

Rogue River Courier

DAILY EDITION

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

VOL. VII, No. 131.

GRANTS PASS, JOSEPHINE COUNTY, OREGON.

TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1917

WHOLE NUMBER 2918.

SEN. LA FOLLETTE STOPS ACTION ON WAR RESOLUTION

BY PARLIAMENTARY MOVE, ONE OF THE "WILFUL TWELVE" DELAYS ADOPTION

PUT OVER TILL 10 TOMORROW

Senate and House Adjourn After Worthy Tilt Between Floor Leader and Obstreperous Bob

Washington, April 3.—The senate adjourned shortly after 1 o'clock today, without acting upon the administration "state of war" resolution.

Democratic Floor Leader Martin refused to consent to any other business until this measure, to which LaFollette had objected, is passed. The session of the senate from the time LaFollette objected to the immediate consideration of the war measure was more pointed than polite.

Martin said he thought it unnecessary to allude to "the tremendous consequences" of the bill. He asked LaFollette to withdraw his objection. "I asked for the regular order, Mr. President," LaFollette said, and sat down, grim determination on his face.

Martin jumped from his seat in a rage.

"I had no idea of delivering a lecture," he said. "I have the right to call attention of the senate and senators to the tremendous consequences of the resolution involved." "It is quite unnecessary to call my attention to the consequences," LaFollette retorted. "I insist on the regular order."

"The resolution, of course, goes over under the rules," Martin said, with resignation, "but I have the right to comment on the resolution." "There can be no comment on the resolution," ruled Vice-President Marshall.

"I do not believe the senate ought to proceed with any other business while this resolution is pending," Martin shouted. "I move that the senate adjourn until ten o'clock tomorrow."

Senator Gallinger, New Hampshire, asked for order in the galleries, which continued cheering. Vice-President Marshall threatened to clear the seats and dismiss the doorkeepers if there were any further outbreaks.

Senator McCumber, North Dakota, asked Martin to permit him to send to the clerk's desk, a resolution to be printed in the record.

Martin firmly objected. "I move that the senate adjourn until ten o'clock tomorrow," he repeated, his lips drawn to a tight line. Vice-President Marshall put the question and with a chorus of "ayes" and a faint echo of "noes," the senate adjourned.

WEST POINTERS WILL GRADUATE AT ONCE

Washington, April 3.—Secretary Baker today announced the upper class at West Point would be graduated late this month, instead of in June.

AUSTRIA MUST KEEP HANDS OFF IN WAR

Washington, April 3.—A break with Austria is by no means avoided, according to the general view here today. Instead, in postponing discussion of situation, President Wilson merely served notice unless Austria keeps hands off in the war between the United States and Germany, she too, must come under the ban.

MILLIONS OF MEN FOR THE U.S. ARMY

Call to Be Made May Include From 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 With First Call for 500,000

Washington, April 3.—Three million to five million of men will be needed for America's armies.

At least one cabinet member wants 3,000,000 as a minimum. Army men recommend up to 5,000,000.

The process will be to get them in increments—in groups—of 500,000, as rapidly as they can be officered. Chairman Chamberlain of the senate military committee says the increments can be obtained at an annual expense of \$155,000,000 each; the general staff, however, estimates a far higher amount.

The navy may be raised to 150,000 men, as against a present authorized war strength of 87,000.

IS DEATH KNELL OF HOHENZOLLERNISM

London, April 3.—The "death knell of Hohenzollernism" was the outstanding feature which the London afternoon press today drew from President Wilson's address. The Evening News carried a seven-column headline, proclaiming in bold type: "United States Declares War on Hohenzollernism."

All evening newspapers printed the speech in full.

"It is an epoch-making message," said the Evening News, "resounding not only to President Wilson's personal credit and honor, but to the credit and honor of the American people. It is the death knell of Hohenzollernism and all such dark tyrannies. If the German people are not stirred to the depths by the president's appeal in the name of liberty and civilization, then, indeed, they are beyond all human hope."

"The speech was one worthy of the occasion," declared the Star. "Every Englishman will now hold President Wilson in higher estimation. It is more than a mere declaration of war. It sounds the knell of autocracy and of any form of government, which makes possible secret diplomatic understanding and intrigue with all their mischievous results."

A number of newspapers point out Wilson's clear distinction between the German government and the German people.

Pall Mall Gazette emphasized this particularly and concluded: "The vital essence of the speech was the declaration of fullest war measures and the most complete co-operation with the entente allies."

100,000 GERMANS WILL BE INTERNED

San Francisco, April 3.—Three thousand Germans in San Francisco and more than 100,000 Germans throughout the United States who have not taken out naturalization papers and are considered hostile to the United States government, will be interned on a declaration of a state of war between Germany and the United States, it was stated here today.

Federal District Attorney Preston is said to be expecting orders from Washington to proceed with internment now pending, declaring a state of war. The Teutons to be interned, it is declared, will be males over 14 years of age, who have not taken out naturalization papers and are considered as possibly dangerous through the period of the coming war.

A concentration camp in the vicinity of San Francisco is being planned, it is understood.

WAR SECRETARY PLANS A THREE YEAR CONFLICT

UNIVERSAL SERVICE IN ALL LINES OF ACTIVITY A FEATURE

FOOD CONTROL TO BE PROBLEM

Council of National Defense Discusses Means for Prosecuting Struggle Ahead

Washington, April 3.—War Secretary Baker and the advisory committee of the council of national defense are today discussing:

War plans on a basis of three years of conflict.

Suggestions for food control for the nation.

Universal service, not merely universal military service.

These three vital projects were carried into the defense council's session today by Samuel Gompers, head of the committee of labor.

They were decided on as the most immediate projects to be disposed of at a meeting of the labor committee attended by Secretary of Labor Wilson, Director Gifford of the council; Howard Coffin, in charge of the munitions committee, and other members of the council's advisory committee.

It was admitted officially today that every detail of this government's part in the war must be considered on a three-year basis, that a serious struggle is ahead; that the health and individual effort of the nation must therefore be conserved and directed with this fact in view; that labor's part will be vast in a war that has demanded in a few months the same amount of labor production that former wars have required in a year.

EXPECT NEW PEACE OFFER FROM KAISER

Amsterdam, April 3.—The central powers are planning a new peace offer, the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger stated this afternoon.

There have been frequent rumors lately that the Teutonic powers were preparing to make another bid for peace. The nearest to official reports came from Count Czernin, foreign minister of Austria-Hungary, who recently declared the central powers' desire for peace was still open to acceptance. The Central News has continued to lay stress on the minister's statement as indicating likelihood of the central powers making further concessions in their peace talk.

Vienna newspapers regarded Czernin's speech as a "plain proffer of peace."

The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger story today comes at the same time that an important conference is being held at the German headquarters. Ostensibly the meeting is to make the German embassy acquainted with the new emperor of Austria-Hungary, but an unusual noteworthy assembly of German and Austrian officials is to be presented—including the German and Austrian emperors, Chancellor Hollweg, Foreign Minister Czernin and others.

Conditions in Austria are believed to be grave and a peace movement of great strength has been gaining ground there. The Austrian emperor has for some time been reported personally in favor of peace. One story early in the year declared he had sent a peace messenger to the Vatican.

23 MEMBERS OF AZTEC'S CREW REPORTED LOST

ARMED AMERICAN MERCHANT-MAN SUNK WITH LOSS OF MANY LIVES

NO WARNING OF ATTACK GIVEN

Was First Freighter That Carried Guns to Be Destroyed by Germans in Barred Zone

Paris, April 3.—Twenty-three of the crew of the armed liner Aztec were still unaccounted for today and hope was fast being abandoned for their safety. Because the Aztec was torpedoed at night and when a heavy sea was running, it is not believed any additional life boats survived the bad weather. Nineteen of those aboard the vessel, the first armed American merchant ship to fall victim to a German submarine, were picked up by a French patrol boat. Official reports today said the Aztec had no warning of the attack. The torpedo struck the ship squarely amidships, inflicting a vital wound and immediately putting the wireless out of commission. Life boats were immediately cast off, but one of them was smashed at once. Eleven are believed to have perished. Another boat was picked up. A 3rd is missing. Lieutenant Fuller Gresham and 12 bluejackets, the gun crew aboard the Aztec, were all saved, according to first reports here.

The Aztec was torpedoed far at sea off the islands of Ushan. The cable reads:

"Foreign office informs me American steamer Aztec torpedoed 9 p. m. yesterday (Sunday) far out at sea off the islands of Ushan; that one boat from the steamer has been found with 19 survivors who were landed this afternoon at Brest. Twenty-eight still missing and although two patrol vessels are searching for them, the stormy conditions of sea and weather render their rescue doubtful."

"The foreign office is not informed of the names of the survivors. Will cable further details soon as possible."

S. AMERICAN REPUBLICS TO REAFFIRM NEUTRALITY

Buenos Aires, April 3.—Advices from all South American capitals everywhere indicated preparations for a reaffirmation of the Latin-American republics' neutrality.

ST. QUENTIN DOOMED TO FALL IS BELIEF

London, April 3.—Germans apparently realized today that St. Quentin was doomed to fall. Battle front dispatches detailing Field Marshal Ehig's tremendous thrust on the town, told of the smoke of fires seen over the village and of other preparations indicating the Teutons were following the same tactics of destruction observed in the western front retirement.

But it was admitted the Germans would offer tenacious resistance, rather than mere abandonment of the position.

Military experts today figured the British forces within two miles of the city and on ground extremely favorable for further progress. From now on the fighting to the town will be down-hill.

German long range guns, of heavy caliber, were in action today.

T. R. WOULD LEAD ARMY IN EUROPE

The Colonel Calls at White House, and Pronounces Message a Great Document

Washington, April 3.—Pronouncing President Wilson's war message one of the greatest documents in American history and offering to lead a fighting army division to Europe, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt called at the White House this afternoon, but missed the president.

The visit was made between trains with typical Rooseveltian spontaneity and without the previous knowledge of it by the president, who had just gone to the executive offices to attend a cabinet meeting. The colonel swung up to the barred gates of the White House grounds in a big automobile, accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. Longworth.

In spite of orders to the guards at the gates that no one should be permitted to enter, the former president's toothy smile and familiar countenance caused the surprised guard to open the gates at once and the colonel's machine shot up to the big White House portico with a flourish. The negro doorkeeper, startled at seeing Roosevelt appear so suddenly, stepped briskly out to the automobile, just too late to assist the colonel and Mrs. Longworth from bustling out of the car.

The two walked to the double glass front door, where they were met by I. N. Hoover, head usher, who held the same position when Roosevelt was in the executive mansion. There were greetings and then colonel asked if the president was in.

Upon being told the president had just left, the colonel expressed his regrets and said he wished the president should learn of his visit and know that he called to convey his hearty congratulations "for that remarkable state paper."

Roosevelt then left his card, as did Mrs. Longworth.

Roosevelt was asked if he could not return later, but as he turned and briskly walked back to his machine he said he was en route to New York and had just stopped off between trains.

Roosevelt's entire conversation was carried on immediately in front of the door on the veranda. He did not cross the threshold. Roosevelt was on his way back from a devil-fish hunt off Florida.

The colonel later called at the office of his friend, Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts.

From Lodge's office, the colonel returned to the station and boarded a train for New York.

Roosevelt's action in temporarily forgetting political enmities in patriotic support of President Wilson for the course chosen by this government, was only one example out of hundreds today.

Scores of telegrams from men well known in political life throughout the country reached the White House today.

INCREASE CAPACITY OF THE NAVY YARDS

Washington, April 3.—The navy department will immediately spend the \$18,000,000 emergency appropriation for increased navy yard facilities as follows:

At Portsmouth, N. H., facilities for the construction of 10 submarines.

New York, one slip for the construction of a capital battleship and additional machine shops, \$3,000,000.

Philadelphia, two slips and shops, about \$6,000,000.

Norfolk, one slip and shops, about \$5,000,000.

Puget sound and Mare Island, ship ways (number and amount not stated).

Nothing was given out as to a station on the great lakes.

1221 OUNCES OF GOLD IN PLACER MINE CLEAN-UP

THE SIMMONS-LOGAN PROPERTY MAKES BIGGEST CLEAN-UP IN RECORD OF DISTRICT

GOLD AND PLATINUM, \$24,532

Seventeen Bricks the Result of a 70 Day Run of Mine Located at Waldo

Seventeen bricks of virgin gold, of a total weight of 1,221 ounces, and valued at \$23,199, said to be the largest single clean-up ever brought from a southern Oregon mine, were brought to Grants Pass yesterday by James Logan from the Simmons-Logan placer mine at Waldo. This great mass of gold was the return from a run of 70 days at the mine. It was not, however, all the gold in the sluice boxes as the boxes were not cleaned as they are at the finish of the season's run, and hundreds of dollars worth of the yellow metal was left in the boxes to be taken out later.

As a by-product of the mine Mr. Logan also brought along 12 1/2 ounces of platinum, now valued in the market at from \$105 to \$110 per ounce. This increased the value of the product of the one mine for the 70 day period to \$24,532.

The gold from the Waldo placer is of excellent quality, showing a fineness of 900, the mint paying \$19 or better per ounce for it. It is cast into bricks at the mine, and these are shipped to the mint at San Francisco, through the First National bank in the present instance.

The Simmons-Logan placer mine has been the leading producer of this district for a number of years, being operated upon a larger scale than any other. It is equipped with hydraulic elevators, and has 25 miles of ditches, taking its water from the East fork of the Illinois river. The property consists of 1,500 acres of placer ground lying between the two forks of the Illinois. It is now under option to Seattle and Tacoma parties at a price understood to be \$150,000, and it is reported in the past few days that the option has been practically closed.

FORECASTS CHANGE IN GERMAN POLITICS

New York, April 3.—In President Wilson's war message to congress the New York German Herald today saw a suggestion which may result in governmental changes in Germany from monarchy to republic. The Herald says:

"In respect to Mr. Wilson's declaration that the war is not aimed at the German people, we think he has a lurking suspicion that they would cast off their kings and princes if they saw a strong democratic power ready to shield them against their enemies while they put their hands in order. Many of them (the Germans) would prefer a republican form of government, but feel if they follow their inclinations at this time, the resulting internal disturbance would permit the enemy to enter the gates and devastate Germany. Germany will remain a monarchy until after the war."

A signed editorial by Bernard Ritter in the New York Staats Zeitung, says:

"The address of the president will come as a great shock to millions of Americans of German ancestry. We are one of the allies in fact, as well as in name. The president need have no concern as to the loyalty of Americans of German ancestry."