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SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1919.

**OREGON WEATHER**

Fair, continued cold; light easterly winds.

**BRADSTREET'S REVIEW**

That the future holds much in store for the people of the United States is the view taken by Bradstreet's review of the business year. Europe is going to call for all our surplus raw materials and our own plans will require no small amounts according to this authority. Further this review states:

"Lower prices may come, not all of them at once, by the way and may delay but should not radically interfere with the processes of proper readjustment. While war inflation may have been responsible for some of the present high prices, the latter in the last analysis merely spells scarcity, which it should be our work to remove, and in removing make business friends who will stick and customers who will come again. No headlong break in domestic prices seems probable with the purchasing power of our people so high; supply and demand conditions what they are; stocks of goods outside of government hands not, burdensome; those in government control large perhaps, but promising to be liquidated conservatively; credit conditions, as reflected in failures round; the farms of the country such times of wealth, and the outside world's needs so great. It really seems certain that the people and the country that have done so much in the past four years will not falter now that peace has come and 'business as usual' is again to be the watchword.

"While a certain amount of the buoyancy with which the victory of the allies was greeted has disappeared, and readjustments from a war to a peace basis in industry have made for a good deal of uncertainty, due mainly to the question of the future of prices and the disposition of unneeded war supplies, there seems to be no good reason for taking counsel of our fears as to what is to happen after peace terms are signed. Much weighty talk of problems to be solved appears in the papers, but unless all past experience is at fault, most of the problems arising are very similar to those encountered in other periods of readjustment following widespread hostilities. If the result had been different and Germany had won, there might have been good reasons for a vast deal of worry. But civilization has won.

"We believe that a big potential demand for goods exists, at a price, and it is known that there is and will be a tremendous demand for food products from Europe, while materials for clothing and shelter and implements of agriculture will prob-

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ably be badly needed. The United States having suffered the least of all the belligerents should be in a position to supply these demands.

"Fears of unemployment of the masses should be considered with the known fact in view that immigration, which should have given us 5,000,000 persons in the past four years, has been almost at a standstill. Furthermore, we are not sure that our whole army is coming home much before a year from now. War taxes are a source of apprehension, but these too should be looked at in the light of the fact that taxation in this country has not assumed the all-prevailing character imparted to it in Europe by centuries of custom and precedent. Unless most signs fail, the possibilities of future state control, interference or regulation are not so great as seemed certain when we were in the full stress of war."

**At the Churches**

**Church of Christ**  
 There will be a 10 o'clock surprise today. The hour is 10, be on time. Communion at 11, followed by sermon, "A superior Priesthood." This is a continuation of the series on the book of Hebrews. Evening service at 7:30. Subject, "Will We Know Our Loved Ones in Heaven." There will be special music by Mrs. Drake and Mrs. J. D. Boyd. A cordial welcome.  
 Chas. R. Drake, Minister.

**Newman M. E. Church**  
 At the 11 o'clock morning service the sermon topic will be, "The Divine Plan and Human Need." Anthem by the choir in charge of Mrs. Guy Knapp. At the 7:30 o'clock evening service the topic will be, "God's Test." Duet, Mrs. Knapp and Mrs. Wibbe.  
 Sunday school at 10 a. m. Epworth League at 6:30 p. m. A welcome for all at these services.  
 Melville T. Wire, pastor.

**Baptist Church**  
 Bible school at 9:45 a. m. Morning service at 11, sermon on "Redemption in Christ," to be followed by the ordinance of the Lord's Supper. B. Y. P. U. at 6:30. Evening service at 7:30, sermon on "The Interest of Three Worlds." A cordial invitation is extended to all to come and worship with us.  
 C. M. Cline, Preacher.

**Presbyterian Church**  
 Sunday school at 10 a. m. Midweek service Thursday at 7:45 p. m. On Thursday, January 16, will occur the annual meeting of Bethany church and congregation for the receiving of reports and election of officers and such other business as may come before the meeting.

**Catholic Church**  
 Masses on Sunday at 7:30 and 9:30 a. m.  
 Rev. Father J. G. Vien.

**First Church of Christ Scientist**  
 Christian Science services are held every Sunday, in the W. O. W. hall, at 11 a. m. Wednesday evening meetings at 8 o'clock. The subject for today is, "Christian Science."  
 Reading room is open from 2 to 4 p. m. daily except Sundays and holidays. The public is cordially invited to attend the services and to visit the reading room.

**St. Luke's Episcopal**  
 Evening prayer and sermon, 7:30 p. m. Rev. P. K. Hammond, of Ashland, vicar in charge. An invitation is heartily extended to all.

Butter Wrappers printed to comply with the law at the Courier.

**JAPS WOULD FOLLOW IN UNCLE SAM'S FOOTSTEPS**

Tokio, Jan. 4.—If Japan desires to become industrially strong she should shape her future policy in accordance with that of the United States, declares E. Uehara, a former

member of parliament, in an article in a Japanese magazine. Mr. Uehara attempts to explode the theory that Japan must acquire territory in order to develop herself from an industrial standpoint. Instead, he proposes industrial cooperation with the United States.

"I have no doubt," he writes, "that the conclusion of peace will find the United States in a position to lead the world in the matter of thought as well as in economics. It would therefore be the height of unwisdom for Japan to shape her future policy otherwise than in accordance with the policy of the United States. Not only the Pacific question but almost all of Japan's international questions such as those regarding China, Russia, Canada, Australia, South America and India are impossible of solution without the support of the United States.

**15,000 MISSING BRITISHERS FOUND IN HUN PRISONS**

London, Jan. 4.—There are 15,000 more British prisoners in Germany than the British records show, so that a number of men previously given up as dead or missing will return to their homes, it was stated here today.

Our classified ads bring results

**PUBLIC OPINION AND WILSON**

Lately I have been reading President Wilson's speeches. They illustrate vividly the power of public opinion, which the president many times has said is the oracle to which public men must listen. So great is his respect for this oracle that when public opinion has unmistakably rendered its verdict he has not failed to reverse his own opinions on the most important questions of the day, as the following citations will show:

**December 8, 1914... Second Annual Message to Congress:** "I turn away from the subject. It is not new. There is no new need to discuss it. We shall not alter our attitude toward it because some among us are nervous and excited. The country has been misinformed. We have not been negligent of national defense."

**January 29, 1916, at Cleveland:** "I am afraid of the danger of shame; I am afraid of the danger of inadequacy."

**February 2, 1916, at Kansas City:** "The navy of the United States must now be as rapidly as possible brought to a state of efficiency and of numerical strength which will make it practically impregnable to the navies of the world."

**THE OBJECT OF THE WAR**

**December 8, 1914, Second Annual Message to Congress:** "A war with which we have nothing to do, whose causes cannot touch us."

**August 27, 1917, Reply to the Pope's Peace Proposals:** "The object of this war is to deliver the free peoples of the world from the menace and the actual power of a vast military establishment, controlled by an irresponsible government, which, having secretly planned to dominate the world, proceeded to carry the plan out without regard either to the sacred obligations of treaty or the long-established practices and long-cherished principles of international action and honor; which chose its own time for the war; delivered its blow fiercely and suddenly; stopped at no barrier, either of law or of mercy; swept a whole continent within the tide of blood—not the blood of soldiers only, but the blood of innocent women and children also, and of the helpless poor—and now stands balked, but not defeated, the enemy of four-fifths of the world."

**February 3, 1916, at St. Louis:** "If great issues were involved which it was our honorable obligation to defend we should not be at peace."

**May 18, 1918, at New York:** "The glory of this war, fellow citizens, in so far as we are concerned, is that it is, perhaps for the first time in history, an unselfish war. I could not be proud to fight for a selfish purpose, but I can be proud to fight for mankind."—Washington Post, May 19, 1918.

**May 27, 1916, Before the League to Enforce Peace:** "With its causes and its objects we are not concerned. The obscure fountains from which its stupendous flood has burst forth we are not interested to search for or explore."

**January 8, 1915, at Indianapolis:** "Look abroad upon the troubled world! Only America at peace! Among all the great powers of the world only America saving her power for her own people."  
**May 10, 1915, at Philadelphia, Three Days After the Lusitania was Sunk:** "There is such a thing as a man being too proud to fight. There is such a thing as a nation being so right that it does not need to convince others by force that it is right."

**June 30, 1916, Before the Press Club, New York:** "Force will not accomplish anything that is permanent, I venture to say, in the great struggle which is now going on on the other side of the sea."

**MOTIVES AS TO THE WAR**

**January 22, 1917, Address to the Senate on Essential Peace Terms in Europe:** "It must be a peace without victory. It is not pleasant to say this. I am seeking only to face realities and to face them without soft concealments. Victory would mean peace forced upon the loser, a victor's terms imposed upon the vanquished. Only a peace between equals can last."

**April 6, 1918, at Baltimore:** "Force, force to the utmost, force without stint or limit, the righteous and triumphant force which shall make right the law of the world and cast every selfish dominion down in the dust."

**July 4, 1918, at Washington's Tomb:** "There can be but one issue. The settlement must be final. There can be no compromise. No half-way decision would be tolerable. No half-way decision is conceivable."

**December 4, 1917, Fifth Annual Message to Congress:** "This intolerable thing of which the masters of Germany have shown us the ugly face, this menace of combined intrigue and force which we now see so clearly as the German power, a thing without conscience or honor or capacity for covenanted peace, must be crushed."

**FORCE**

**July 4, 1918, at Washington's Tomb:** "There can be but one issue. The settlement must be final. There can be no compromise. No half-way decision would be tolerable. No half-way decision is conceivable."

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