

# Rogue River Courier

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

## 'WITHDRAW' DEMAND OF OBREGON

### War Minister Tells United Press That He Will Ask That American Troops Be Taken From Mexican Soil

Juarez, Mex., April 28.—"I will demand withdrawal of American troops from Mexico in the conference with Generals Scott and Funston," declared General Alvaro Obregon, Mexican war minister, in a statement to the United Press today. "This will be one of the principal points I will try to arrange in the conference. The others I can not discuss. Neither do I want to discuss the conference, as I don't want to injure its procedure in any way."

"I telegraphed to Mexico City this morning for instructions regarding the conference and until these arrive I can not say whether I will consent to holding meetings on American soil. I intend to keep the entire conference confidential until I meet Generals Scott and Funston."

"The situation in Mexico is rapidly becoming peaceful. There is not a single bandit group of importance left in the state of Chihuahua. A few still exist in the state of Durango and Coahuila, but they are now negotiating for surrender."

"The Carranza government is able to cope with the situation without outside assistance. We have sufficient troops and elements for this purpose. The pursuit of bands such as Villa's must be done as in a hunt, not by a large column, as the outlaw bands are small and remain in the mountains."

"Villa is not dead, but he is seriously wounded in the leg. He has had no medical attention and he is in a grave condition. At last reports Villa was in the mountains in the vicinity of Guerrero. He may be headed for the Sonora border."

Obregon laughed when asked about his rumored rupture with Carranza.

"No friction has ever existed between us," he declared, "and at the present time there is no reason for any existing."

Obregon established headquarters in the Juarez customs house room where President Taft met President Porfirio Diaz. He immediately conferred with Generals Trevino and Gavira, Consul Garcia and Ramon Iturbe, the Mexican envoy to Japan.

A third special train, bringing General Gutierrez and his party to the border, was wrecked this morning at Villa Ahumada when its engine was derailed. Obregon ordered a train from Juarez to meet the stranded passengers and bring them to the border.

Obregon will not cross into El Paso until Generals Scott and Funston arrive, it was declared. In the meantime he will live in a private car at Juarez station.

El Paso, April 28.—The entire city of Juarez turned out to meet General Alvaro Obregon and his glittering staff when they arrived at 9 a. m. today for the conference with American representatives.

With Obregon were 200 of the finest Mexican soldiers seen in Juarez in years as a personal bodyguard. Troops lined the streets and military bands played stirring airs as the de facto government's war minister entered. He was accompanied by Generals Trevino and Gutierrez, Mayor Jose Herrera of Parral and a number of minor officials.

Obregon wore a dark grey, belted military coat. The other officers were in full dress uniform, loaded with gold braid and lace. Even the

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## SEND CAVALRY TO REINFORCE ARMY LINES IN MEXICO

Columbus, N. M., April 28.—A four-mile long column of U. S. cavalry rode into Mexico this afternoon from the base camp here. This is the largest body to cross the line since the first expeditionary forces went south. The cavalry is reinforcing lines of communications.

## MAKE SENTIMENT AGAINST AMERICANS

Namiquipa, Mex., by Wireless to Columbus, N. M., April 28.—Villa sympathizers in towns along the Mexico and Northwestern railroad are actively trying to arouse the natives against the American expedition, the San Antonio advanced base wireless reported today.

This in connection with the Parral incident and Major Howze's report that citizens at La Joya, Rosario and Santa Cruz ambushed his column, showed the necessity for shortening the lines of communications and having an understanding with the de facto government before marching further south.

San Antonio wireless that two trainloads of Carranzistas had passed through there en route to Cusihuahua, Tamaulipas and Santa Tomas to reinforce the garrisons, and ostensibly to quell any Villista outburst inspired by the anti-American feelings.

The ride of Howze and a squadron of the 11th cavalry through Villista ambushes, penetrating to the Durango line, 571 miles from the border, will go down in history as one of the most notable features of the expedition.

The American column learned from natives along the line of Villa's retreat that Villa was shot in the head and the leg. Natives say they believe that Villa died. However, American soldiers believe he is hiding in the mountains of northern Durango. They found an overturned wagon in which Villa was reported to have been carried until its canvas top was improvised into a litter for him.

Near Santa Cruz a native guide led the Americans into the ambush where Trooper Kirby was killed, four men wounded and six horses killed. The Americans buried Kirby where he fell. While the Americans were entering Santa Cruz snipers wounded another trooper. The Americans shot at the snipers, killing Lieut. Beltran, who proved to be the mayor's son.

While Major Tompkins was fighting a larger force of Mexicans recently, it was learned, Aviator Rader, circling high above, saw Howze's column at some distance and summoned it to the assistance of Tompkins. Since then, according to today's San Antonio advices, the danger of uprisings has been renewed.

## SUBMARINE LOST IN GERMAN FLEET

London, April 28.—A German submarine was sunk off the east coast of England yesterday, it was announced officially today. The crew of 18 men surrendered.

Amsterdam reported that a British patrol boat destroyed another German submarine between the Shetland Islands and Ireland on April 17, quoting Dutch newspapers which said that two Dutch vessels were present and their crews witnessed the encounter. The patrol attacked the submarine, said Amsterdam, when the U boat's commander was examining the papers of one of the Dutch vessels.

## SAWMILL OF 50,000 CAPACITY IS COMING

### New Industry Will Be Established on the Line of the Coast Railroad, in This City, Seven Car Loads of Machinery Shipped From Butte Falls Being Due to Arrive Within the Next Twenty-Four Hours

A sawmill of 50,000 daily capacity will materialize within the next few days. The officials of the railroad company are fast mobilizing materials for the prosecution of the work of extension of the line through the Illinois valley, all signs pointing to the taking up of the work of grading within the next few days.

The surveying crew is now working in the direction of Taklima, and has made a new survey that may be adopted in preference to the old one in reaching Taklima from Kerby. The new route swings much farther into the valley and will reduce the distance from the railroad to Holland, putting that town nearer the road.

T. P. Wagner, who was in the city from Kerby during the week, says that the people of the Illinois valley are jubilant over the assurance of immediate extension of the road into the valley, and that there is renewed activity in all lines of industry. Numerous mines are changing hands and mine owners in general are getting development work under way that they can begin the shipment of ore as soon as the road reaches the valley. Mr. Wagner also states that there will be much agricultural development with the coming of the rails, the valley of the Illinois, containing 120 square miles, having been only scratched by the plow as yet. There is ample water from the rivers and creeks to irrigate the entire valley.

A carload of machinery for the Fidler's guich mine, recently sold by Wm. Nell and associates, arrived last night and was taken out to Waters creek on the new railroad, and will be transported from there by team to the mine. A number of experts arrived to place the machinery in operation. A mill of the Marks type, of 50-ton daily capacity, is being installed upon the property.

The mill will be erected upon the line of the Twohy railroad, on the north side of the river, and within the city limits. When Mr. Hafer was here a few days ago arranging for the shipment he had not definitely decided between two sites in the locality named, one being in proximity to the box factory. This will probably be determined on the arrival of the machinery tomorrow, the site to be upon part of the land that was deeded to the Twohys by the city with the railroad, right-of-way.

The new sawmill is but one of several new industries that are on the cards for establishment along the line of the new railroad during the season, at least one other of which

## JAPANESE AUTHOR GIVES VIEWS ON THE BURNETT IMMIGRATION BILL

San Francisco, April 28.—Defending Japan's position in the protest against certain wordings in the Burnett immigration bill, K. K. Kawakami, Japanese author and student, today gave the United Press a statement regarding the situation. Kawakami has published a number of books on American-Japanese relations and oriental affairs.

By K. K. Kawakami. In reading the newspaper accounts of the Japanese protest on certain phrases of the Burnett bill, two points must be kept in mind. First, the Burnett bill is in reality a Japanese exclusion bill, directed particularly against the Japanese.

Secondly, Japan's intention in protesting against it is not to seek, either immediately or eventually, free immigration of her nationals into this country.

The Burnett bill does not name the Japanese among the races it wants to exclude, but proposes to exclude all aliens ineligible to citizenship. On its face, the provision is applicable to all Asiatics. In reality, however, it hits especially the Japanese. That is why Japan thinks the bill is a direct challenge to Japan's honor as well as to her sincerity in adhering to the "gentlemen's agreement."

The second point is equally important. Let no American think for a moment that the Japanese protest

against the Burnett bill signifies Japan's intention to remove the bar put upon the immigration of her nationals. Japan is, of her own accord, willing to restrict the emigration of her subjects for these shores, and has faithfully adhered to the "gentlemen's agreement." If the United States approaches Japan in a manner that will not injure her susceptibilities, Japan will be glad to renew the "gentlemen's agreement" in 1918, when it terminates.

What Japan resents is an unnecessary affront, as is implied in the Burnett bill. The Japanese government thinks, and with good reason, that it has done everything to meet America's wishes in the matter of immigration. Naturally, she does not understand why it has to be made an object of such a thinly-veiled insult at the hands of American legislators.

If the utterances of Japanese statesmen and publicists indicate anything, they indicate that Japan is amenable to any friendly conference on the question of immigration. Their knowledge that the "gentlemen's agreement" is an unfair and discriminatory arrangement does not prevent them from abiding by it, for they are willing to concede that international relations can not always be adjusted in perfect accord with justice and humanity. When San

## MORE RUSSIAN TROOPS LANDED AT MARSEILLES

Marseilles, April 28.—A third convoy of Russian troops landed here today.

The Slavs marched through the streets to the accompaniment of military band music to a camp just outside the city, where they joined the members of the first Russian contingent.

There was no mention of the number of Russians. Berlin newspapers said there were only 5,000 men in the first contingent. Shipping men in New York learned that 100,000 to 250,000 Russians would be moved to France.

## IRISH REBELLION CRISIS FOR BRITONS

London, April 28.—Major General Sir John Maxwell has arrived in Ireland and assumed command of British troops rushed to quell the Irish rebellion there, it was learned today. The point at which he landed is kept secret. All news from Ireland is closely censored. Both press and public admit that the Irish rebellion which confronts England is the gravest crisis since the war began.

(Note.—The fact that the censor passed the last phrase is indicative of its seriousness.)

It was reported that the counties of Meath, Louth and North Dublin, besides the western counties, are centers of revolutionary activities.

Limited telegraph service to Ireland has been restored. There are wild rumors in circulation regarding more street fighting in Dublin, but nothing definite is known.

In England the public is demanding Sir Roger Casement's early execution. Newspapers reported that he is "strutting about in his cell in the Tower of London, boasting of his success in starting the Irish revolt against England's rule."

Casement has partly confessed, the government declares, but has refused to name his fellow conspirators. He said that the Germans counted on harassing England with a series of air and sea raids during holy week. While these were on it was planned to land Casement with a picked force of Germans on the Irish coast, gather recruits and march on Dublin.

## SITUATION UNCHANGED IN THE BATTLE OF VERDUN

Berlin, April 28.—Fighting around Verdun during the past 24 hours has not materially changed the situation there, it was declared today by the war office.

East of Verdun 46 British, two machine guns and a mine thrower were captured. German airmen shelled enemy barracks at St. Menould.

## GERMAN AIRSHIPS BROUGHT TO EARTH

Paris, April 28.—Numerous air raids on the western front in which German planes, including a Fokker, were downed were reported officially today. There were no other important activities excepting an intermittent bombardment northwest of Verdun.

Francisco expelled innocent Japanese children from her public schools in 1906, Japan returned the "compliment" with a gift of \$246,000 to the earthquake-stricken city at the Golden Gate. When California again slapped Japan in the face by enacting the anti-Japanese land law, she replied with an expenditure of \$1,500,000 for the exposition at San Francisco.

It is to be hoped that Japan will in the future prove as patient and gracious as in the past.

## BRITISH WAR VESSEL IS LOST

### Battleship Russell Is Destroyed by Hitting Mine in the Mediterranean, and 124 of Its Crew Drown

London, April 28.—One hundred and twenty-four officers and men are missing today as the result of the destruction of the British battleship Russell, 14,000 tons, sunk in the Mediterranean sea after striking a mine. It is believed that the men perished.

London, April 28.—The British battleship Russell has been sunk in the Mediterranean, it was officially admitted today. It was constructed in 1910, was of 14,000 tons, and cost \$5,000,000. The normal crew was 750 men.

London, April 28.—Admiral Freemantle, Captain W. B. Smith, 22 other officers and 676 men were saved from the British battleship Russell when it was destroyed by a mine in the Mediterranean, the admiralty said today. The total number of men aboard was 824.

## GERARD AND THE KAISER WILL TALK

Berlin, April 28.—American Ambassador Gerard is due to arrive at the grand army headquarters this afternoon for a final conference with Kaiser Wilhelm, preceding the forwarding of a reply to President Wilson's note demanding a change in German methods of submarine warfare.

First Embassy Secretary Grew accompanied Gerard in the latter's special car. They expected to return to Berlin on Sunday.

Gerard had not up to the time of his departure received answers from Washington to two messages he sent, following two conferences with Imperial Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg. He instructed that the replies be forwarded to him by courier if they were received before night.

The Hague, April 28.—Positive assurances have reached Ambassador Gerard that there will be no diplomatic rupture between the United States and Germany in the present crisis, it was learned today. Attaches of the American embassy at Berlin on Saturday began packing their baggage, but on Wednesday assurances of a nature yet unrevealed caused abandonment of their preparations for departure from Berlin.

The American colony in Berlin learned yesterday that there is no prospect at least of an early break. This information was sent in messages to leading Dutch business men last night. The messages said the crisis had apparently passed, but if for some unforeseen reason a break should come, it would not come before May 5. No reason was given for the fixing of that date.

There have been no demonstrations in Berlin, but since the president's last note Americans appearing in public have been made to feel uncomfortable. Most of them remain indoors as much as possible, on advice of the police.

This dispatch corroborates the advices of Carl W. Ackerman, United Press Berlin correspondent, who yesterday stated that he had learned on good authority there would be no break in diplomatic relations.