

DAILY ROGUE RIVER COURIER

Published Daily Except Saturday
A. E. VOORHIES, Pub. and Prop.
WILFORD ALLEN, Editor
Entered at the Postoffice, Grants Pass, Ore., as second class mail matter.
ADVERTISING RATES
Display space, per inch.....10c
Local or personal column, per line 10c
Readers, per line..... 5c
DAILY COURIER
By mail or carrier, per year...\$6.00
By mail or carrier, per month... .50
FULL UNITED PRESS LEASED WIRE SERVICE
MEMBER
State Editorial Association.
Oregon Daily Newspaper Pub. Assn.
Audit Bureau of Circulation.
TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1917.

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New York, Mar. 20.—With the possibility of a railroad strike averted, both railway managers and brotherhood chiefs turned their efforts today toward a more minute study of the situation they have brought about.

The railways have surrendered and the brotherhoods are undisputed victors, but both camps are today trying to salvage as much as possible from the work of the past few days.

Increased freight rates seem to be demanded by the railroads to compensate them for the \$50,000,000 a year increased wages. Expert estimates have shown that by bowing to the will of the train employes, the railroads must expend this sum annually to meet the revised payroll.

In the other camp—the brotherhood chiefs—action is directed at the best possible application of the Adamson eight-hour law, and one that will prevent the law from legislating out strikes of employes in "a business of public interest."

The brotherhood chiefs and their counsels sat late into the night studying the law the supreme court declared constitutional by a vote of five to four. The brotherhoods are not altogether pleased with the decision. One part of the law specifically states the right possessed by employes of "a business charged with a public interest" and as to which the power to regulate commerce by congress, applied is "necessarily subject to limitations."

W. G. Lee, trainmen chief, declared he does not believe this section prohibits strikes.

"We are public servants," he said. "But we are not government employes. Therefore, I see nothing in the court's decision that would prevent striking."

Eight hundred separate agreements are to be effected today. The brotherhood chiefs are to meet the railway managers' conference committee in the Grand Central Terminal today to take up this work.

W. S. Carter, head of the firemen, is en route back to St. Louis, where he left his dying daughter to attend the conferences here. A telegram late last night summoned him back.

MORE LIGHT IS SHED ON DARDANELLES CAMPAIGN

London, Mar. 20.—Winston Churchill, when first lord of the admiralty, planned the Dardanelles campaign to start in a seizure of the Gallipoli peninsula by a Greek army, which would permit the British fleet to enter the Sea of Marmora, according to further sections of the report of the Dardanelles investigating commission, made public in the house of commons today.

The new matter was that which had been excised from the report when first printed. The house asked for a report on the excised sections.

WRITER OF BRAZIL'S NOTE.

Dr. Lauro Muller, Foreign Minister, in Full Accord With Wilson.



Photo by American Press Association.

In collaboration with Clovis Bevilacqua, Brazilian representative on the arbitration tribunal at The Hague, Dr. Lauro Muller, the minister of foreign affairs, framed Brazil's reply to Germany's threat of unrestricted submarine warfare. Dr. Muller conferred also with the ministers of Argentina, Chile and the diplomatic representatives of the United States. Brazil is ready to fully safeguard her rights, Dr. Muller says.

Special Tablet Sale

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EXPECT STATEMENT FROM PRES. WILSON

Washington, Mar. 20.—President Wilson is expected to outline the real status of relations between the United States and Germany within twenty-four hours as his next immediate step in preparing the people and the country for possible—even probable—hostilities.

A state of war now exists between the United States and the imperial German government, it is taken for granted. There are few who believe the president will fail to acknowledge this in his first utterance.

Having moved rapidly yesterday in speeding up all war preparations, especially as regards sea forces, the president worked late into the night in his study.

Today he meets with his cabinet. Complete proof of Germany's bold affronts on the high seas is now before this government—an imposing array of war acts against the United States. The toll in two weeks amounts to four American ships and more than a score of American lives sacrificed through disregard of the rights of this country.

From all over the country telegrams today poured into the White House, demanding war. Pacifists, for the first time since the break in diplomatic relations with Germany, are silent.

Washington, Mar. 20.—Actual declaration of war by the United States against Germany appears to depend upon the fate which befalls the first armed American liner. It also appeared today that avowal of hostilities by President Wilson, against the German government will not result from the sinking of the three American freighters last Saturday.

While taking every preparedness step which he believes can be taken, President Wilson is loath to take further action.

He has more aggressive steps under consideration, however, and this afternoon discussed all phases of the problem with his cabinet, which convened at 2:30.

It had been definitely ascertained that the president strongly questions the advisability of "forcing" the present situation. He is understood to feel that everything that possibly could be done to meet actual war—now believed inevitable—is being done. He further questions whether calling congress into extra session

Advertisement for Black Silk Stove Polish, featuring an image of a hand holding a tin and text describing its benefits.

OREGON WEATHER
Tonight and Wednesday occasional rain west, partly cloudy east portion; southerly winds.

APOSTLE OF BETTER FARMING

Hardy W. Campbell, apostle of better farming, will speak to the people of this district at the assembly room of the Chamber of Commerce, next Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock. Mr. Campbell comes from his Nebraska home to preach the doctrine of better farming to the best growers and other farmers of Oregon, and he came direct to Grants Pass to make his start.

Mr. Campbell was taken on a short trip through the district below town by Samuel Story of the sugar company and will visit other districts later. He will then go to San Francisco to get a large number of lantern slides showing farming methods and conditions and will return to Grants Pass Friday evening. He will remain here several days, speaking Saturday afternoon to the general public, and at the Chamber of Commerce luncheon Monday noon. Monday and Tuesday he will visit any of the farms and explain his theories and practices with special reference to soil conditions.

The subject of Mr. Campbell's address Saturday will be 'Soil tillage and its relation to crop production.' For 37 years Mr. Campbell has been an authority on soil preparation and tillage, and has evolved methods that have made many of the semi-humid regions of the west most productive. He is not alone an advocate of certain tillage methods, but carries his work along all lines of the farming industry. The methods of planting, he says, are as important as tillage, and he illustrated by stating that in the drier parts of Nebraska, corn would give no crop at all planted and grown by usual methods. "But," said Mr. Campbell, "this same land was found to produce corn if only one stalk was grown in a place and spaced 30 inches apart. Where each stalk under this condition produces one 10-ounce ear, the yield is 50 bushels per acre." Campbell's address here Saturday will be illustrated by many fine lantern slides, and every man interested in farming is invited.

THE BONE DRY LAW

Attorney-General Geo. M. Brown has rendered an opinion on the operation of the "bone-dry" law, and the points covered in the opinion given out by the attorney general are briefly as follows:

- 1. Can permits be issued to drug stores to purchase alcohol to be used by them in their business without the druggist not intending to sell alcohol? Yes.
2. Can druggists compound a prescription of a physician for medicine containing alcohol, when such medicine is not intended to, nor capable of being used as a beverage, without first filling a bond as required? Yes.
3. Since it is unlawful for a physician to write a prescription for

medicine containing alcohol and some drugs, which when compounded is likely and fairly capable of being used as a beverage, and such prescription is issued by such physician and delivered by the patient and the same is filed, who is liable? Both.

4. When may ethyl alcohol be sold by a registered pharmacist upon prescription of a physician? The physician must be in good standing, actually engaged in the practice of his profession in this state and not of intemperate or immoral habits, and not addicted to the use of narcotic drugs. Each such prescription shall state on its face in the English language the general nature of the ailment for which such alcohol is prescribed, the name and address of the patient for whom prescribed and the physician issuing the same.

5. Is a retail druggist who does not sell alcohol, and who has not filed the bond required in paragraph (c) of section 6, where "registered pharmacists conducting, or employed in retail drug stores, are authorized to sell alcohol for medical, mechanical and scientific purposes, to whom permits or prescriptions for ethyl alcohol have been issued in compliance with the terms of this act," etc., required to make the report and file his affidavit provided for in paragraph (1) of section 6 of the prohibition law? Yet, if he purchases alcohol.

GRAND DUKE CAUSED CZAR'S ABDICATION

Petrograd, Mar. 20.—The Grand Duke Nicholas cemented his alliance with the people in the Russian revolution and added to his popularity today when it became known that it was he who had really induced Czar Nicholas to abdicate.

It was revealed that the grand duke held a lengthy audience with the czar and urged this step upon him prior to the visit of the revolutionary committee bearing the abdication declaration.

One other bit of history, made public today, was that the action of the Russian duma in resolving to overthrow the autocratic government was unanimous with the exception of 15 members who stood out for immediate establishment of a republic, without waiting for a popular vote and without the temporary duma committee form now governing.

SOCIALIST LEADER SEES NO PRESENT CAUSE OF WAR

New York, Mar. 20.—The socialist party will register a mighty protest against war when it meets in St. Louis April 7, unless more dangerous elements arise than the present crisis, according to Allan L. Benson, socialist candidate for the presidency last fall.

"I am not in favor of war yet," he said today. "I cannot see where there is any crisis. And I don't know any socialist that would favor a war as a result of the present situation. We are going to meet to discuss what will be our attitude if war should come from this situation."

Editor's Troubles.

Penman—An editor must have many trials, mustn't he?
Wright—Well, ours has. He has been hauled up three times for libel and six times for speeding.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

A classified ad will give results.

DEO FOR BURNS, CUTS and WOUNDS. Dennis Eucalyptus Ointment. AT ALL DRUG STORES. TUBES 25c JARS 50c

GERMAN REPORT OF WESTERN RETREAT

Berlin, via Sayville, Mar. 20.—"Heavy losses to our adversaries" were detailed in today's official report as the result of several engagements of infantry and cavalry detachments "in the district abandoned to occupation by the enemy on both sides of the Somme and the Oise."

"Preparation of the field of engagement selected in this district made it militarily useless," the statement continued, "which means everything has been made unserviceable which later could be of advantage to the enemy for his operations."

"In the Ypres bend our reconnoitering troops brought 12 Englishmen from the position."

"On the left bank of the Meuse, the French in the afternoon and night directed violent attacks against positions gained by us March 18. They were everywhere repulsed."

"On height 304 one of our companies spontaneously followed the retreating enemy and conquered an additional trench sector two hundred meters in width. Its garrison of 25 men was captured."

"Eastern war theater.—In some sectors there was livelier fighting activity than during the last few days. From raids on Beresina and the Stochod our reconnoitering detachments brought in 25 Russian prisoners."

Our Indians.

The most probable theory of the origin of the American Indian is that which links the Indian with the Mongoloids of East Africa, whose physical characteristics are strikingly similar to those of the American aborigine. Between the Indian and the Japanese there are many pronounced resemblances, and some excellent authorities are of the opinion that it was from that eastern race that the Indian originally sprung. If, as some think, the Eskimos are the best representatives of the Indian as he was upon his arrival here, the theory of the Japanese origin is immensely strengthened, since the likeness between the Eskimo and the Japanese is striking.

Calling cards at the Courier.

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—De Mar in Philadelphia Record.