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BALLOTS TAKE MIND OFF WAR FOR A MOMENT

FULL STATE TICKETS, INCLUDING GOVERNOR, TO BE ELECTED IN 28 STATES

PROHIBITION AMENDMENTS UP

California Will Wrestle With the Booze Question Today, One Measure for "Bone Dry"

New York, Nov. 5.—Forty United States senators, out of a roster of 95 in the upper house, and 435 representatives, the entire membership of the lower branch of congress, will be elected. Possible effect of the election on the political complexion of the senate may be seen in the democrats present slim majority. They have 52 votes to the republicans' 44, with 49 necessary for control. In the house there are 215 democrats and 209 republicans, together with a few scattering votes in the minor parties. The strength necessary to a majority is 218.

Full state tickets, including governor, will be elected in 28 states.

Six states will vote on prohibition amendments. California will offer a choice of two measures, one for a "bone dry" commonwealth, the other wiping out saloons and prohibiting manufacture or sale of liquors, except light wines. Colorado voters will pass on a proposal to supplant their present partial prohibition law with a "bone dry" statute, and in Ohio an amendment prohibiting manufacture or sale of intoxicants for beverage purposes will come up.

Washington's proposed amendment would prohibit possession, even, of intoxicants except for sacramental purposes, and Wyoming's would stop manufacture or sale, though specifically excluding science and industry from the effects of prohibition. Utah will vote on changes in the phraseology of its "dry" statute.

Prompted by war conditions, California and Maryland, whose laws make no provision for exercise of the franchise by voters outside the state, will submit amendments enabling soldiers and sailors to vote, wherever they may be.

A lone state, South Dakota, will vote on equal suffrage for women.

35 MORE HUNS DOWNT BY AMERICAN "EAGLES"

With the American Army Northwest of Verdun, Nov. 5.—In aerial fighting today between American and enemy machines, 30 German airplanes were brought down and three balloons destroyed. Seven American planes are missing.

U. S. AND ALLIES TO FEED THE STARVING

Washington, Nov. 5.—The allied and American governments will cooperate with Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey in furnishing food and supplies for the suffering civilian populations of those countries the Versailles war council has decided.

BOLSHEVIKS WANT TO OPEN NEGOTIATIONS

London, Nov. 5.—The Bolshevik government of Russia is reported to have handed neutral ministers a note to the entente, asking for the opening of peace negotiations, so that hostilities between the allies and the Soviet government may be ended.

ALLIES' ATTACKS SHAKE HUN FRONT

Unwavering Assaults Shattering the Huns, Who Blow Up Bridges in Frantic Effort to Escape

With the Allied Armies in France and Belgium, Nov. 5.—The front is quivering with the shock of attacks and counter attacks from the border of Holland southward to the junction of the British and French armies beyond St. Quentin.

The Germans are blowing up bridges and railways over the Scheidt where the Belgians, French and Americans are advancing rapidly.

While attention was centered on Valenciennes yesterday, the armies of General Byng and General Rawlinson edged forward south of that city, the former covering the flank of General Horne's attack south of Valenciennes. Rawlinson's men beat off a counter attack.

As the result of these preparations all armies are now in positions to accelerate the German retirement once more.

During the occupation of Valenciennes by the Canadians Saturday, civilians stood in the streets and watched the German snipers being ousted with the bayonet, while shells screamed over their heads.

The Germans are inspired by a printed order, explaining that favorable armistice terms are impossible unless they put up a good fight. They are resisting as hard as at any time in the war. Not only has their artillery become unusually active, but their infantry displaying qualities resembling those of the opening months of the war.

Enemy aviators are again attempting to take the initiative, though they mostly have brought disaster to themselves. Bruges and Zeebrugge were bombed last night.

ITALIANS CELEBRATE GREAT VICTORY OVER AUSTRIA

Rome, Sunday, Nov. 3.—Bonfires are burning tonight on all hills throughout Italy, spreading far and wide the news of the occupation of Trieste. Church bells are ringing and guns are being fired. All the windows in Rome were illuminated tonight regardless of the police orders concerning restricted lighting.

By a strange coincidence the Italians entered Trieste on the feast day of San Juste, the patron saint of the redeemed city, which all the population including the Jews formerly celebrated under Austrian rule as a patriotic demonstration of their Italian nationality.

OVERSUBSCRIPTION IS ASKED IN WAR DRIVE

Portland, Nov. 5.—State's quota, 770,000; oversubscription asked brings it to \$1,150,000.

Portland's quota, \$300,000; oversubscription brings to \$450,000.

Entire sum now asked in United States, \$250,000,000.

W. M. Ladd, state chairman, Orland W. Davidson, state director; Ben Selling, city manager, and Everett Ames, city director, yesterday afternoon acted upon instruction from Director General Mott, in New York, and will seek the oversubscription of not less than 50 per cent, approved by President Wilson, Secretary of War Baker and the 35 representatives of the war welfare organization on the general committee.

Sudden close of war would increase, rather than decrease, the urgent necessity for the funds.

It is understood that Josephine county's quota has been increased 50 per cent. The drive starts November 11.

Every dollar contributed to the United War Work campaign November 11 to 18, will be used to bring comfort to soldiers of the allied armies.

BATTLE LINE AFLAME AS ALLIES CRUSH GERMANS

Huns Retreat on 75 Mile Front—Entente Forces Have Ghent Isolated, and Are Closing in on Stenway, Important Railway Junction—French Make Gains

Paris, Nov. 5.—From the Dutch frontier to east of the Meuse, a distance of 200 miles, the battle line is aflame as the allies crush the resistance of the enemy and push on for more important gains between the Oise and Aisne rivers.

The Germans are withdrawing on the Marle and Montcornet areas.

General Haig is pressing on toward Maubeuge. The British and French south of the Mormal forest are pressing toward Avesnes. Ghent is now virtually isolated by the French, Belgian and American advance.

The allied cavalry is said to be operating in the outskirts of Ghent.

London, Nov. 5.—The Germans are retreating on a 75-mile front from the River Scheldt to the River Aisne.

With the Americans on the Sedan Front, Nov. 5.—There is bitter fighting along the Meuse. The Americans crossed the river at Briouilles on pontoon bridges, which were constructed under fire, the Germans having blown up the bridges. The Americans took the town of Pouilly, northwest of Stenay. Beaumont was taken and Stenay is half surrounded.

Paris, Nov. 5.—French successes have compelled the Germans to make new withdrawals at several points along the front. The French advanced on a five-mile front between the Oise and Aisne. Attacking again today they penetrated the Hundling line on a 15-mile front between Sisonne and Chateau Porcien. The French are also pursuing the Germans in the vicinity of Guise.

Rome, Nov. 5.—Italian naval vessels have landed troops on the Dalmatian Islands of Lissa and Lagosta. Italian battleships also landed troops at Fiume.

Now the French and American governments are considered the ultimate destination of the people after their arrival at Vladivostok. It is proposed to send them to Shanghai and thence to France or Manila, where the governor general has already promised them refuge.

According to American engineers who have just returned from the interior this is only a sample of the kind of destitution from Harbin to the Urals.—Carl Ackerman in the Portland Telegram.

REFUGEES, SCANTILY CLOTHED, IN PLIGHT

Harbin, Oct. 28.—(Delayed)—Living in box cars, on the verge of starvation, miserable, cold and despondent, 1,055 Serbians and Montenegrins were discovered by the All-American special in Harbin freight yards. The refugees left Odessa on February 19 en route around the world toward their homes. They reached here in zero weather in the most pitiful condition in which, except for the timely arrival of the Red Cross they would probably have suffered the fate of 400 German prisoners who were locked in freight cars in winter under the car's regime and who were found frozen to death months later in the interior of Siberia.

Of all the refugees I have seen in Belgium, France, Poland or Roumania this sight beggars everything. For four days these people had no bread and for two weeks no meat or vegetables. The children of the poorest were barefoot, and most of the women wore light summer dresses of the most ragged description.

During the eight months of travel 140 children died of starvation and exposure and 50 adults perished.

Weeping, frantic and desperate women and children and old men beset the Red Cross workers, who were able to promise and deliver bread, meat and clothing to every refugee.

The treatment which had been accorded these unfortunate was scandalous. They were the victims of red tape by various relief organizations and governments. Once they were promised a large estate in Russia to be colonized. As they were about to settle there another government interfered. They were then ordered to proceed to Vladivostok and thence to Serbia via America.

Meanwhile their 83 box cars, into which they were packed, often sleeping on three rows of shelves without blankets, were shoved from town to town, practically unscheduled. Sometimes they were sidetracked for days when no food was available.

AUSTRIANS LOSE HALF MILLION MEN

250,000 Horses Also Fall Into Hands of Allies Before Armistice Agreement Is Signed

Washington, Nov. 5.—The number of Austrian prisoners captured before the armistice took effect is now estimated at a half million. The booty taken includes 250,000 horses.

CASUALTY LIST

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American expeditionary forces for today:

Killed in action	250
Missing in action	123
Wounded severely	118
Died of wounds	165
Died of accident	9
Died of disease	244
Wounded degree undetermined	111
Wounded slightly	165
Prisoners	3

Total 1,189

Wounded severely—Milo H. McClure, Portland; Cyril H. Cronson, Salem.

Summary of marine corps casualties:

Officers	
Deaths	53
Wounded	73
Sub total	126

Enlisted Men	
Deaths	1,306
Wounded	2,350
In hands of enemy	53
Missing	181
Sub total	3,890

Total 4,026

VICTORY FOR G. O. P. PREDICTED IN KANSAS

Topeka, Kan., Nov. 5.—Early returns indicate a victory for Governor Capper, republican, over William Thompson for United States senator, and for Henry Allen, republican, for governor, over W. C. Lansdown, democrat.

The returns indicate the election of Governor Capper, republican, as United States senator, and the election of republican congressmen in six out of eight districts.

MANY AUSTRIANS AND HUNS ARE PRISONERS IN SIBERIA

Tokio, Nov. 5.—There are 17,000 Austrian and German prisoners in Siberian camps, says a semi-official announcement. Besides many who deserted the concentration camps when the Bolsheviks gained the political control in Russia, have not returned.

It is said to be certain that the majority of the prisoners in these places participated in the battles with the Bolsheviks against the allied forces and the Czechs, and returned to their camps when they found themselves beaten. They are now assuming an uncertain attitude toward the allied campaign in Siberia.

SAYS HUNS WOULD CONTINUE THE WAR

London, Nov. 5.—The Berlin Tagblatt says a demonstration was held before the Bismark monument Sunday, in favor of continuing the war and a resolution was passed protesting against humiliating peace.

TO BUILD MORALE

Seven welfare organizations serving the soldiers are asking for \$170,500,000 to extend their work and help maintain the wonderful morale of the allied armies.

VIENNA COUNCIL WANTS SOLDIERS TO JOIN HUNS

Amsterdam, Nov. 5.—The Vienna state council has appealed to the German people of Austria, declaring that the country is in danger and the army is breaking up in disorder. Soldiers are exhorted voluntarily to join the German-Austrian army corps.

PEACE TERMS ARE NOW UP TO GERMAN PEOPLE

LLOYD GEORGE SAYS ALLIES HAVE DECIDED THAT HUNS MUST APPLY TO FOCH

MESSAGE IN BERLIN TOMORROW

Report States That Terms Will Be As Drastic As Those Accepted by the Austrians

Washington, Nov. 5.—(Eastern Ocean Service)—The armistice terms to be offered Germany have been agreed upon unanimously and signed by representatives of the allies and the United States in France. If accepted, it means surrender and the immediate end of the war, leaving the final terms to the dictation of the victors. Conditions follow the outline given by Wilson of what is required to preserve the supremacy of allied arms and render Germany powerless.

Washington, Nov. 5.—President Wilson is preparing a note to the German government, stating that if it desires to know the terms of the armistice, application should be made to Marshal Foch.

London, Nov. 5.—The allies have decided that Germany must apply to Marshal Foch for an armistice. Premier Lloyd George stated in the house of commons today.

Washington, Nov. 5.—The issue of peace or war rests with the Germans. The armistice terms unanimously agreed upon and signed yesterday by representatives of the allied nations and the United States government are expected to be in Berlin before tomorrow.

The terms are not published, but military men are certain that they are no less drastic than those accepted by Austria, which strip that nation of war making machinery and compel the evacuation not only of occupied territory, but part of their own soil.

Copenhagen, Nov. 5.—A Vienna dispatch says that Emperor Charles has refused to sign armistice conditions, declaring that he no longer wished to exercise authority as supreme commander. A field marshal signed them.

BRUTAL COMMANDERS WILL BE PUNISHED

London, Nov. 5.—The names of all army corps commanders, or others known to have been guilty or to have encouraged cruelty to war prisoners will be included in the list of persons whose trial and punishment will be demanded by the allies, the home secretary announced.

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