, Ambassador Penfield said the foreign office had told him.

The senate foreign committee, facing the same absolute lack of knowledge of circumstances as the cabinet, adjourned without discussing the Persia issue.

Certain members of the cabinet, however, manifested impatience over the situation. One mentioned "broken promises," and said the situation called for a "complete round-up on the whole submarine question," but he was unwilling to say how.

FOURTEEN CARLOADS OF EXPRESS MATTER BURN

(By United Press Leased Wire.) Cincinnati, Jan. 7.—Fourteen carloads of express matter, valued at \$150,000, were destroyed when fire leveled the Adams Express company general offices and warehouse today, according to the company's report.

Earlier reports that a large sum of money was destroyed were declared unfounded, for the company said, the fire did not penetrate the vaults where \$1,000,000 from New York was stored. The building loss was \$75,000.

CLAIM ITALY'S PRICE FOR WAR WAS \$400,000,000

(By United Press Leased Wire.) Berlin, via Sayville, Jan. 7.—Italy received \$400,000,000 from the allies for her recent agreement not to conclude a separate peace, according to the Zurich Neue Zuercher Zeitung today. One clause of the agreement was said to operate against cooperation with the nation.

SUBMARINE SENDS SHELLS AFTER LINER

(By United Press Leased Wire.)

Marseilles, Jan. 7.—Just as the French liner Karnak came in yesterday, after a thrilling submarine chase, the French liner Meinam did today. The submarine hurled at least 100 shells after the fleeing Meinam, but none of them hit.

Passengers said the liner zigzagged as the big, speedy submarine, with guns fore and aft, kept plugging shells at her. Several members of the submarine crew could be seen on the deck by the aid of field glasses. All the shells fell a few rods astern, but one flew overhead.

The Meinam is a sister ship to the Karnak.

TEUTONS ARE ON GRECIAN BOUNDARY

Two Hundred Thousand Men of Central Powers Ready to Drive at Saloniki—But Allies Hold Strong Position

Saloniki, Jan. 7.—Two hundred thousand fully equipped troops of the central powers are massed before the Grecian border, ready to invade Greece, in an attack on Saloniki, the allies' base.

Their blow probably will not be long delayed.

The Bulgarians are advancing in masses between Doiran and Giegevell. Fifteen thousand of them are concentrated at Monastir. Only a single Bulgar division is operating in Albania.

Aviators reported that the Austrians are forming on the Bulgarian right, near Monastir, while four German divisions are behind the Bulgar center.

At least seven Bulgar divisions are within a few hours' march of the border, and other hordes are coming up to join them.

Meantime the allies are extremely confident that they can beat back the tide of the Teutonic invaders. Saloniki is well protected by a fortified line, running like a giant steel half moon in a 37-mile line around the bay.

The allies at the border expect to retreat to this line if superior forces drive at them.

GENERAL ELECTION MAY SHOW ENGLISH IDEA OF DRAFTING

London, an. 7.—The government found itself today in a most critical position.

First, it faced the hostility of organized labor toward its conscription measure. Second, it was under fire because of the Dardanelles expedition failure, as revealed by the frank report of General Ian Hamilton, deposed leader of the Gallipoli forces.

The press generally divided its space between reports of the opposition engendered in the labor congress by the conscription bill and the startling Hamilton report. Opposition newspapers used the Hamilton revelations as a new basis of attack on the followers of Premier Asquith, using the Dardanelles information to bolster up Lloyd-George's now famous "too late" remarks.

However, powerful men of all parties are aiding the government to prevent a general election in the midst of the war. On the other hand, several government supporters believe that in such a test the people would endorse the conscription move overwhelmingly, and return Asquith to power with a vote of confidence that would stifle opposition to him for the balance of the war.

Another source of gratification to supporters of the conscription plan was the vote of 403 to 105 on the first reading of the measure.

Resignations of Arthur Henderson, laborite leader, and two other laborites, an under secretary and the lord commissioner of the treasury, revived rumors that others would quit, but these reports were not generally credited.

One of the most serious factors in the whole situation was the hint of President Bellamy, of the railway men's order, that they might strike and tie up England's vital rail lines if conscription is actually attempted.