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WATCH AND WAIT AGAIN POLICY

Officers Await Reports of Clash at Carrizal Before Placing Blame, the Official Version Expected Today

Washington, June 23.—Watchful waiting was invoked anew by the administration today in the Mexican problem. Help in framing this government's course—presumably diplomatic, but possibly stronger—was anticipated in a preliminary report of General Pershing on the Carrizal battle. His report, de-coded early today, was understood to contain the story of the Tenth cavalry stragglers, putting responsibility for the affair upon the Mexicans. The full official version, based on officers' reports, was expected from General Pershing during the day.

Meantime activity centered in getting militia troops ready for border service. Ten thousand men, gathered from the central and western departments, will leave as soon as they can be prepared. Probably this will be in a very few days. The administration's position up to today tended to class the Carrizal incident with the now forgotten Parral clash and the more recent unprovoked attack on U. S. sailors at Mazatlan.

As for Carranza himself, the administration believes he is trying to avoid hostilities. On the other hand, the actions of some of his generals are unpleasant.

This government unquestionably will make demands upon Carranza for release of American prisoners taken in the Carrizal battle as soon as it is definitely established how many were captured, officials stated today.

The returning cavalrymen are understood to have told Pershing that the Mexicans were at fault in the trouble. Army men generally said today that they did not believe the Carrizal incident, by itself, will provoke war, though they expressed themselves as believing war can not be avoided ultimately.

Following a 15-minute conference with President Wilson, Secretary of War Baker said no change in policy is contemplated. The administration is still awaiting information on the Carrizal incident.

Secretary Baker refused to make public the text of Pershing's message, on the ground it was not official and that Pershing regarded it as in the "rumor" class.

Americans in Guajuato state are experiencing difficulty in departing, according to a consular report to the state department today. The message was not specific as to the difficulty.

GERMANS REPORT RUSSIAN REPULSE

Berlin, June 23.—The Russian offensive, heralded as the beginning of a great drive southward to the Carpathian mountains, is approaching its end.

A comparatively small German force has completely halted the Russian advance in Volhynia, where the Germans have taken the initiative and are advancing.

For several days General Brusiloff has been unable to draw his lines any closer to Lemberg.

The repulse of all Russian attacks and further successes for the Austro-German forces in Volhynia was announced in an official statement from the Austrian war office last night, received here today.

MEXICAN PEACE CONFEREES WILL COME TO EL PASO

Mexico City, June 23.—Dr. Atl, newspaper editor; Senor Luis M. Rojas, director of the Biblioteca Nacional, and Modesto Rolland, engineer, who have been invited to meet with W. J. Bryan and other Americans at El Paso in a peace conference, have received their invitations and will accept. They will leave at once.

The invitation to attend an unofficial peace conference at El Paso was telegraphed by the executive committee of the American Union Against Militarism early today. The committee at the same time asked Bryan, Chancellor David Starr Jordan and Frank P. Walsh to represent the United States at the conference. Walsh declared this afternoon he would accept.

OREGON MILITIA IN FEDERAL SERVICE

Clackamas, Or., June 23.—The Oregon militia was mustered into the federal service today. Company M of Salem, a war-strength company of 142 men and three officers, took the federal oath this morning immediately after mess. Each man had passed the federal examination and the company records were completed to the satisfaction of the mustering-in officer last night.

Other companies submitted their records and men to the inspection of the federal officer today. The work of mustering the militia into the federal service probably will be completed by tonight.

BOATSWAIN'S MATE ON ANNAPOLIS DIES

San Diego, June 23.—Boatswain's Mate I. M. Laughter of the gunboat Annapolis, shot Sunday during the clash between U. S. bluejackets and Mexicans at Mazatlan, died today, according to a naval radiogram received here today. Admiral Winslow's report to the navy department several days ago stated that a drunken Japanese caused the trouble.

RUSSIAN STEAMER SUNK BY MINE IN BLACK SEA

London, June 23.—More than 200 lives were lost in the sinking of the Russian steamer Mercury by a mine in the Black sea, according to Petrograd dispatches today.

HUGHES VISITED BY RUNNING MATE

New York, June 23.—Charles E. Hughes was busily engaged today in formulating plans for his campaign. His most noted visitor was Charles W. Fairbanks, his running mate on the republican ticket. Senator Harding, who was chairman of the republican convention and named chairman of the notification committee, is expected here tomorrow to arrange the date for notification and to talk over campaign plans.

Hughes has not yet made up his mind on a campaign manager.

Hughes had a two-hour conference with former Senator Root. The two sent out for a copy of the democratic platform and went over it thoroughly, mapping out campaign issues and plans. Senator Root will probably make three or four big speeches.

Hughes would not comment today on Colonel Roosevelt. About the Hughes headquarters there was a confidence that the colonel would back Hughes to the limit, taking the stump if necessary.

TWO TROOPS OF CAVALRY WIPED OUT

Late Report States That C and K Troops of the 10th Cavalry Were Practically Annihilated at Carrizal

El Paso, June 23.—Unconfirmed reports received today by American mining companies state that Troops C and K of the Tenth U. S. cavalry were practically annihilated in the fighting at Carrizal, when led into the Carranzista trap.

The little handful of American soldiers made a gallant stand, but, greatly outnumbered, were forced back. The Mexican cavalry pursuing shot down United States cavalrymen whose mounts had stampeded. The troopers dismounted to fight, declared the private advices.

The few who escaped are reported to be wandering in the foothills without food or water. It was said that General Pershing sent a strong column to rescue the scattered fragments of the force nearly slaughtered at Carrizal. The relief column was reported racing along the dry bed of the Rio Carmen toward Carrizal.

These advices are contradicted by official Mexican reports.

In compliance with Washington's orders, a virtual embargo on foodstuffs was in effect along the border here today. Military measures were taken to prevent large quantities of food crossing into Mexico and fall-

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PROGRESSIVE LEADERS GO BACK

"Funeral Conference" Held at Chicago, and Bull Moose-ers Report Scattering of Parties of First Love

Chicago, June 23.—Raymond Robins, progressive, announced today he is going back into the democratic party. Declaring the progressives dead as a national organization, Robins told Illinois bull moose, gathered here for "a funeral conference," today that Theodore Roosevelt, Hiram Johnson, James R. Garfield and Gifford Pinchot have "gone back" into the G. O. P.

"These things are settled in my mind," Robins said. "There is no hope for us as a national party. I will not join the republicans, if the rest of you do; I will go back into the democratic party."

Sentiment at the conference of the Illinois bull moose seemed largely in favor of uniting with the progressive wing of the republicans in this state, perhaps with a view to electing President Edmund J. James of the University of Illinois for governor. They planned to get control of the republican party, they said, by aligning with this faction.

Some wanted to hold a state ticket in reserve as a club if the reactionary republicans win in the nominations. Former Congressman Zola of Chicago fought for continuation of the progressive organization in Illinois.

RUSSIAN MINISTER SAYS PRUSSIAN MILITARISM MUST BE CRUSHED

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Petrograd, June 23.—Peace must come only when allied soil is swept clean of the enemy and Prussian militarism forever crushed, S. D. Sazonoff, Russian minister of foreign affairs, sometimes called "the pillar of the triple entente," told the United Press in an exclusive interview today.

Sazonoff had just returned from the Russian front. In a private audience he outlined Russia's attitude toward the peace talk current in neutral countries, especially in the United States.

"Germany," said the foreign minister, "set on us without warning. Now having signally failed to beat Europe into submission, and finding her intended victims getting the upper hand, she covers her face with the mask of piety and endeavors to throw upon the allies the blame for continuing the war. Such a procedure is an open avowal of her own weakness and an attempt to hide her own unenviable situation—a fact which I believe the world will soon realize, if it does not already."

"Germany's power is clearly waning. The strength of the allies is increasing, as is proved by the daily events in the fighting at Verdun and in the advance of the Russian front, as well as by successes of the clash of the Skagerak naval battle and of the victories in Asia Minor."

"The war can end but one way. That is when allied soil is swept clean of the enemy and our every demand is admitted. To accept peace earlier would be to shirk our duty and admit to defeat. For civilization has reached the cross roads. One way means the mangled flesh and the will of the strongest; the other means the right to enjoy individual culture. Prussia set out to impose our

destiny. It was willed that the allies should defend the other. We are faithful to the trust. We are mutually pledged to do that. We were never so united as now and never so strong."

"We wish peace as ardently as any one, but it must be the right sort. Peace must be permanent, which means that Prussian militarism must go. After all, it is this militarism we are combatting, rather than Germany."

Sazonoff was asked about commercial relations between Russia and the United States.

"I see no obstacle in the way of the closest relations," he replied. "The idea has my hearty support. I share your able ambassador's expressed views on the subject. We need only get better acquainted."

Discussing the Polish situation, the minister said he greatly appreciated America's steps to feed the unfortunate people of Poland.

"The population there is badly treated by the enemy," he added. "They continue to remove all available provisions, thus increasing the suffering. Russia already has shown her appreciation of endeavors to relieve Poland by permitting food to enter the country, despite the fact that Germany might take advantage of the situation to divert a part of the supplies to her use. I regret deeply that Germany has refused to agree not to remove foodstuffs already in Poland."

"This renders it difficult to admit new American supplies."

"Your excellency has just returned from the front; what is your impression?" he was asked.

"The spirit of the army is excellent," he replied. "Officers and men are thoroughly confident of their success. I return immensely pleased."

GREAT BRITAIN TO REPRESENT U.S. IF WAR COMES

Washington, June 23.—The United States government has asked Great Britain to look after American interests, through her diplomats in Mexico, in the event of war, it was officially admitted today.

This request was explained as not being indicative of immediate trouble, but rather as a precaution should war transpire. Such moves are customary when trouble threatens between two governments. England was selected because she has extensive interests and numerous representatives in Mexico and her consequent ability to look after whatever might arise.

2000 AMERICANS ABOARD NEBRASKA

Vera Cruz, June 23.—Arrival of hundreds of American refugees here today, fleeing before war clouds, failed to bring any unusual excitement to Mexico's principal seaport. The native residents are optimistic. The refugees unite in declaring the crowds which greeted them at railroad stations on their trip were fairly courteous.

Out in the harbor today the battleship Nebraska was peacefully at anchor, with 2,000 American citizens aboard. A transport is expected soon to relieve the Nebraska of the refugees.

A train from Mexico City late last night brought several score of Americans and several other foreigners. None of these had anything but the highest praise for courtesy and polite treatment accorded them by Carranzista officials in Mexico City and en route.

Twelve carloads of American refugees, under care of Special Agent Rodgers, were expected from the capital some time today.

The hotels, portals and cafes of Vera Cruz were alive with Americans today. For the most part they were in good spirits and hopeful of an amicable settlement of the difficulties between the two governments.

GENERAL STRIKE AT FRISCO NEAR

San Francisco, June 23.—That a general strike of all water front workers may be called in connection with the longshoremen's walkout was evident today. The Water Front Federation of Unions called a meeting for tomorrow, at which this move is to be discussed. Some teamsters have, at the request of strikers, already refused to handle sugar unloading from the merchantman Wilhelmia by non-union labor.

Non-union men worked on several slips today, but no work was done on a number of others. The T. K. K. docks were idle, although the Japanese company agreed to the longshoremen's demands.

SALVADOR NOT TO JOIN MEXICO

Washington, June 23.—Minister Zaldivar of Salvador denied today reports from Mexico City that his country would join Mexico in resisting intervention or invasion by the United States.

"My country is interested only in a broad way in keeping peace between the two republics," said Zaldivar. "But we are not in sympathy with one party as against another. We hope both countries may find an honorable way out of the situation."

MILITIA CAN BE USED IN MEXICO

Only Two Members of House Oppose Hay Resolution, and None Oppose Relief for Militiamen's Families

Washington, June 23.—With only two dissenting votes, the Hay resolution empowering the president to use the militiamen in Mexico and providing pay for dependents of militiamen was adopted by the house this afternoon.

Huddleston of Alabama and London, New York, cast the opposing votes. The final vote was 312 to 2.

Hay's resolution providing \$50 a month for relief of families of militiamen passed unanimously. A resolution by Gardner of Massachusetts that some provision be made for families of regulars was knocked out on a point of order.

Washington, June 23.—With republicans, led by Congressman Mann, demanding explicit expression from the president as to his reasons for sending the militia to the border, with power to order them into Mexico, Chairman Hay of the house military affairs committee, this afternoon began his fight to make the national guard actually a federal force.

Opposition to the resolution, because President Wilson has not appeared before congress in person to explain the situation, seemed to grow rapidly. Congressman Gardner asked that the whole matter be postponed for consideration until tomorrow. Hay pressed for immediate consideration.

Declaring the action would not constitute a declaration of war, nor an admission that a state of war exists, Hay brought the matter up immediately upon the convening of the house. He asked the house to consent to changes in the resolution, in effect placing on congress the responsibility for drafting the militia. Hay asked that the language of the draft empowering the president to draft militia be made to read:

"That in the opinion of the congress of the United States, whereas an emergency now exists which demands the use of troops in addition to the regular army, the president is hereby authorized to draft into the United States army, any or all the members of the national guard."

Republican Leader Mann objected to having placed on congress the responsibility of declaring that an emergency exists, unless President Wilson should directly or indirectly assure the house that such is the case.

"I am authorized," replied Hay, "to say that the president believes an emergency is present and it is absolutely necessary to command the service of the militia."

Continuing, Mann said: "I do not know whether the troops should be kept in Mexico or not. It is evident that the troops can not remain in the heart of the country without there being a certain amount of friction with Mexicans. I can not see why they are being kept in Mexico when they have not accomplished what they set out to do."

An amendment by Walsh shifting responsibility to President Wilson for calling the militia was defeated by a vote of 122 to 24. The Hay amendment declaring that congress considers an emergency present, requiring the use of the military, was carried.

An amendment was carried limiting the service of the militiamen to "the period of the emergency, not to exceed three years."

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