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MONDAY, JANUARY 21, 1918.



OREGON WEATHER

Probably rain in western portions and fair in eastern part of the state. Moderate easterly winds.

THE POWER OF WATER

It is hard for residents of the Pacific coast to comprehend the fact that America is at war with one of the greater powers on earth. Until within a few days the same condition prevailed throughout the rest of the country, but a dropping temperature brought about an unprecedented demand for fuel and the fact suddenly developed that all available ships are busy transporting men and supplies to Europe and vast quantities of coal are required to keep them going.

The first business of this nation is war, war to the hilt, and ships must move, regardless of everything else. Women and children, the old and infirm, rich and poor are suffering because they can get no coal. Coal is king. Business is closed by the government and millions of men are thrown out of employment, for railroads are blockaded and coal cannot be delivered.

If all those ships were loading on the Pacific coast, and the mills were here and the people were here, the work would move along smoothly, for we have no intense cold, no such suffering for lack of fuel, no, we have something better. We have them going. Had the weather not even had no coal, and more than that we can get along without it, for we have something better. We have more power by water than is used in this great nation many times over, and it mostly is going to waste for it has not yet been harnessed.

NO HYSTERIA NECESSARY

When a nation goes to war, and especially a great nation which believes more in the pursuits of peace than in military aggression, it is inevitable that national inexperience

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will result in a certain degree of inefficiency.

The United States today has reached the period when stock taking is necessary; when the goods in hand must be checked up, and also when the personnel, the management, the manufacturing departments, the sales force and labor itself must be weighed in the balance.

No orderly industrial corporation becomes excited or nervous at this period. The firm of Uncle Sam and Sons Company is fully able to handle any situation which may arise even in war time. Uncle Sam is handling the present situation through perfectly capable investigating committees and it is reasonable to believe that the responsibility for certain alleged conditions will be placed where it belongs.

It may be well to view with a calm mind even the possibility that nine months of supposed preparation have not prepared very much; that although at war, we have an inadequate supply of guns and ammunition and ships and other things vital to success; that your sons and mine may be insufficiently clothed and exposed to unsanitary conditions

and also that doubt and distrust are growing in the minds of the people. The responsibility will be found.

American Industries in War Time.

For a generation this region has been endeavoring consistently and persistently, to bring a development of the Oregon Caves, but the unwelcome fact remains that the development stands just where it did at the beginning. Would it not be a good idea to try some other plan, something entirely different, and not rest on our oars and say, "It's no use?" That is what the frog said in the milk can, then it died.

Wheatless Wednesday and Meatless Tuesday have been supplemented with an icecreamless Thursday by San Francisco. Optimistic Seattle has added a Blueless Monday, and Tacoma, not to be outdone, offers a Jinxless Friday. Another well-known city—not calling any names—has adopted a Bathless Saturday. And as there is only one day left we will do our bit by observing a Restless Sunday—Flour and Grain World.

VENICE, DISMANTLED AND ALONE, AWAITS ASSAULT OF HUN HORDES

With the French Army in Italy, December 15.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press)—Before the menace of the modern Hun, Venice, whose lagoons centuries ago furnished an asylum of safety for refugees fleeing from Attila, is today almost emptied. Of the 150,000 persons who ordinarily inhabit the city, only about 1,000 remain. But this is not because Venice fears for her own protection. Across the battlefield of the reeds it is believed that no invader will penetrate to the islands of the Venetian lagoon. The city puts her trust in the lagoons as confidently as she trusted to the sea in olden times.

To the visitor in Venice in these days when the invading army lies only a short march distant, one of the odd memories of the war will be that of the music of the great guns bombing from the Lido and the nests of the reedy islets in the northern lagoon. That music accompanies you all day in Venice.

The Queen of the Adriatics has her face to the foe. She has shut her shops and set her merchandise away. The army or the navy have taken her young men. Those that remain have bricked up or sand-bagged her churches and monuments and now await the issue in entire calm, confident that although the enemy is no more than a long gun shot away, it is not at her own gates that Venice is menaced.

From Burano, a motor boat takes you through a maze of channels into the canal Sillone where you thread your way between reed covered banks toward the mainland. You can see nothing but the channel and the reeds. There is not a roof nor a spire in sight. We are getting up to what may be called the artillery defense line of Venice. On the way we passed a British monitor with her big guns pointed inland. The coast batteries and big gun monitors constitute another defense line. Here in the salt channel between the islands we come suddenly upon a floating battery or pontoon, as the Italians call them. It is a big steel barge mounting a gun which has been steadily pounding the Austrians on the Piave Vecchia all night. She is manned by sailors for the artill-

ery defense of Venice is entirely in the hands of the navy.

From Ponte Grandi, as far as the eye can see the land is covered with a waste of muddy water with rows of half-submerged willows marking out the fields which it covers and here and there an isolated clump of farm buildings emerging from the floods. We are here on the edge of the Piave inundations and in another naval artillery defense belt. High banked roads, dikes and farm houses are all that remain above water. Some of these farm house islands are held by Austrians and some by Italians and it is the aim of both sides to destroy the farms held by the enemy. A few nights ago some Italian sailors undertook a cutting out expedition against one of the Austrian islands, captured and burned the buildings and came back with Austrian prisoners.

Nothing more dismal can be imagined than this battlefield among the reeds except the awful desolation of the Flanders front. Unending water, half drowned willows and farm houses under a bitter winter sky impose about as melancholy a picture as ever war presents. On many of the islands formed by the release of the floods to protect Venice are brave families clinging to their homes in the hope that 1918 will see the invader thrown back.

On this sector the Italians have a superiority of artillery. It is at night that the Italian guns do their hardest work. At night the Austrians always attempt to construct field works or to lay bridges of boats across the Piave Vecchia to the canals. They take a number of boats, tie them together and swing them out from one bank trusting to the current to float them into place on the other side. It is the business of the Italian floating batteries to drive away these bridge-builders and to destroy the fruits of their labors and this they do with surprising success.

In Venice, herself, I have seen no sign of actual damage, except a hole torn in the roof of San Giovanni and San Paolo by an Austrian airplane bomb. The front of San Marco and the pillars of the Doge's Palace have been bricked up so that nothing of

them remains visible. The same precautions have been taken with the famous statue of Colleon and, in fact, with all the monuments of the town that can be so protected.

In the Piazza di San Marco almost all the shops are closed, but a number are still open in Merceria, and, although almost all the gondolas have vanished, it is still possible to find one to take you up the Grand Canal.

COUNTY AGENT'S NOTES

The Pruning School

Prof. Brown will open the pruning school at the court house next Monday, January 8, at 10 o'clock a. m. At that time he will give a lecture on pruning to which every one is invited. The remainder of the week will be given to field work. Provisions are being made to handle 30 people in the field. This number will be divided into two divisions, one division being given the forenoons and the other the afternoons.

If you have not already enrolled for this work, do so at once. You can drop us a card or a letter or do so in person.

Rodent Control

We are going to take up the "digger squirrel" work again this year, and right along the same line we are going to do some work with gophers and moles.

Mr. Shafer of the U. S. department will be with us for a week a little later. During his time here we will hold a series of meetings at which time Mr. Shafer will demonstrate methods of control of these pests.

Seed Grain

Have you secured your grain for spring planting? February will be here in a few days and, no doubt, you will want to do much of your seeding during that month, and if you wait until you are ready to seed before securing your grain you may not be able to get it with out considerable delay.

Better place your order now. C. D. THOMPSON, County Agricultural Agent.

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KAISER SUPREME IN BOTH PEACE AND WAR

Washington, Jan. 21.—The right of the German emperor to the exclusive making of war or peace has been reaffirmed in the Prussian chamber of lords by the adoption of a resolution presented by Berlin representatives, said a dispatch from Berne. As quoted in the dispatch the resolution said:

"The chamber of lords firmly hopes that when peace is concluded the government will see that the rights of the emperor of Germany are safeguarded.

"These rights are conceded to him by the constitution and peace should be commensurate with the sacrifices which have been made for the political and economic interests of the country."

Accompanying the resolution was this commentary:

"The president of the United States has asked if the German negotiations at Brest-Litovsk are in the name of the majority of the reichstag or in the name of the military party. For our part we affirm that it is the German emperor who in the terms of the constitution has the executive right to make war and peace."

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BIRTHS IN GERMANY RAPIDLY DECREASING

London, Jan. 21.—The Vossische Zeitung (September 22) reports a meeting of the German Society for Children's Therapeutics in the lecture room of the children's clinic of Leipzig university, at which Professor Schlossmann gave a lecture on children's diseases and the war.

He mentioned the decrease in the birth rate and said that, for instance, in the Dusseldorf district the number of births had decreased from 100,000 in 1914 to 60,000 in 1916. Also in the Rhine district a great decline had to be reckoned with. It is reported from all parts of Germany that the newborn children are in very good condition in spite of the small food rations available for the mothers.

Standards of Doctrine.

The Apostles' and the Nicene Creed, and the Thirty-nine Articles are the standards of doctrine in both the English and American branches of the Episcopal church. The American church omits the Athanasian Creed, which the English church retains, and has made some alterations in the Thirty-nine Articles, omitting Article 21. The church acknowledges two sacraments, baptism and the Lord's Supper as generally necessary to salvation, practices infant baptism, admits no one to communion until confirmed or ready and desirous to be confirmed, permits those only to officiate as ministers who have received Episcopal orders, and does not agree doctrinally with other Armenians or Calvinists.

Mary Pickford and the Marines



GOODRICH NEWS BUREAU

Akron, Ohio

MARY PICKFORD WAS CHEERED BY THOUSANDS AS SHE MARCHED DOWN MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, RECENTLY AT THE HEAD OF THE FAMOUS MARE ISLAND MARINE CORPS BAND IN AN EFFORT TO STIMULATE RECRUITING.

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