

# Rogue River Courier

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## HUNS READY TO DISCUSS PEACE OFFER

AUSTRIA ACCEPTS BOLSHEVIKI PROPOSAL FOR ARMISTICE TO TALK PEACE

## NEW RUSSIAN REGIME, RUMOR

Dispatch From Petrograd Intimates That Lenin's Government Has Been Overthrown

London, Nov. 29.—A Petrograd dispatch says that the government of Nikolai Lenin has fallen and has been succeeded by a coalition cabinet of advanced socialists in which the Bolsheviki are represented.

Amsterdam, Nov. 29.—The Austro-Hungarian government, according to a dispatch from Vienna, has sent an official reply accepting the Russian government's wireless proposal to enter into negotiations for an armistice and general peace treaty.

Count von Hertling, Germany's new chancellor, told the reichstag that Germany was ready to discuss peace with Russia if envoys with full power were sent to Berlin. He declared that the central powers were not responsible for the prolongation of the war. He held out the "glorious advance" of the Teutons into Italy as a warning to others.

Sunday is the date set for a conference between representatives of the Bolsheviki and Germany on the eastern front to negotiate an armistice.

Diplomatic representatives of the allies in Petrograd, it is reported, will acknowledge receipt of the Bolsheviki proposals as though they came from individuals.

London, Nov. 29.—The Bolsheviki have published a secret treaty between France, Italy and Russia showing that the allies agreed to let Italy annex the Trentino, Southern Tyrol and other territory. The allies also agreed to help Italy prevent the Vatican from interfering with the war, according to Petrograd dispatches.

## AMERICANS HELPED GREAT HAIG DRIVE

British Army Headquarters, Nov. 30.—American engineers, the first American troops to be engaged on the British front, took a prominent part in the breaking of the Hindenburg line last week.

Military necessity made it impossible to announce this fact previously. Their work was to push up the vital railroads behind the British lines as they advanced. These railroad units have been at work in some sections for several months. Two members of the unit have been wounded.

## WAR EMOTIONS STIR DEMANDS FOR MUSIC

Iowa City, Nov. 23.—The emotions stirred in the breasts by the war are causing a general desire for more music, and especially singing, in the opinion of Professor W. E. Hays of the Iowa state University here. Patriotic songs and the other melodies such as "Home Sweet Home" and "When You and I Were Young, Maggie" are being given a much wider vogue than ever before.

## BRITISH LEADER PEACE ADVOCATE

Marquis of Lansdowne, Political Leader Writes Strong Plea for Peace to British Heads

London, Nov. 29.—There has been much discussion in England over the letter of Marquis of Lansdowne, veteran political leader, pleading for a revision of the allies' war aims and an attempt to obtain peace before the war leads to the ruin of the civilized world.

Chancellor Bonar Law has strongly repudiated the Lansdowne letter, calling it a "disaster."

London, Nov. 29.—German newspapers state that the Lansdowne letter is a semi-official feeler by the British government, asserting that the British "are becoming reasonable."

## EUGENE IS VICTOR HARD FOUGHT GAME

The husky eleven from Eugene high school gave the Grants Pass boys their first taste of defeat during the present football season in a well fought game Thursday afternoon. The score was 41 to 7.

The victory of Eugene was fairly earned. They had a swifter and quicker team. On straight line bucking, the local boys were at least the equals of the visitors, but in end running the Eugene team was way and far ahead of Grants Pass. There seemed to be a quite general habit among the local runners to pause and look for an opening which did not develop. Instead one of the opponents would get through and down the local player without a gain. Had Grants Pass at least one real swift runner, and had the backs the habit of getting into their plays without a second's hesitation, the story of the game might have been different.

In individual playing, Sheet Mander of Eugene was easily the star of the game. He is a swift runner and general all around good player, though a small man. Summers did the best individual ground gaining for the locals, but in handling the team in one or two critical pinches, he gave his opponents opportunities that were costly.

Both teams played good clean football and were loud in their praise of each other after the game. Manager Fred Chess of the Eugene team, who is teacher of manual training at the Eugene high, came to the Courier office this morning with the request that we express, on behalf of himself and the visiting team, "their hearty appreciation of the splendid treatment they had received from both the team and the people of Grants Pass. In all our playing we have not found a hospitality and fair treatment that has equalled that found here. Please dress up this statement and make it as strong as you possibly can," added Manager Chess.

## WOODEN LEGS MADE BY THE THOUSANDS

Glasgow, Nov. 30.—Two Clyde shipbuilding firms have been turning their attention to the manufacture of artificial limbs and have produced in 48 hours a limb at a moderate cost which is said to be far superior to any other produced in the country.

One thousand maimed soldiers have already been fitted and nine thousand are in the waiting list.

## AGGIES TAKE U. OF O. INTO FOOTBALL CAMP

Portland, Nov. 30.—The O. A. C. eleven defeated the University of Oregon at football here yesterday—score 14-7.

## PEACE CAN ONLY COME BY CRUSHING PRUSSIA

Dr. Foster Makes Powerful Plea For United Effort To Crush Enemy of Mankind, Schooled in Fanatic Belief That Teuton Kultur is to Rule World

The largest luncheon gathering that the Chamber of Commerce rooms ever held, and for which fully a hundred requests for tickets had to be refused, greeted Dr. Wm. T. Foster, president of Reed college and inspector of the American Red Cross recently returned from the battle fronts of France, this noon.

In a talk of over an hour Dr. Foster held the earnest attention of his audience. Not a man or woman left the hall until after the end of his remarks and the rousing applause which punctuated his talk, particularly when he spoke of his conversion from the pacifists attitude to that of a strong advocate of war to the bitter end showed how thoroughly in sympathy with him were his hearers.

Dr. Foster said, in part: "Just before I left France, I asked General Pershing how the American Red Cross could be of greatest help during the coming winter. He answered without hesitation, 'By helping sustain the morale of the French army.'"

"The American Red Cross is accomplishing this purpose now in various ways under the direction of a member of General Pershing's staff—Major Grayson M. P. Murphy, a leader whom I found endowed with patience, courtesy, modesty, tact, vision and personal magnetism—altogether worthy of the great confidence in which he is held by both the French and the Americans in France.

"When I was in the trenches north of Reims, I found French soldiers twice wounded in action, twice discharged from hospitals and again at the front, where they were facing cold, hunger, monotony, disease and shell-fire 24 hours a day. For pay they were receiving about five cents a day, sometimes as high as 20 cents a day, and if they struck, they were shot.

"They are still withstanding the onslaughts of Prussianism against

civilization in lines of defense in which, but for them, unprepared American troops would have to be sacrificed. These French soldiers can hold these lines only as long as there are enough ships on the ocean to bring the needed food, fuel and ammunition. And yet, on my return to America, I found ship yards which had not been free from strikes since the United States entered the war. I found thousands of men idle because they would not work for six dollars a day. And I thought that if our people had any conception of the struggle in which our nation is engaged and of the sacrifices and heroism of the French soldiers who are holding the trenches of democracy, without a thought of striking and without pay enough to keep their wives and babies from cold and starvation, we would not tolerate in America a single able-bodied man who refused to work.

"The need of the American Red Cross in France is more than we can imagine at this distance. When I was in Paris a few weeks ago, I saw the records of surgical dressings we had just supplied to 1,660 hospitals. I found the work of distribution done quickly and efficiently; and yet it was not possible to keep up with the most urgent demands. When I saw one French soldier so badly wounded that a whole case of dressings was needed to save his life, I thought that if he could stand his part of it, we could at least pack the case for him. Fuel will be scarce in France this winter. We cannot possibly send enough warm clothing to keep all the people from suffering.

"Anyone with my opportunities for thoroughly examining every phase of relief work in France, would have no doubt of the overwhelming needs nor of the wisdom, economy, dispatch and devotion with which our funds and materials are used by the American Red Cross to sustain the spirit of heroic France."

## SENATOR W.E. CHANDLER, FATHER OF UNITED STATES NAVY, PASSES AWAY

Concord, N.H., Nov. 30.—William E. Chandler, secretary of navy in President Arthur's cabinet, died here this morning.

In a lifetime of endless political activity and almost continuous controversy, the one title freely accorded by men of all parties to William Eaton Chandler was that of "Father of the United States Navy." As secretary of the navy under President Arthur, Mr. Chandler on June 11, 1883, approved the plan for the re-organization of the navy which resulted in the development of the present fighting fleet. In a speech in the senate on January 26, 1915, Senator Tillman of South Carolina, referring to the reading into the record of a letter from Mr. Chandler regarding the naval bill then pending, said:

"Senator Chandler has had a varied experience in naval affairs. He was secretary of the navy under President Arthur, and really began the construction of the new navy. He was on the naval committee when I first came to Washington in 1896, and was at that time one of the ablest men in the senate. Although he has recently entered his 80th year, his mind is still alert and vigorous. While he is a republican and I am a democrat, we have always been warm personal friends. Necessarily he is better posted on naval affairs than almost any man in Washington, not excepting even the navy department itself."

Born at Concord, N. H., December 28, 1835, Mr. Chandler was educated at academies in New Hampshire and Vermont and was graduated from Harvard law school at the age of 19. One of his classmates at the law school was Joseph H. Choate. He entered politics at once, served three terms in the New Hampshire house of representatives and was elected speaker of the house when but 27 years old. His first entrance into national political affairs was as one of the founders of the republican party and a supporter of Abraham Lincoln. President Lincoln appointed him solicitor and judge advocate general of the navy in 1865, and three months later he became first assistant secretary of the treasury.

Fourteen years of service in the United States senate ended when Mr. Chandler was defeated for re-nomination in 1901 by Henry E. Burnham. His radical views on railroad legislation which brought him in opposition to republican party leaders, were responsible for this defeat. During the remainder of his life, Mr. Chandler made many attacks on what he considered the undue influence exerted by railroads in New England politics. His last federal position was that of president of the Spanish War Claims commission, to which he was named by President McKinley in 1901 and reappointed by President Roosevelt.

## ITALY SUFFERS TEUTON'S WRATH

Germans Commit Unspeakable Atrocities Upon Civilians in Sections of Northern Italy

Washington, Nov. 29.—Semi-official dispatches from Rome state that all the oppressive measures characterizing the German invasion of Belgium and many other acts of barbarism are now being practiced by the Austro-Germans in northern Italy.

Near Seasson it is reported that the enemy put women and children before them as they advanced, compelling the Italians to sacrifice their innocent countrymen and see non-combatants massacred. Homes have been looted and the screams of women and children have been heard across the Piave river. The Boissans troops are said to have committed un-namable atrocities.

## WOODCHOPPERS LIVE ON FAT OF THE LAND

Sacramento, Cal., Nov. 29.—Woodchoppers have been known to ride about in six cylinder automobiles, declining all proffered work, and hay balers in parts of the San Joaquin valley, after running wages up to \$10 a day, went on strike for more. M. F. Tarpey of Fresno told delegates to the California Fruit Growers' convention in an address today. He urged the importation of Asiatic farm labor for the period of the war, asserting that production could be doubled and the places of the men who went to war would be held, pending their return. He expressed doubt that labor unions would persistently oppose such a plan, because, he said, a high percentage of workingmen's wages goes to pay for food which will become more expensive if it becomes scarcer.

## GOVERNMENT LOOSES ITS GRIP UPON TIN

Washington, Nov. 30.—The release of a large amount of tin by the government has been ordered on a representation that important industries would be seriously handicapped if it was not done.

## TEUTONS COUNTER ATTACK BUT MAKE NO HEADWAY

British Headquarters in France, Nov. 30.—The Germans this morning launched a strong attack against the British lines about Gonnelleu just south of the area included in last week's British offensive. No headway was made.

## COURT HOUSE TO BE DEDICATED MONDAY

Josephine county's new \$100,000 court house is to be dedicated next Monday afternoon. The finest building in the county and one of the finest county buildings in the state will be thrown open to the public with a modest ceremony of which the principal feature will be an address by Rev. L. Myron Booser.

That this county, in times of business uncertainty had the courage to build a structure that will be adequate for the county's business for a generation or more, and that would be a credit to any county of the state, is an accomplishment of which the citizens may well take pride, and it is eminently fitting that the event should be marked by a general community celebration.

It has been suggested that the business houses be closed for an hour next Monday afternoon, and that suggestion has been carried to the Beavers, the local merchant's association, for action.

## GUARDSMEN OF EVERY STATE ARE IN FRANCE

FOR WEEKS NATIONAL GUARD UNITS HAVE BEEN SENT TO FRANCE

## RECEIVE INTENSIVE TRAINING

American Forces in War Stricken Europe Rapidly Being Increased. Ships Determine Pace

With the American Army in France, Nov. 30.—National guardsmen from every state in the Union have arrived in France.

This statement the press associations were today permitted to announce for the first time. These units are now training or have just arrived. While it is not permitted to disclose the identity of the units that all that have sailed from the United States have arrived safely. Many are billeted in the houses of French troops, others in low wooden barracks specially erected for them.

Their welcome by the French troops and people has been enthusiastic in the extreme. The guardsmen are getting the same training that the regulars underwent. All are in splendid health. Not a single man was lost enroute.

The arrival of these guardsmen in France covers a large movement that has been in progress for several weeks.

The guard units to be sent later will be more sectional in character. Secretary Baker announced. Additional forces will be sent as fast as ships and men are ready. The guard divisions first to show themselves fitted will be the first to go.

Probably a regrouping of national army divisions will be found necessary as drafted men are being used to fill national guard units.

## GENERAL PUBLIC NOT IN ON GERMAN LOAN

Copenhagen, Nov. 30.—Tabulation of subscriptions to the seventh German loan show that over a fourth of the total of 12 and a half billions was contributed in subscriptions of over a million marks each, 1,032 subscribers averaging over three millions.

The sixth loan had only 770 subscribers in the super-million class. There was a marked decrease in the number of small subscribers as well as the total number of subscribers.

The only classes showing an increase in number of subscribers or total subscribed are those above half a million which are responsible for over a third of the loan. These figures are indicative of the extent to which the loan was subscribed by war supply interests.

## NEW BANKING BRINGS NATIONS TOGETHER

London, Nov. 30.—Sir Richard Vassar Smith in a recent address before the institute of bankers, said one feature of recent banking developments had been the greater and more immediate control which leading banks had assumed over financial relations with other countries by the creation of foreign departments and the opening of branches in foreign countries. This development of international banking meant a demand for young Englishmen with a knowledge of foreign languages, foreign exchanges and the commercial and financial conditions in other countries.