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BAKER WANTS REGULAR ARMY OF 500,000

WOULD PURCHASE ARMY CANTONMENTS AND HOLD THEM FOR TRAINING QUARTERS

ENLISTMENT TO BE VOLUNTARY

Daniels Has Asked for Increase in Navy Personnel of 250,000 Men for One Year

Washington, Jan. 3.—Secretary Baker says a bill authorizing a regular army of 500,000 men to be raised by voluntary enlistment would be submitted to congress. The secretary believes that the army cantonments should be purchased and held for training centers of the nation's army.

Washington, Jan. 3.—Secretary Daniels has asked the house naval committee to provide for a temporary increase in the naval personnel of 250,000 men for the year beginning next July, leaving the question of a permanent peace-time personnel to be determined later. He also sought authority to transfer 1,000 officers among the reserve force to the permanent naval establishment.

Mr. Daniels also asked a provision making permanent the war time pay increases for enlisted men. This would give increases of \$6 to \$15 a month over the pre-war scale, making the pay range from \$36 to \$51 a month.

MONTANA STILL HAS SOME BIG RANCHES

Dillon, Mont., Jan. 2.—That the disappearance of the range and the encroachments of the small farmer have not entirely wiped out the great estates of the pioneer cattle kings was made plain here when the great ranch of the Diamond O, an outfit operating in Beaverhead county, was sold for \$225,000. The estate comprises in all 11,000 acres under fence.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST RODENTS BIG SUCCESS

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Jan. 3.—Results of rodent campaigns conducted in 16 Oregon counties under the direction of the agricultural agents have been compiled and show that 7,983 farmers cooperated in placing poison for squirrels on 799,699 acres of private land and public domain, using approximately 30 tons of poison and saving crops estimated at \$646,550. Eight counties engaged in mole extermination campaigns. The annual report of Paul V. Maris, county agent leader, shows that the number of pelts pooled by agents was 11,450. These brought \$3,072 and saved \$10,965 in crops.

GOVERNOR DOUBTS POWER TO POSTPONE SESSION

Salem, Ore., Jan. 3.—Discussing the rumors that the legislature may be postponed due to influenza, Governor Withycombe said that if the board of health ordered it he would back up the board, but stated that he believes the postponement will be unnecessary. He doubts his authority to postpone the session. The legislature might have to meet and then adjourn.

SUNSET DIVISION WILL RETURN HOME

500 Officers and 16,000 Men From Oregon, Washington, Montana, Idaho and Wyoming

Washington, Jan. 3.—Practically the entire 41st division, the "Sunset," is included in the list of units announced by the war department for early convey home.

There will be more than 500 officers and 16,000 men of the Sunset division, comprising troops from Montana, Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Wyoming ordered home.

The 162nd infantry, "Third Oregon," less the second battalion, is included.

STUDENT LOAN FUND AIDS MANY AT THE O. A. C.

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Jan. 3.—That hundreds of men and women—568—have been aided by the student loan fund of the college is shown by W. M. Atwood, chairman and treasurer, in a report just completed. Loans in the sum of \$20,939.55 have been made since the establishment of the fund in 1911, or an average of \$36.86 per student. Seventy-five men and 30 women now hold loans amounting to \$3,735.03.

18,000 SOLDIERS ARE SAVED FROM TRANSPORT

Fire Island, Jan. 3, 2:06 p. m.—Eighteen hundred soldiers have been removed from the transport Northern Pacific.

New York, Jan. 3.—Information that approximately 1,000 troops, including some of the wounded, have been removed from the transport Northern Pacific was received by navy officials here today. Less than 1,500 are left on board. The work of removing them by small boats and breeches buoy is progressing favorably.

The surf is breaking higher over the transport than it was yesterday, despite oil put on the water. There is a heavy rain falling.

Fire Island, Jan. 3.—A pontoon bridge may be constructed to the transport Northern Pacific.

POLISH ARMY OF 30,000 IS MARCHING ON BERLIN

Copenhagen, Jan. 3.—A Polish army of 30,000 men is marching on Berlin, according to dispatches received here quoting rumors at the German capital.

Gustave Noske, member of the Ebert cabinet, in charge of military affairs, is said to have ordered the fifth German division to meet the Poles.

MUST ALL TALK NICE TO AN AMERICAN GIRL

Helena, Mont., Jan. 3.—When the peace conference opens and President Wilson, or David Lloyd George or Premier Clemenceau or the Akound of Swat or the grand vizier of Guam desires to call somebody about something on the house telephone in the palace of Versailles, he—or they—will have to be very polite to a pretty little girl from Helena, Montana, U. S. A.

For the head central at the Versailles palace, during the conference will be Miss Merle Egan of this city. Miss Egan volunteered early as an exchange expert. She was a telephone girl here. Her knowledge of French stood her in good stead and she has been for some weeks in the central headquarters in Paris, attending to the calls of the peace conferees. Word now comes that she has been appointed chief operator at Versailles during the meetings there.

STRIKE TIES UP FOODSTUFFS FOR STARVING

NEW YORK, BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA EMBARGOES FOODSTUFFS OUT-BOUND

PIERS CROWDED WITH GOODS

Chief Causes Are Spreading Strike of Freight Handlers and Placing of Ships in Dry Dock

New York, Jan. 3.—Shipment of all classes of freight, particularly foodstuffs intended for the American troops abroad and Europe's starving people, were embargoed from other parts of the country through the ports of Boston, Philadelphia and New York for export by order of the federal food administration. Accumulations on the piers is so great that it is impossible to handle any more stuff.

The chief causes are the strikes of the freight handlers, which is spreading, and the disposition of owners to put vessels in dry dock when the war strain relaxed, and the decrease of labor due to the holidays.

Washington, Jan. 3.—Railroad administration officials said that the embargo was caused by local congested conditions which might be remedied within a week and ought not to interfere with the overseas movement of supplies for the American troops and civilian relief.

The embargo was declared by the freight traffic committee of the North Atlantic ports on the suggestion of the food administration that supplies for abroad be routed through ports outside the congested zone.

BOLSHEVIKI WORKING OVERTIME IN GERMANY

Paris, Jan. 3.—Four million idle soldiers have been super-imposed upon a labor problem that already had been deeply distressing Germany. The Kaiser and his crowd left a fine industrial and financial mess for "My People."

Famine's shadow falls upon a third of the population, while the great plants recently engaged in making the devices of frightfulness now are contemplating throwing out thousands of workmen.

The people who have contributed many millions to the war loans are wondering where the government will get the money to make good. The wealthier classes and those conscienceless members of the old militaristic crowd are standing sullenly aloof watching the workers, soldiers and socialists setting up an amateur government in the seats of the mighty.

The Bolsheviki encourage strikes and stand ready to supply arms to the strikers at the same time preaching the gospel of property confiscation, on the theory that what a man wants is his, and therefore why not break into any convenient store and help himself.

AMERICAN SOLDIERS ARE INSURED FOR \$38,000,000,000

Washington, Jan. 3.—Twenty-six tons of insurance records from the American Expeditionary Force were received today by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance.

They represent \$1,600,000,000 of government insurance written on American soldiers overseas and will bring the total insurance written by the bureau to more than \$38,000,000,000.

MILLION MORE MEN RELEASED IN FEW WEEKS

SECRETARY BAKER SAYS 700,000 HAVE BEEN DISCHARGED SINCE ARMISTICE

EUROPEAN STATUS UNCERTAIN

Senate Military Committee Rejects Baker's Recommendation—Would Take Power From War Board

Washington, Jan. 3.—Secretary of War Baker told the house military committee that no decision has been reached by the war department on the question of universal military service.

When asked whether it would be necessary to keep a large force of soldiers in Europe for at least two years, Secretary Baker said: "We hope that is not true, although we were planning on it."

Seven hundred thousand have been discharged since the armistice was signed, and a million more will be discharged within five weeks more.

Washington, Jan. 3.—The senate military committee unanimously rejected Secretary Baker's recommendations for legislation to validate informal war contracts. The committee would legalize the contracts, but place the adjustment in the hands of non-interested a commission instead of the war department.

THE IMPERIAL PALACE SUFFERS GREAT LOSS

Berlin, Jan. 3.—The damage to the imperial palace in Berlin during the recent excesses, by theft or vandalism, is estimated to exceed \$1,500,000. Five hundred persons implicated in the plundering which is said to have been going on for the past six weeks, have been apprehended and much of the stolen property recovered.

The former emperor's wardrobe succeeded in getting the bulk of the imperial art treasures to a place of safety after the flight of the emperor. The wardrobes of the former emperor and his wife were almost entirely denuded of their contents. In one of the former imperial dressing rooms the old uniform of a soldier was found. Its owner had exchanged his uniform for imperial raiment and disappeared.

GERMANY IS NOW OUT OF THE AIR FIGHTING

London, Jan. 3.—For the allies to take 2,000 airplanes from Germany, in accordance with the terms of the armistice, means militarily crippling Germany in the air beyond hope of early recovery, while immensely adding to the aerial strength of the allies, says an aviation expert. This is emphasized, he says, by the fact that in five months of the heaviest air fighting of the war, Germany lost in aerial combat with the British alone something like 2,700 machines. To this total must be added the destruction wrought by the French and American air services.

The expert asserts that for several months before the armistice, Germany's capacity for producing airplanes was unequal to the task of replacing her immense losses. This, he adds, was strikingly illustrated by the almost complete failure of her air arm during the final and most critical phase of the war.

BRINGING THE MEN HOME BIG PROBLEM

Hurley Says It Will Be Six Months Before France and England Will Need Raw Material

London, Dec. 5.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—There will be no shortage of cargo tonnage for supplying world needs during the first half of 1919 in the opinion of Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the United States Shipping Board. It is passenger space for transporting troops home that is occupying attention of the allied shipping controllers. No nation can have as much of that as it wants now.

After conferring with industrial and shipping heads in England and France and viewing a large part of the battle areas of France and Belgium, Mr. Hurley stated that it would take at least six months, possibly more, for France and England to rehabilitate their industries to the point where large amounts of raw material would be needed.

It is pointed out that it would be useless to send industrial machinery and raw materials to France until her destroyed factory buildings are made ready to receive them.

Almost the entire British industrial system now is a huge munitions production machine virtually idle. Until it is transformed to its pre-war state raw materials would be a burden. It will be necessary to import some machinery for the transformation but not enough seriously to tax cargo space for the next seven months, Mr. Hurley believes.

The 32 German passenger vessels in German ports have been the center of most of the allied shipping discussions on this side for weeks. Americans want all of them they can get to send home roughly 1,700,000 men as soon as possible. England must send home to Canada about 300,000, to Australia about 200,000, to New Zealand 75,000 or more and bringing to England thousands from Mesopotamia, Palestine, and other places. Obviously the American problem is the greatest and it is understood, that, in pressing for ships, Americans generally have insisted that the United States, with less than two years of war, is in a better position to assimilate its returning men than is England whose industrial conditions have been more disrupted.

With the rapid increase in American tonnage it is expected that more than 40 per cent of the American forces will go home in American ships. It is the desire of American army officers and shipping interests that as many as possible of the balance be carried home in German passenger vessels, thus releasing a large number of British bottoms.

If the demands of Americans, heard there, that the troops be sent home as rapidly as they were brought over becomes insistent it will take more ships to send them back than to bring them over. They were brought over under the stress of necessity and in some instances ships were loaded to the extent of discomfort. Loss of tonnage caused by lighter loading however will partially be made up by greater speed. Fast vessels will not be compelled to conform to convoy speed and the elimination of zig-zagging will save much time.

While a great many men are being sent home now and the number will constantly increase it is not believed the real homeward movement will be inaugurated before February 1. Whether then it will be on the suggested basis of 300,000 a month depends almost entirely upon decisions of the allied shipping conferences which began soon after the armistice was signed.

U. OF O. TO HAVE R. O. T. C.

Eugene, Ore., Jan. 3.—A reserve officers' training corps will be established at the University of Oregon at the beginning of the next semester, January 6, according to word received by Colonel Bowen, commandant.

SENATORS IN WRANGLE OVER PRES. WILSON

SENATOR LEWIS SAYS PRESIDENT IS UNDER NO OBLIGATIONS TO THE SENATE

ACTING AS COMMANDER IN CHIEF

Lodge Denies Charge and Says Peace Should Be Made Quickly to Avoid Difficulties

Washington, Jan. 3.—Senator Lewis, of Illinois, democrat, in a speech charging the republicans with trying to discredit President Wilson while the latter is abroad, said:

"I inform the European negotiators and the world," he said, "that there is no law in America, by constitution, statute or custom by which the president is under any obligation to submit what he is now doing to the senate or to any other branch of the legislative or executive body."

"I inform the negotiators as I do all those interested, that the present undertakings of the president of the United States are as commander in chief of the armies. That he remains such with full power as commander in chief until the full treaty or compact of peace has been finally accepted and peace declared and the armies withdrawn as a result of that acceptance."

Washington, Jan. 3.—Senator Lodge, republican, denied Senator Lewis' charge that the republicans were attempting to embarrass the president and prevent a unity in the senate, and said the peace negotiations should be completed as quickly as possible, for the reason that every day's delay made it more difficult to make peace with Germany.

KING AND QUEEN OF ITALY WELCOME WILSON

Rome, Jan. 3.—President Wilson arrived in Rome today. He was received by the king and queen and representatives of the Italian government. An immense crowd welcomed him with the greatest of enthusiasm.

Rome, Jan. 3.—From the frontier to Rome the journey of President Wilson was like a triumphal procession. Mountaineers and villagers swarmed from the hills and valleys to the railroad over which the presidential train passed, to pay homage to America.

M'ADOO ARGUES FOR FIVE YEAR CONTROL

Washington, Jan. 3.—Director McAdoo, testifying before the senate interstate commerce committee, recited accomplishments of the railroads under government control and argued for a five year continuance of government operation to provide a fair test.

PENITENTIARY PROBE SAID TO BE ENDED

Salem, Ore., Jan. 3.—Judge Kelly, of the circuit court, held that the Marion county grand jury's presentments against two penitentiary guards for conspiring with a convict for securing his release for remuneration did not state the facts constituting the crime. This ends the investigation, according to the officials.