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WHOLE NUMBER 2868.

17,000 MORE ITALIANS ARE PRISONERS

TROOPS CUT OFF FROM RETREAT BY THE AUSTRO-GERMAN FORCES

TOTAL NUMBER NOW 250,000

Italian Army Continuing Retreat Westward Over Venetian Plains Airplanes Hinder Invasion

Berlin, Nov. 8.—Austro-Germans have crossed the Livenza river. Seventeen thousand Italian troops were cut off from the Tagliamento and captured. Italians captured by the enemy now number 250,000.

Summary of Operations
The Italian armies are continuing their retreat westward over the Venetian plain from the Tagliamento river and southward from the Dolomites and Carnic Alps region toward the plain.

The retreat is declared by the Italian war office to be an orderly one with the rear guards on both fighting fronts holding back the enemy and with airplanes also playing an important part in harassing the invaders, destroying bridges that have been thrown over the Tagliamento and bombing troops trying to cross the stream.

Although the Berlin official communication asserts that the Germans have reached the Livenza river on the Venetian plains, along which it had been expected General Cadorna would fight a retarding action, it is believed that this is only in the center and that the greater portion of General von Below's forces still is negotiating a passage of the Tagliamento or working its way westward over the flat country.

There has been no indication as to where the line of the Italians retreating from the hills southward has reached. Nor is there any information concerning where General Cadorna, reinforced by the British and French will make his stand, but the belief still prevails that the Piave river will be chosen for this purpose.

That aid by the allies is required—and in no unstinted measure—has been asserted in semi-official quarters in Rome. The Teutons are declared to have staked everything on their attempt to crush Italy and the allies must rush up assistance with the utmost speed if Cadorna is to check the enemy.

STRIKERS QUIT BROTHERHOOD

Federal Mediators Must Deal With Northwest Telephone Operators Separately

San Francisco, Nov. 8.—A telegram from W. F. Delaney from Seattle announces that the northwest telephone workers have severed all relations with the International Brotherhood officials here. Federal mediators will have to deal with the northwest separately.

Los Angeles, Nov. 8.—Secretary of Labor Wilson and party arrived en route to San Francisco. The secretary said, "I am quite confident we will be able to settle the telephone strike."

INSIDIOUS PROPAGANDA AMONG ITALIAN TROOPS

London, Nov. 8.—Major-General Frederick B. Maurice, chief director of military operations at the war office, in his weekly talk with the Associated Press today, said:

"The Italian situation is serious, but a considerable part of the lament talk is untrue. The report that von Mackensen made the attack with an overwhelming force of 300,000 men is a fabrication. The enemy forces were commanded by von Bulow. Moreover, the attack was no surprise to General Cadorna, who knew it was coming so far in advance that he issued a communique warning the troops about it.

"It is not necessary to say much here as to the cause of the Italian failure, except to note that the Germans accomplished at least something through insidious propaganda among the Italian troops.

"The withdrawal of the Italians from the Tagliamento line need cause no discouragement because this was part of Cadorna's scheme from the moment of the first falling back. Developments now depend largely upon the time in which allied reinforcements reach the line in adequate numbers."

Referring to the German claims of an enormous bag of prisoners, General Maurice expressed the opinion that these were largely overdrawn, saying:

"The Germans naturally make the best possible story and it is likely that they have counted all the civilians in the total of prisoners they announced."

PROHIBITION CARRIES IN THE STATE OF OHIO

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 8.—Unofficial complete returns show prohibition carried in Ohio.

MAXIMALISTS DEFEAT KERENSKY GOVERNMENT

Russia Threatened With Civil War—Kerensky Flees From Petrograd and His Arrest Is Ordered—Allies Not Disheartened

London, Nov. 8.—Maximalists have gained control of Petrograd and have issued a proclamation which states that the new government proposes an immediate peace. The news agency announces that the Maximalists were assisted by the Petrograd garrison. Some members of the provisional government were arrested and Kerensky has been deposed.

The assistance of the Petrograd garrison enabled Maximalists to secure coup de tat without bloodshed. The preliminary parliament has been dissolved.

Wireless from Petrograd says the council of soldiers and workmen's delegates has announced that the split in the council has been healed and a call has been sent out for one delegate from each 25,000 of the population, to express the will of the Russian army. The Russian news agency has been seized by Maximalists.

It is announced that the soldiers' and workmen's delegates issued a proclamation saying Petrograd was in their hands. The new government will propose an immediate and just peace, will hand the land to the peasants, and will summon a constituent assembly.

Leon Trotsky, president of the central committee of the council of delegates, declared that the provisional government no longer existed, and that the preliminary parliament was dissolved.

Washington, Nov. 8.—Kerensky's fall and the collapse of his government into the hands of Maximalists is regarded as threatening Russia with civil war. It probably means the re-arrangement of war plans.

Entente allies are shocked but not disheartened. It is believed that Kerensky and his followers will set up a new government at Moscow, leaving Petrograd, and an armed clash is among the first possibilities. It is expected that most of the army will remain loyal to Kerensky.

This revolution is considered a triumph for insidious German propaganda.

London, Nov. 8.—Kerensky has fled from the capital and semi-official news agencies declare that orders have been issued for his arrest.

Petrograd, Nov. 7.—An armed naval detachment under order of the Maximalist revolutionary committee, has occupied the offices of the official Petrograd telegraph agency. The Maximalists also occupied the Central Telegraph office and the State bank at Marie palace, where the preliminary parliament had suspended its proceedings, in view of the situation.

The general life of the city remains normal and the street traffic has not been interrupted. Numerous precautions have been taken by Premier Kerensky to thwart the threatened outbreak of the Bolsheviks. The soldiers guarding the government buildings have been replaced by men from the officers training schools. Many guards have been placed at the embassies. The women's battalion is drawn up in the square in front of the winter palace.

The commander on the northern front has informed the premier that his troops are ready to come to Petrograd to quell a rebellion if necessary. In the early hours of the morning a delegation of Cossacks appeared at the Winter palace and told Premier Kerensky that they were disposed to carry out the government's orders concerning the guarding of the capital, but they insisted that if hostilities commenced, it would be necessary for their forces to be supplemented by infantry units. They further demanded that the premier define the government's attitude toward the Bolsheviks, citing the release from custody of some of those who had been arrested for participation in the July disturbances. The Cossacks virtually made a demand that the government proclaim the Bolsheviks outlaws.

The premier replied: "I find it difficult to declare the Bolsheviks outlaws. The attitude of the government toward their present activities is known."

The premier explained that those who had been released were on bail and that any of them found participating in new offenses against the peace would be severely dealt with.

TREASURY GIVES LOAN RETURNS

Over-subscription of Second Liberty Loan Bonds Amounts to Over 54 Per Cent

Washington, Nov. 8.—Americans responded to the call for a second Liberty war loan by subscribing \$4,617,532,399, or over-subscription by 54 per cent of the \$3,000,000,000 asked and only \$283,000,000 less than the \$5,000,000,000 maximum fixed by the treasury.

Tabulations completed last night, eleven days after the close of the nation-wide bond selling campaign, showed that every federal reserve district exceeded its quota and 9,400,000 persons subscribed in the big war financing operation.

Half of the over-subscribed sum will be accepted, making the actual total of bonds to be issued \$3,808,766,150. Ninety-nine per cent of the subscribers will receive the amount for which they bargained, all subscriptions for \$50,000 or less being allotted in full and those above that amount being pared down in varying proportions, ranging from a 99 per cent allowance on subscriptions between \$50,000 and \$100,000 to 40 per cent for the largest single subscription of \$50,000,000.

"The success of the second liberty loan, like that of the first, is a distinct triumph for the people of the United States," said Secretary McAdoo, announcing the loan results. "It not only demonstrated their ability, patriotism and resources, but augurs the certain success of any loans that may be offered by the government."

U.S.S. ROCHESTER TORPEDOED NOV. 2

London, Nov. 8.—The American steamship Rochester was torpedoed and sunk on November 2. Four sailors are known to have lost their lives and one boat, with the second mate and 14 men, is missing.

AMERICAN JAM FOR BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE

London, Nov. 8.—The British army in France gets nearly 2,000,000 pounds of jam every week from this country. The daily ration of cheese calls for a shipment of between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000 pounds weekly while the daily ration of just over half an ounce of tea absorbs over half a million pounds each week.

SEVEN KILLED IN BROOKLYN EXPLOSION

HEAVY MACHINERY IN UPPER FLOORS CAUSES COLLAPSE, FOLLOWED BY FIRE

SUPPLIES FOR ARMY RUINED

Thirty-five Hundred Bags of Beans for Troops in France Are Destroyed With Building

New York, Nov. 8.—Five women and two men are believed to be killed in the collapse of three floors of a four story building in Brooklyn owned by the Johanns Steamship company, which company is supplying provisions to the United States government. The collapse of the building was followed by an explosion and fire. Heavy machinery stored on the upper floors is believed to be responsible for the collapse. The machinery dropped to the basement, causing an ammonia tank to explode.

Thirty-five hundred bags of beans for the American forces in France were ruined. The bodies of four women were recovered.

SUBMARINES GET BUT EIGHT BRITISH

London, Nov. 8.—A marked decrease in the British merchant ships sunk during the last week is noted in the admiralty report last night. Only eight vessels over 1,600 tons were sunk by mine or submarine and four under that tonnage. No fishing vessels were sunk.

The sinkings of British merchant ships recorded in the latest admiralty report are the smallest in point of number since the unrestricted submarine warfare began.

PETROGRAD NEWSPAPERS HAVE THEIR TROUBLES

Petrograd, Nov. 8.—The Association of Managers and Editors of Petrograd daily newspapers has published a statement informing newspaper readers that the press may very soon find itself in a critical condition in consequence of the enormous increase in the cost of material and labor, wear and tear of machinery which cannot be replaced and of the strike in paper mills.

NOW WE HAVE GONE TO WAR AND "ALL RULES ARE OFF"

By Booth Tarkington
No; there is no end to "subscribing," because we have gone to war and "all rules are off." The rules of peace-time, when we thought our money was something sacred to ourselves, when we thought that it was our own money, because we had earned it, or because somebody had willed it to us, or because investments had "made it" for us—those are the rules which are most particularly and violently "off." Nothing could give us a much greater shock than the discovery that "our own money" does not actually belong to our own selves, after all, does belong (and will certainly go) where it is most needed by the nation. This is a matter plainly revolutionary and of the greatest difficulty and even painfulness, in regard to our mental adjustment of it; and yet it can be proved with the utmost simplicity. Thus: No one can interfere with the distribution of his money where it is most need-

ed by the nation, and go without shame—both inward shame and notorious shame. That is, he has done wrong, and knows it himself, and, moreover, his neighbors know it. Why is this true, if he has only kept tight hold of his own money? If it were his own, it wouldn't be wrong for him to keep tight hold of it. No; the war is proving to us that all money belongs where it is most needed by the nation and not where it is most desired, selfishly, by the individual. And in war the nation needs money most where money will do the most good to the soldier.
We say, "I gave to the Red Cross." No; that is a mistake; we didn't "give." Money consists of markers or "chips" representing accumulated labor, and when we part with money we release stored-up labor; that is, a form of energy. The Red Cross is working for us; it is working for the most vital possession that we have, in time of war, our soldiers.
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AMERICAN CORN CROP LARGEST IN HISTORY

Washington, Nov. 8.—That the 1917 corn crop is larger by 66,000,000 bushels than ever before grown in America is indicated by an estimate of the department of agriculture. The crop is estimated at 3,191,983,000 bushels.

MAJOR GREEN GIVES HI GILL MORE TIME

Seattle, Nov. 8.—Major General Greene, commander at Camp Lewis, has notified the Seattle Rotary club that he would give the authorities "a little more time" to better the conditions in Seattle before issuing an order forbidding soldiers visiting the city.

Copenhagen, Nov. 8.—The proceeds of the Danish sea fisheries more than doubled during the past year, while the quantity of the catch increased about 40 per cent. The value for last year was nearly \$16,000,000.

AMERICAN COMMISSION ARRIVES IN LONDON

London, Nov. 8.—The special American commission to the allied conference arrived in London last night. The commission is headed by Colonel E. M. House, special commissioner.

GERMAN SUBMARINE SUPPLIES FINNS ARMS AMMUNITION

Stockholm, Nov. 8.—The existence of a Finnish weapon and ammunition depot somewhere off the west Botha coast, which is being supplied by German submarines, is clearly indicated by preliminary investigations into a conflict between Finns and Swedish customs authorities off Holland. A motorboat manned by five Finns and laden with arms and ammunition was discovered by Swedish customs officials who were driven off by the Finns. Finns living at Umeo have testified that German submarines delivered arms and ammunition to Finnish boats.

TURKS MAKING GENERAL RETIREMENT IN SOUTH

London, Nov. 8.—General retirement northward by Turkish forces in Palestine is indicated.

THURSDAY NOVEMBER 29TH, IS PROCLAIMED THANKSGIVING

Washington, Nov. 8.—President Wilson issued today his 1917 Thanksgiving proclamation, calling upon the nation, even in the midst of the sorrow and great peril of a world shaken by war, to thank God for blessings that are better than mere peace of mind and prosperity of enterprise.

"We have been given the opportunity to serve mankind as we once served ourselves in the great day of our Declaration of Independence, by taking up arms against a tyranny that threatened to master and debase men everywhere and joining with other free peoples in demanding for all the nations of the world what we then demanded and obtained for ourselves. In this day of revelation of our duty, not only to defend our own rights as a nation, but to defend also the rights of free men throughout the world, there has been vouchsafed us in full and in inspiring measure the resolution and spirit of united action. We have been brought to one mind and purpose. A new vigor of common counsel and common action has been revealed in us. We should especially thank God that in such circumstances in the midst of the greatest

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