

Rogue River Courier

DAILY EDITION

VOL. VI, No. 181.

University of Ore. Library

GRANTS PASS, JOSEPHINE COUNTY, OREGON. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1916.

WHOLE NUMBER 1725.

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

PRES. WILSON ADDRESSES CONGRESS ON GERMAN SUBMARINE SITUATION

Chief Executive Explains to House and Senate in Joint Session of the Dispatch of a Demand Upon the Kaiser for a Cessation of the Under-Sea Warfare Imperiling Lives of Non-Combatants, Giving Data Leading to Crisis

Washington, April 19.—A brilliant audience heard President Wilson's message to congress today regarding relations with Germany. The diplomatic and cabinet galleries were crowded and few members of the house and senate failed to have their families present. Long before the president arrived at the capitol crowds were jostling for standing space in the halls outside the gallery doors.

Congressman Schall, the blind Minnesotan, was the first member on the floor. After a page had led him to his seat he sat in solitude for more than half an hour. Congressmen, eager to learn the president's course, surrounded Representatives Flood and Cooper of the house foreign relations committee.

Cooper expressed dissatisfaction at the president's course in this respect. To guard the executive, every available member of the capitol police force was on duty. They guarded every door, and those without tickets were not admitted.

After the address the senators returned to their chamber and the house resumed consideration of the agricultural bill.

"It was a hypocritical speech," said Congressman Mann, "probably intended for campaign purposes. The president has been pro-English all through the controversy. I said at the time of the McLemore resolution that the president wanted to get us into a war with Germany, and I say the same thing now."

"If the contents of the message were to be the basis for a declaration of war by congress, I would not vote for war," said Senator Sherman.

"I don't believe Americans should travel on belligerent vessels," said Senator Jones of Washington. "If they do, I hope these travelers will be the first to enlist if war comes. The American people would never approve war on the grounds named by President Wilson."

"There is nothing in the message leading to war," said Senator Chamberlain.

The note to Germany sets no time limit, it is understood, but demands attention. Assurances similar to those given concerning operations in the Mediterranean will not satisfy this government, in spite of German officials' views. The point is that Germany has not observed its previous pledges and is not in a position to do so without abandoning its submarine activities except as directed against vessels in actual sea warfare.

Washington, April 19.—President Wilson today told congress of the dispatch of a note to Germany that may mean the breaking of friendly relations with that power. He spoke as follows:

"A situation has arisen in the foreign relations of the country of which it is my plain duty to inform you very frankly. It will be recalled that in February, 1915, the imperial German government announced its intention to treat the waters surrounding Great Britain and Ireland as embraced within the seat of war and destroy all merchant ships owned by its enemies that might be found within any part of that portion of the high seas, and that it warned all vessels of neutral, as well as of belligerent ownership, to keep out of the waters it had thus prescribed, or else enter them at their peril. The government of the United States earnestly protested. It took the position that such a policy could not be pursued without the practical cer-

ainty of gross and palpable violations of the law of nations, particularly if submarine craft were to be employed as its instruments, inasmuch as the rules prescribed by that law, rules founded upon principles of humanity and established for the protection of lives of noncombatants at sea, could not in the nature of the case be observed by such vessels. It based its protest upon the ground that persons of neutral nationalities and vessels of neutral ownership would be exposed to extreme risks and that no right to close any part of the high seas against their use or expose them to such risks could lawfully be asserted by any belligerent government. The law of nations in these matters upon which the government of the United States based its protest is not of recent origin or founded upon merely arbitrary principles set up by convention.

"It is based, on the contrary, upon manifest and imperative principles of humanity and has long been established with the approval and by the express assent of all civilized nations.

"Notwithstanding the earnest protest of our government, the imperial government at once proceeded to carry out the policy it had announced. It expressed the hope that the dangers involved, at any rate the dangers to neutral vessels, would be reduced to a minimum by the instructions which it had issued to its submarine commanders and assured the government of the United States that it would take every possible precaution both to respect the rights of neutrals and to safeguard the lives of noncombatants.

"What has actually happened in the year which has since elapsed has shown that those hopes were not justified, these assurances insusceptible of being fulfilled. In pursuance of the policy of submarine warfare against the commerce of its adversaries thus announced and entered upon by the imperial government in spite of the solemn protest of this government, the commanders of German undersea vessels have attacked merchant ships with greater and greater activity, not only upon the high sea surrounding Great Britain and Ireland, but wherever they could encounter them, in a way that has grown more and more ruthless, more and more indiscriminate as the months have gone by, less and less observant of restraints of any kind; and have delivered their attacks without compunction against vessels of every nationality and bound upon every sort of errand. Vessels of neutral ownership, even vessels of neutral ownership bound from neutral port to neutral port, have been destroyed along with vessels of belligerent ownership. Sometimes the merchantman attacked has been warned and warned to surrender before being fired upon or torpedoed; sometimes passengers or crews have been vouchsafed the poor security of being allowed to take the ship's boats before she was sent to the bottom. But again and again no warning has been given, no escape even to the ship's boats allowed to those on board.

"What the government foresaw would happen has happened. Tragedy has followed tragedy on the seas in such fashion, with such attendant circumstances as to make grossly evident that warfare of such sort, if warfare it be, can not be carried on without the most palpable violations of the dictates alike of right and of humanity. Whatever the disposition and intention of the imperial German

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FIND NEW BOMB PLOT EVIDENCE

New York, April 19.—The arrest of Wolf von Igel, formerly secretary to Captain Franz von Papen, of the German embassy, and the seizure of papers in his Wall street office were reported today to have revealed much new information concerning bomb plots of an international aspect second in importance only to the submarine issue.

It is understood that German Ambassador von Bernstorff has laid the matter of Igel's arrest before Foreign Minister von Jagow in Berlin. Secretary Lansing is being kept informed concerning local moves in the situation. Bernstorff is said to be very anxious to recover the seized documents. He has demanded that they not be photographed and that they be returned to von Igel immediately. The papers, however, are still in the United States district attorney's hands in New York, and they have been both photographed and copied.

Von Igel is indicted for a crime alleged to have been committed in September, 1914. It is reported that he did not become a German embassy employe until one year afterward.

WOMEN WORKERS MAY HAVE WAGES RAISED

Portland, April 19.—The wages of woman workers will be raised by law if recommendations of a sub-committee to the state industrial welfare commission today are followed. The sub-committee proposes a graduated scale of advancement according to the ability and length of service of the employes.

THINK VILLA MAY HAVE BACK-TRACKED AND COUNTRY NEAR BORDER COMBED

Namiquipa, Mexico, April 18.—(Via Motor to Columbus, N. M., April 19.)—The country hereabouts is being combed on the theory that Francisco Villa may possibly have doubled back after the fight at Guerrero and that he may be hiding in the hills and villages near Namiquipa. He is almost daily reported from all points of the compass in places hundreds of miles apart. The entire territory is therefore constantly patrolled. With troops marching in and out at all hours, army headquarters is probably the busiest spot on the whole system of communications lines. Several minor clashes with Villistas to the southward have been reported, but they are not verified. Constant reports of scattered Villistas units come in, but Villa himself has apparently dissolved into thin air. His whereabouts is a mystery to General Pershing and his staff.

The strongest circumstantial report is that Pablo Lopez, who has been repeatedly declared dead, but who is known to have been wounded in the clash with Colonel Erwin's cavalry at San Geronimo, has abandoned the litter in which he was being carried between two mules and is now riding with twenty men. Manuel Baca, reported killed in the same fight, was later seen in Namiquipa and is believed to have a small force in the hills. Even the former Villista, "General" Cervantes, is reported in the mountains with 80 men.

Their ability to keep beyond the Americans is due to the rugged character of the district. Las Cruces cap-

DIAZ HEADS NEW REVOLT IN MEXICO

Hunt for Villa Is Halted Awaiting Confirmation of Rumors of Bandit's Death and for Reinforcements

El Paso, April 19.—While the American expedition hunting Francisco Villa halted awaiting confirmation of his reported death, or waiting for reinforcements to enable it to pursue the chase safely, the revolt of Felix Diaz again raised its head today.

Secret service agents are investigating reports that a Diaz revolution was being perfected at border points and that it would break out immediately after the withdrawal of the American expedition. Financial interests favoring intervention in Mexico were reported ready to back the new movement if the expedition's operations did not result in intervention.

Department of justice operatives were trying to run down definite clues which might lead to the instigators.

Diaz is understood to be hiding in the eastern part of Mexico, but he is said to be in touch with his followers here and abroad. The movement in which he was interested was temporarily suspended, it is said, when the American expedition entered Mexico.

Carranzistas at Juarez, disappointed at the ridicule of American officers at El Paso, still insist that they expect confirmation of Villa's reported death and burial before night. Americans have practically discarded the theory that Villa is dead.

BALLOONISTS ARE LOST IN DESERT

Los Angeles, April 19.—A searching party, made up of city police officers, with a large automobile, prepared to go to the rescue of three balloonists believed lost on the desert. Hubert Kittle and Frank Edmondson, both of Chicago, were members of the party. Jack O'Connell, pilot, was the third member.

The trio had intended to attempt to break the world's record for a parachute drop. Kittle planned to step from the basket at a height of 15,000 feet. When last seen late yesterday, the 40,000 cubic foot gas bag was drifting east toward the desert over the Sierra Madre mountains. The men carried three days' provisions.

QUIT SUBMARINE WARFARE OR BREAK WITH UNCLE SAM

Washington, April 19.—"Unless the imperial government should now immediately declare and 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 sever diplomatic relations with the German empire altogether."

This is the demand of the note given to Germany given out this afternoon by the state department.

CREW OF 25 MEN "SURFACING" NEW COAST RAILROAD

A crew of 25 men has just been put at work upon the new railroad surfacing the entire line to Waters Creek. The work has been in progress in a small way just across the river for some time, and the wonderful improvement made in the roadbed is at once noted. As soon as this crew gets its work well under way, the steam shovel will be put in operation again, and more ballast will be spread. The decomposed granite will be taken from the deep cut at the Jerome Prairie hump.

Equipment for the new road is arriving from the shops at Portland as fast as it is completed, another flat car having come over the Southern Pacific yesterday, and two box cars are now on the road between Portland and Grants Pass.

VILLA'S ALLEGED BODY NOT YET EXHUMED

Mexico City, April 19.—Official dispatches received here today said that the exhumation of a body supposed to be that of Francisco Villa was progressing. Confirmation of its identification is momentarily expected.

SUGAR PRICE AGAIN ADVANCED IN PORTLAND

Portland, April 19.—The price of sugar jumped another ten cents today, reaching the \$8 mark, the second highest ever recorded here. The highest was in August, 1914, when a hundred pounds of sugar was worth \$8.05.

SLAVS PURSUE FLEEING TURKS

Petrograd, April 19.—The Turkish garrison at Trebizond, important Black sea fortress and port, escaped when the Russians entered the city, but Slav troops are closely pursuing the fleeing Moslems, according to dispatches from the front today.

It is expected that the Turks will make a stand after crossing a stream which empties into the Black sea, six miles west of Trebizond. The Russians are now attempting to straighten their line by advancing against Erzincan, the headquarters of the North Turkish army, where resistance is expected.

Since the entrance of Grand Duke Nicholas into Armenia he has conquered nearly 20,000 miles of territory, almost twice the area of European Turkey, it is estimated.

Trebizond was not strongly fortified and fell quickly before a surprise attack.

GERMANS DESTROY BRIDGES ACROSS GREEK FRONTIER

Saloniki, April 19.—Germans crossed the Greek frontier last Monday and destroyed railway bridges between Akindyal and Doiran, according to dispatches received here today.

BEGIN NEW SOUTH SIDE DITCH

Workmen Commence Digging Canal That Is to Carry Water for Sugar Factory and for Irrigation Purposes

Workmen today commenced the actual digging of the new south-side ditch that is to carry water for the irrigation of lands lying south of the Rogue, and which is also to supply water to the beet sugar factory in South Grants Pass. The crew of ditch-diggers is under the direction of Joe Russell, who has much experience in the work, and will crowd the construction of the new canal so that it will be carrying water by the time that it is needed for the growing crops. The ditch is at the 110-foot level, taking water from the big pipe line at that height above the Golden Drift dam. A new pump will be installed to serve this ditch.

ASQUITH PREDICTS BREAK IN CABINET

London, April 19.—Predicting national disaster unless the British cabinet comes to an agreement on the conscription issue, Premier Herbert Asquith today proposed adjournment of the house of commons until Tuesday. He said he hoped to effect an agreement with regard to conscription in a few days.

Asquith informed the house of commons that several points of disagreement in the cabinet had not been cleared up by the series of conferences just ended. If they are not settled, the result will be a breaking up of the ministry, he admitted.

"The cabinet," said Asquith, "is united in the belief that this would be national disaster. I am hoping that wise counsel will yet prevail."

London, April 19.—Premier Asquith at today's cabinet meeting made a final effort to prevent a breaking up of the ministry and a general election in the midst of the war.

The crisis is admittedly the gravest yet faced by the coalition cabinet. Sensational rumors had it that David Lloyd-George, minister of munitions, other ministers, and Earl Kitchener, as well as other military heads, had threatened to resign unless Asquith yielded to their demand for immediate general conscription.

The reports were discredited by rumors that the opposing factions had compromised during the night. The capture of Trebizond by the Russians and reports that the United States was about to break with Germany were used as arguments for a course that might prevent or postpone a break.

The allied economic conference which opens in Paris tomorrow was also cited to avert the threatening breaking up of the ministry.

HARVARD-PRINCETON BOAT RACE TOMORROW

Princeton, N. J., April 19.—The annual Harvard-Princeton varsity boat race will be run here tomorrow.

MULTNOMAH COUNTY HAS 76,940 VOTERS

Portland, April 19.—The names of 76,940 voters were on the registration books of Multnomah county today. The books were closed last night until after the primary elections May 19.