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POSTPONE THE RAILROAD STRIKE FOR 48 HOURS

Leaders of the Four Brotherhoods of Trainmen Call Off Action Till Monday Night to Give Opportunity for Settlement of Differences With Railroads

New York, Mar. 17.—Secretary of the Interior Lane at 3:45 p. m. announced that the railroad strike had been postponed 48 hours. His statement follows:

"At our request and out of appreciation of the national situation the brotherhoods and the railway managers had resumed negotiations and in the hope that some adjustment may be had that will avoid the necessity for a strike, the brotherhoods have wired or telephoned their general chairmen, calling that all action be postponed for 48 hours and unless prior to that time advised of a settlement, the men will leave the service under the authority already given."

The statement was signed by Secretary Lane, Daniel Willard and Secretary of Labor Wilson, the three members of the national council of defense, appointed mediators by President Wilson. It was pointed out that this postponement of 48 hours will allow time for a decision by the supreme court on the constitutionality of the Adamson eight-hour law on Monday.

The agreement was reached after a night and day of practically uninterrupted mediation and conferences. Both the brotherhoods and the railroad managers came from the conference room in the happiest mood they exhibited in the last ten days. Their apparent optimism was taken by observers as an indication of confidence in the ultimate outcome of the negotiations.

Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio, was asked what he thought of the situation.

"Look at those faces," he said, "and judge for yourself," pointing to the conference. "Matters are prepared now to take the last step that will

and probably even the remotest danger of a nation-wide paralysis of railroad traffic."

Confidence was expressed that with 48 hours at their disposal the mediators would accomplish some agreement that would prevent the disaster. Just exactly what form their efforts now will take, they did not explain in detail, but it was clear that the most serious barriers in the way of peace had been overcome.

It was announced that conferences between the brotherhood chiefs and the mediation committee will be resumed at 10 a. m. Sunday.

Secretary Lane, when asked his view of the situation, said:

"It is undoubtedly more hopeful."

Secretary Wilson said he concurred in Lane's opinion.

"The men are now on more friendly terms than at any time during the negotiations," Secretary Wilson said, "and the very best is to be hoped for."

The brotherhood chiefs were in their rooms in the Belmont at 4:30, dispatching telegrams to district chiefs, postponing the strike.

W. G. Lee said until his work was cleared there would be no statement. They might have a brief statement later in the afternoon.

New York, Mar. 17.—W. B. Stone, speaking for the railway brotherhood heads, made the following statement at 5 p. m. today:

"We did not want to fly in the face of the request of two of the president's advisers, that we grant a 48-hour delay to permit them to work out their plans. As reasonable men we decided to grant the request. Unless something interference between now and Monday night, the situation remains unchanged."

Petrograd, Mar. 17.—All army officers present in Petrograd met today and unanimously resolved to recognize the authority of the duma. Speeches were made stating realization by the army of the indispensable need for re-establishment of order as speedily as possible, that work behind the trenches might be resumed.

Petrograd, Mar. 17.—The triumph of democracy seemed assured today. The line of the Romanoffs has come to an end through the abdication of the hereditary monarchs and today a republic was in the making. Order was completely restored in the capital today.

Through prompt and enthusiastic co-operation of the railway employees, the hunger of the people in famine-stricken districts throughout the land is being quickly relieved. Hundreds of carloads of provisions were rushed to these sections.

Grain stores everywhere have been requisitioned by the provisional government, fair prices being paid the owners. The distribution through a carefully organized system of these stores of food is being arranged.

Evidencing the complete democracy of the new order in Russia, and utter disregard of the ancient almost sacred rights of other duma, it was announced today that local committees of the provisional government are taking over all estates of more than 100 acres.

The list of provisions and cities an-

RUSSIA IS READY FOR DEMOCRACY

Movement Throughout Empire That Culminated in Revolution Has Been in Progress Two Years

London, Mar. 17.—Russia is ready for real democracy, in the opinion today of British officials most closely in touch with recent developments in Moscow.

For the past two years there has been a steady growth of the soviet movement. That was the union of a vast voluntary war organization. It sprang directly from the people. By now it has interwoven itself into every phase of Russian rural life as well as into every department of the activities of war.

It covered up the mistakes of the Petrograd officials; it provided food and other relief for the soldiers; it aided the war strikers' people. It gave the people their first opportunity for exercise of popular executive direction on a large scale.

British officials, as a whole, expressed satisfaction today over the turn of events in Russia. They were pleased not so much because popular government had apparently supplanted the reign of the Romanoffs, but because they are convinced Russia's war efforts will henceforth be greatly increased.

LIFE SENTENCE FOR OLYMPIA MURDERER

Olympia, Wash., Mar. 17.—Convicted assassin Chairman E. W. Olsen of the state industrial insurance commission, John Vandell today awaited a life sentence in the penitentiary.

"They can't hang me, can they?" Vandell anxiously asked the sheriff after hearing the verdict of guilty. The sheriff assured him that capital punishment had been abolished in Washington.

Vandell then went back to jail apparently satisfied.

A jury of six men and six women convicted Vandell last night after less than two hours deliberation. One woman voted against conviction on the first ballot, but the second ballot was unanimous.

Vandell shot and killed Olsen on February 1 as Olsen sat at his desk in the state capitol. His defense was that he was temporarily insane with anger because the commission had refused his claim under the workmen's compensation act.

On every side in Petrograd was heard today renewed avowals of vigorous prosecution of the war against Germany.

Estimates today placed the number killed and injured by the police on Saturday and Sunday at 300. This was really before the actual revolt started and the casualties were in small riots over the city. After Sunday the number killed and wounded was comparatively small.

One of the first steps taken by the provisional government was to place guards over all stores suspected of selling vodka. The result was that there was an exceedingly small amount of drunkenness.

Available information today from interior districts indicated unanimous support for the new government.

BAPAUNE HAS BEEN CAPTURED BY THE BRITISH

MINISTERS OF THE WESTERN FRONT VIEWS TO ATTACK OF ENGLAND

KEY TO THE GERMAN DEFENSE

May Force Early Retirement of Tenth Army on Bapaune-Avesnes Line

London, Mar. 17.—Bapaune, the key of the German defenses against which the new Haig offensive on the western front has been hammering, has been captured.

Front dispatches on Thursday, occupied by Field Marshal Haig's succinct official statement, prepared the public, in a measure, for the welcome news of the capture of the German stronghold, dubbed by Hindenburg as so many months ago, as the " Gibraltar of the western front."

On Thursday British forces were reported within a few hundred yards of the Bapaune defenses. Since that time Haig has been silent as to the exact extent of the operations.

Military experts have predicted that occupation by the British of Bapaune will force an early retirement of the Germans from the Bapaune-Avesnes line.

Washington, Mar. 17.—The capture of Bapaune, while undoubtedly of great moral stimulus to the allied armies, carries with it no important strategic benefit, military men here say today.

The fall of the city, they explained, in reality only completes a great retirement, by which seek the Germans succeed in shortening their lines, which will be of distinct advantage.

CUMMINS COLLAPSES IN MAKING ADDRESS

New York, Mar. 17.—Senator Cummins collapsed this afternoon while delivering a speech before the Republican club, defending his action in voting against the armed neutrality bill. A physician was summoned, but he continued his address when it developed that the attack was not serious.

Cummins said the charge that he defeated the legislation by prolonging the debate was false and it was known to be false by the persons who made the charge.

"My ancestors were Americans a full half-century before the liberty bell proclaimed the independence of the colonies of the new world," he added. "I intend to do what little I can to maintain what they helped to create. And no storm of censure or abuse can turn me one hair's breadth from my duty."

TRENCHES ABANDONED BY THE TRITON ARMY

Berlin, via wireless, Mar. 17.—"Between Sully and the St. Pierre Vaast wood, and between Beuvrages and Lausigny, English and French detachments, respectively, settled in trenches which have been abandoned by us, according to plans," declared today's official statement.

The statement also said: "Between the canal LaBasse and the Ancre there was lively fire activity. At several places English reconnoitering detachments were recognized."

"On the Aisne front there was a forward enterprise which netted 24 prisoners."

"Between the Meuse and the Moselle, our thrusting detachments brought prisoners in from four different places on the hostile lines."

MANIFESTO OF CZAR NICHOLAS

Text of Statement Issued When Czar Was Abandoned by Aristocracy of the Russian

Petrograd, Mar. 17.—Czar Nicholas, abdicated ruler of all Russia, has issued this manifesto:

"To all our faithful subjects it is best known in the days of the great struggle against a foreign enemy who has been endeavoring for three years to enslave our country that it has pleased God to send Russia further painful trial."

"Internal troubles threatened fatally to affect the further progress of this obstinate war and to affect Russia's destiny."

"Her heroic army, the happiness of the people, the whole future of the beloved fatherland, demanded that the war should be conducted at all costs to a victorious end."

"The cruel enemy is making his last effort," the manifesto continued. "The moment is near when our valiant army, in concert with our glorious allies, will finally overthrow the enemy."

"In these decisive days we realize we owe to the people a close union of all forces for realization of a rapid victory."

"Therefore, in agreement with the imperial duma, we realize that it is for the country's good that we abdicate the crown, and lay down supreme power."

"Not wishing to separate from our beloved motherland, we have inherited to our beloved Grand Duke Michael, who will govern in full accordance with the national representation, and who will violate oath to them in the name of our well-beloved fatherland."

"We call all faithful sons of the fatherland to fulfill their sacred patriotic duty to obey the case at this painful moment of national trials and to aid him together with the nation's representatives to conduct the Russian state in the way of prosperity and glory."

"May God help Russia."

GERMAN AIRMAN ACCOUNTS FOR HIS 20TH VICTIM

Berlin, Mar. 13, via Bayville, Mar. 17.—Last Sunday German flyers brought down sixteen allied aeroplanes, the official press bureau said today.

Lieutenant von Richthofen disabled his twenty-sixth plane near Vimy; Lieutenant Baldamus his twelfth, east of Rouvray and Lieutenant Pfeiffer his ninth, east of Boreux.

Paris, Mar. 17.—From 11,000 feet in the sky, French expert anti-aircraft gunners today at Compiègne brought down in blazing ruins, a giant German Zeppelin, one of a number apparently returning from a raid on England.

It fell in one of the main streets of the city, a charred mass, those of its crew who remained aboard being burned into unrecognizable masses. Two or three of the crew, mad with pain of the flames and certain of death, preferred to meet it otherwise than in a mass of fire and jumped thousands of feet to the earth.

The great Zeppelin broke in two just before it landed a blazing, molten mass. The wreckage was still smoldering late today.

UNREST AMONG GERMAN PEOPLE IS FAST GROWING

Ease With Which the Russian Revolution Is Settling in Has Stirred Germans Till the Government has become Apprehensive

American, Mar. 17.—Unrest in Germany is in a marked representation of the people has been violently accelerated by the success of the Russian revolution, it is said to cause the value of certain.

Even the government of the German people is in a marked representation of the people has been violently accelerated by the success of the Russian revolution, it is said to cause the value of certain.

German newspapers have been full of reports of the German people's dissatisfaction with the government. The government is said to be in a marked representation of the people has been violently accelerated by the success of the Russian revolution, it is said to cause the value of certain.

Disorder in the streets of Berlin has been reported. The government is said to be in a marked representation of the people has been violently accelerated by the success of the Russian revolution, it is said to cause the value of certain.

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continuation of the military activity, was indicated in the return to the Austrian capital of the emperor and the departure from Berlin for Vienna of Imperial German Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg.

Meanwhile the German newspapers hail the chancellor's speech as one of the most important in German history. Additional details printed indicate a dramatic scene in the Prussian diet on this occasion. Socialist speakers bitterly denounced the government.

"Absolutism" was one of the targets of their attacks. Speakers said the time was coming when the nation would arise and sweep "absolutism" away.

"We are no longer sure whom the king can buy or sell," declared Deputy Leinert, "or order us to lead to death at his command. We have reached political madness."

It was in reply to this outbreak, and fiery speeches by other members that the chancellor made his announcement of increasing powers to be granted the people after the war.

The press bureau statement followed.

In the first meeting of the duma, during the new session, the hopeless situation of the Russian foodstuffs market and the inability of the government to help the country, were disclosed. The speeches of all the deputies were impassionately cast. Minister of Agriculture Shtickel described the supply of provisions as extremely precarious.

Buyers were charged by the government to deliver food to the army in the face of insurmountable difficulties.

In December and January delivery of provisions and grain was made only under greatest difficulties. The minister, however, doubted whether it would be possible in the future. Shtickel closed with the statement: "You see, I am by no means an optimist."

The Socialist Schedaki reproached the government for having refused the German peace offer, and declared things were fast drifting towards an abyss.

Deputy Parishkavish said the Russian government was demoralized and was dragging Russia into an abyss. Deputy Efrimov stigmatized the arrest of the labor committee as a slap in the face of the whole Russian people. He said the situation of Russia approached a catastrophe, with despair spreading among the population.

The Russian communist is likewise in complete panic, according to information received by the Rundschau newspaper from Petersburg, March 13.

The president of the committee on war industries, Gutschkov, directed a violent attack against the government. The disorder of transportation has become a national disaster. War is bound to end for Russia with a catastrophe, in view of the question of how the army, as well as the people, can be provided with necessities.

"Large stores of wheat are rotting in Siberia, the mills being useless on account of the lack of coal and wood."