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ARGENTINE NOW CLAMORS FOR WAR ON KAISER

SINKING OF VESSEL UNDER REPUBLIC'S FLAG AROUSES THE PUBLIC

NEWS IS CAUSE OF EXCITEMENT

Expected to Follow Lead of Brazil and Hand German Minister His Passports

Buenos Aires, April 14.—With Brazil on the verge of war with Germany after diplomatic rupture, Bolivia diplomatically severed from Berlin, Argentina was swept by an anti-German sentiment today that seemed likely to result in a diplomatic break between Buenos Aires and Berlin.

The wildest excitement followed receipt of news last night of the sinking by a German submarine of the Argentine sailing vessel Monte Protégida.

The first prediction of responsible officials was that Argentine would follow Brazil's example in handing the German minister his passports, but the cabinet deferred action until late today.

In the meantime it was held that Argentine would probably decide not to go further at this time than to register a harsh protest to Berlin.

The Monte Protégida, while technically of Argentine register, was really owned by Italian-Brazilian interests and her crew was entirely Norwegian.

"Germany and Argentine are at perfect peace," President Irigoyen declared today in spite of the prevailing excitement.

Pro-ally supporters announced a formal anti-German demonstration to be held late today. A demonstration of prominent Argentines called on American Ambassador Stimson and presented him with a declaration of sympathy with the United States in its position toward Germany.

The Buenos Aires Herald printed today an unconfirmed report that the Argentine steamer Oriano had been sunk.

Brazil clapped on a tight cable, telegraph and postal censorship today, while speeding up on all war preparations.

Bolivia, as expected, followed Brazil's example and broke relations with Germany.

CHICAGO FLOUR PRICES SHOW BIG INCREASE

Chicago, April 14.—The abnormal rise in the grain market of the past week has been brought home forcibly to Chicago consumers by steadily increasing retail and wholesale prices in flour. Today's quotations at grocery stores brought the increase for the week about twenty per cent. Twenty-four and one-half pound sacks retailed at \$1.55 against \$1.39 a week ago. Wholesale prices in barreled flour advanced to \$11.90 an advance of nearly twenty-five per cent since the first of the week.

THE KAISER HAS NOT FLED TO HOLLAND

London, April 14.—Denial that the kaiser was in Holland, was contained in a dispatch from the Rotterdam correspondent of the Daily Telegraph today.

The Hague dispatches had carried rumors that the kaiser had arrived, or was about to arrive at Castle Middachten, near Arnhem, Holland.

GERMAN FIRE AT VIMY IS ERRATIC

Resistance of the Teutonic Forces in the West Is Ineffective Against the Allied Rush

With the British Armies in France, April 14.—Lens must fall soon to the Canadians. Its occupation was deemed only a matter of a very short time today.

German resistance was growing more and more desperate with each hour that Field Marshal Haig shoved his men forward. But the resistance was ineffective against the powerful British blows.

Today Vimy ridge was still shelled from afar by German guns, as were other positions. But everywhere the Teutonic artillery was shooting excitedly rather than methodically. It was erratic, not accurate.

British forces were steadily gaining command of all high ground villages and other vantage points as they progressed astride the Hindenburg line. Today even the spreading plain below Vimy ridge, from which Lens was directly menaced, was being absorbed.

The Canadians continued pressing on down the Vimy slopes, occupying Petit Vimy, Givenchy and the Ballu, railway station.

MUNITION PLANTS CAN SUPPLY NEEDS

Washington, April 14.—Millions of shells—many times more than the navy needs—can be produced by the big munitions plants of the United States, as shown by projectile bids made public today.

The navy asks estimates on a total of 1,578,000 projectiles of all sizes, of which 1,170,000 were one pounders. Each of eleven companies out of 25 submitting figures offered to take up the entire order for the small shells, while each of six companies offered to take up the entire order of three and four-inch projectiles.

In brief, this means the navy could get millions of one pounders and a stream of from 25,000 to 30,000 of the giant shells, a month after delivery began.

Among the typical large bidders were the Bridgeport Projectile company, the Bethlehem Steel company, Baldwin Locomotive works and Birmingham Machine and Foundry company, the Ingersoll-Rand company and the Poole Engine & Machine company of Baltimore.

RUSSIA WILL BE AIDED BY U. S.

Washington, April 14.—Putting Russia "on her feet" is the outstanding task of America and her allies. It is occupying the constant attention of the government on the eve of a series of great war councils here and abroad.

The insidious German influence which had begun to devitalize the structure of the Russian regime will be met by the United States with physical, moral and financial support on a large scale.

This work will constitute one of the most important things to be considered by the commissions soon to convene in this country. The first step will be sending to Russia a group of prominent men to assist the new government to build on a rock bottom. These men will be picked from the military, naval and business departments of this nation.

Similar commissions will be sent by the United States to other allied countries, the purpose all being to vitalize all the great pending efforts as to crushing German autocracy.

NOT A DISSENTING VOTE ON BIG BOND ISSUE BILL

First Move For the Defeat of Prussianism Is Taken By House In Making Available Billions For Aid of Allied Nations Now At War With Germany

Washington, April 14.—The United States government today took the first big step in its program of co-operation with the allies to overthrow Prussian autocracy. The house, without a dissenting vote, passed the \$7,000,000,000 bond issue bill, providing the loan of \$3,000,000,000 to nations now at war against Germany. It is the greatest single bond issue in history and gives President Wilson and Secretary McAdoo unrestricted powers which make them the premier money lenders of the world.

The only members of the house present who did not cast an "aye" vote was Meyer London, socialist, of New York. He answered "present."

The "ayes" were 359. By virtue of amendments the allied loan may be given only to countries at war with Germany and no money which may remain in the treasury at the end of the war may be loaned out.

Miss Jeannette Rankin, congresswoman from Montana, voted "aye." Her vote was given without incident.

Speaker Clarke voted—a thing he seldom does—and voted "aye." An amendment by Congressman Fitzgerald, New York, to reduce from one-fifth of one per cent to one-tenth of one per cent the proportion of the bonds that may be used for floating expenses, was adopted.

The bill will now go to the senate. There were no dissenting votes on the first roll call. It took less than 15 minutes to complete it.

The bill provides that some of the bonds shall sell at less than par. The loan to the allies must be made during and not after the war and no part of it can go to a nation not at war with Germany.

There was scarcely a tremor of excitement over the passage of the historic measure. There was no more stir than if some routine matter, this raising of seven billion dollars by a single stroke.

The roll was completed without a dissenting vote.

Two republican amendments sponsored by Congressman Lenroot, Wisconsin, were written into the bill this afternoon. One provides that the loan to the allies must be made during and not after the war and to the other that the foreign loan of \$3,000,000,000 can be made only to a nation at war with Germany.

The house rejected amendments relating to the denomination and maturity of the bonds and refused to curb the power of Secretary Mc-

Adoo and President Wilson to handle these matters. It also rejected amendments by Congressman Sloan and Green to name a commission of the house and senate to co-operate and advise the president in making the loan to the allies.

A suggestion that Mexico might demand a loan of the United States if the bill did not specify nations to which funds might be loaned was made by Congressman Gillett.

"I would hate to see the administration exposed to a request for a subsidy from Mexico," said Gillett.

A committee amendment giving Secretary McAdoo authority to determine the time for repayment of the allied loan was adopted unanimously.

An amendment by Sloan, Nebraska, to permit \$3,000,000,000 of the loan to run only for two years—a substitute for the Moore amendment—was defeated.

The house adopted an amendment by Kitchin providing none of the bonds shall be offered to subscription at less than par.

Comstock, Indiana, in his maiden speech, drew sharp criticism from Sherry, Kentucky, when he attacked the French foreign legion. Sherry denied the legion was composed, as Comstock charged, of "soldiers of fortune."

Keating, Colorado, suggested modifications of the postal savings system, including an increase in interest rate from two to three percent and an increase in inheritance taxes and a tax on land values, not only for war but as a permanent means of raising revenue.

BILL IS DELAYED BY REPRESENTATIVE GREENE

Washington, April 14.—The administration bill to permit the allies to open recruiting stations in this country to enlist their citizens failed temporarily in the house late today, when Representative Greene objected to Representative Webb's request for unanimous request for its consideration.

LEIPZIG SHOPS WRECKED IN SERIOUS FOOD RIOTS

London, April 14.—An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Lausanne, Switzerland, today told of serious food riots in Mannheim and Leipzig. Four shops in Leipzig are said to have been wrecked.

FINANCIAL PROBLEM.



—Berryman in Washington Star.

HAIG CAPTURES GROUND IN WEST

British Wedge Is Thrust 't'io the German Lines and Many Enemy Positions Are Taken

London, April 14.—Suddenly turning the point of his drive from around Arras, Field Marshal Haig last night smashed his men forward far to the south, around St. Quentin and advanced at Fayet—within two miles of the city.

"Fayet, northwest of St. Quentin, was carried during the night; also the important positions of Ascension farm and Grand Priel farm," the British commander reported today.

But as Haig struck fiercely around St. Quentin there was no diminution during the night of the British assault around Arras—"astride the Hindenburg line," as Haig reported it last night.

"To the north of the Scarpe the enemy was compelled to yield further. We seized Vimy station, La Chaudiere and positions at Fosse Dix and Buquet Mill, between Givenchy-er-Goshelle and Angres.

Enemy guns taken include four 8-inch howitzers. The boasted Hindenburg line was crumbling today in the pulverizing assaults of Field Marshal Haig's British army around Arras. Lens, northern pivot point of the retreat, started a month ago by the Germans to the Hindenburg line, seemed likely to fall very shortly.

British forces have driven a wedge above it to the north around Loos, while today's battle front dispatches indicated no let-up in the sweep forward from the Vimy ridge, which means another encircling arm shoved forward to the south of the city. It was on this southern drive that the British made probably their greatest advance in the present "push," according to full details received here today.

The ground gained was approximately two miles over a front of about 13 miles. Prediction was freely expressed here that the Germans must now retreat to the supplementary rear line of the "Hindenburg line"—a front, estimated by military experts to run from Droucourt down to Queant. If they do not, the Hindenburg line may be turned around Lens.

DEFECT IN BILL MAY COST PORTLAND \$10,000

Portland, April 14.—A missing word may cost Portland \$10,000. The Orton act, passed by the last legislature providing for division of costs of joint city, county and state elections, failed to mention "special elections" in particular. Therefore, Portland will be forced to hold a separate election from the general state vote June 4 although the state has a special election on that day.

FEW MEN ENLIST ON FRIDAY THE 13TH

Portland, April 14.—Army and navy officers discovered today why recruiting was so slack yesterday. It was Friday the 13th. Only 35 men enlisted in the navy here yesterday, as compared with 73 the day before. Wednesday 105 men joined the army and Thursday, 60, but on Friday only 45 enlisted.

THREE JAP CRUISERS WITH U. S. SQUADRON

San Francisco, April 14.—Three Japanese cruisers, under command of Admiral Ichisem Yamaji has been directed by the Japanese government to keep with the American Asiatic squadron, according to a cable from Tokio today, printed by the Japanese-American newspaper. The paper says the cruisers Iwano, Nishin and Tokiwa have been assigned to this duty.

UNITED STATES MAY GO DRY TO AID IN THE WAR

ATTEMPT EXPECTED IN CONGRESS TO CARRY PROHIBITION AS WAR MEASURE

STOP MAKING OF ALL LIQUORS

Would Save Millions of Bushels of Grain for Use as Food Says Dr. Wiley

Washington, April 14.—America's "big push" for food may wipe out her breweries and distilleries. Taking advantage of the threatened food shortage, throughout the world and demands on the American farmers to feed not only the United States, but her allies, the "dry" in congress are preparing to launch a spectacular drive for "war prohibition."

Plans for the effort have been completed and will be announced early next week.

The purpose is to stop the manufacture of all liquors and beers in the United States, at least for the period of the war, thereby diverting millions of bushels of grain into food channels.

Those behind the movement declare that more than six hundred million bushels of grain would be saved by closing the beer and whiskey plants.

"That's enough to feed 12,000,000 people," Dr. Wiley, pure food expert said today.

"It's sufficient to feed the whole nation for a month," said Senator Sheppard, father of the national prohibition amendment.

And besides, they say, that thousands of men now working in breweries and distilleries would be released for other occupations.

Chairman Lever, of the house agriculture committee, favors the plan. It is given impetus by agricultural experts who have been working on the food problem.

The movement has gained such momentum that distillers themselves are making overtures to congress, offering to restrict their output so as to release at least 15,000,000 bushels of grain annually for food.

This offer, however, is scorned by E. C. Dinwiddie, chairman of the legislative bureau of the anti-liquor forces here. He says the distillers and brewers today are overstocked with grain and "for business reasons" are willing to reduce their grain demands for the coming year.

Representative Randall, "dry" says:

"War prohibition is inevitable. Forty-four percent of barley, two percent of corn and 10 percent of the rye raised in this country are being used in the manufacture of alcoholic liquor."

Congressman Howard believes President Wilson should not and will not wait for congress to act on the matter to any attempt to force through "dry" measures now under the guise of "war emergency" measures.

Military officers say that so far as the military establishment is concerned there is no need of any prohibition legislation.

SOCIALIST LEADERS OFF FOR STOCKHOLM

Amsterdam, April 14.—The socialist leaders, Adler, Neberger and Haas, are accompanying Philip Scheidemann to Stockholm, according to Berlin dispatches today. These four socialists, granted special passports, are supposed to meet responsible Russian envoys in the Swedish capital and Berlin hints that they may later proceed to Petrograd to further the socialists' peace plans.