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RUSS RECEIVE COLD WELCOME BY OFFICERS

THOUSANDS DIE ON RETURN TRIP TO RUINED HOMES, VICTIMS OF COLD AND HUNGER

RED FLAG REPLACES OLD ONE

Cause for Which They Fought is Disavowed by Bolsheviki, Who Callous to Soldiers' Sufferings

London, Dec. 15.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—England's welcome to her starved and ailing prisoners returning from Germany is in striking contrast to the indifference with which soviet Russia receives the hundreds of thousands of emaciated, forlorn soldiers of the Russian army, who are straggling back into their ruined homeland, which is practically foodless and fuelless, snowbound and in the throes of zero weather tempered by only four or five hours of sunshine.

England's king and queen have greeted many of the returning prisoners. Hundreds of patriotic societies have committees of loyal women on the docks where the exiles land to provide them with warm drinks and food and express the gratitude of the nation for their self-sacrifice to the entente cause. Bands play the familiar airs of the homeland as the victims of German prison hardships again set their feet on British soil. Flags line the streets and grateful citizens cheer the returning heroes.

But it's a far different picture in disorganized Russia. Dispatches from the Russo-German boundary announce that thousands of the consumptive and disabled Russians released by the Germans, insufficiently clothed and without food, are dying along the highways of the once glorious empire of the Romanoffs.

The red flag has replaced the emblem of red, white and blue stripes under which the prisoners marched to battle. The cause for which they fought has been disavowed by the Bolsheviki. Officials are callous to the sufferings of hunger and disease and wholly devoted to efforts to perpetuate the great political experiment they launched a year ago.

Conditions have gradually grown worse from week to week. Food has become scarcer. Coal and oil are not obtainable. Spanish sickness has intensified the disorganization. Premier Lenine has issued orders to border soviet that they must better physical conditions for the returning soldiers, but the food supply is so limited and the conditions are so hard for all the population in Central Russia that even if officials were inclined to heed the mandates of the Bolsheviki premier, they probably would be helpless because of the utter lack of supplies and indifference of the great mass of red supporters.

WILSON WILL RETURN FOR CLOSE OF CONGRESS

Paris, Jan. 6.—President Wilson will return to the United States to attend the closing sessions of the present congress, and expects to return to Europe for the later sittings of the peace conference, according to his present plans.

Milan, Jan. 6.—At Genoa and here yesterday, President Wilson was greeted by hundreds of thousands, many of whom tried to kiss his hand or clothing as he passed. A tropical storm drenched the president at Genoa.

OREGON FALLS OFF IN GOLD OUTPUT

Shows Increase in Production of Silver, Copper and Lead—Baker County Leads in Gold

San Francisco, Jan. 6.—A preliminary estimate of the production of metals in Oregon in 1918, compiled by Charles G. Yale, of the San Francisco office of the United States geological survey, department of the interior, shows a decrease only in the yield of gold, with an increase in that of silver, copper and lead. The output of gold in 1917 was, according to the mines report, \$1,491,798, and the estimated output in 1918 was, according to the mines report \$1,270,300 a decrease of about \$221,500 for the year. The silver output in 1917 was 125,656 fine ounces, valued at \$103,541, while in 1918 it was 148,290 fine ounces, valued at \$110,500, which shows an increase in quantity of about 22,500 fine ounces and in value of about \$40,000. The yield of copper in 1917 was 2,474,487 pounds, valued at \$675,535, and in 1918 it was 2,935,000 pounds, valued at \$726,000, which is an increase in quantity of 460,500 pounds and in value of \$50,800. There was no output of lead in 1917, but in 1918 the mines reported a production of 4,364 pounds, valued at \$300.

In common with the other gold-producing states of the U. S., Oregon showed a falling off in gold yield in 1918, as compared with 1917.

The larger copper companies in Baker and Josephine counties, did much better in 1918 than in 1917, both in quantity and value of output. This accounts also, in part, for the increase in silver yield, more than one-third of the Oregon silver being derived from copper ores. The rest of the increase of silver comes from siliceous ore, very little being taken from the placer gold.

Most of the placer mines of the state are worked by the hydraulic system, but the yield of gold in all forms of placer mines combined does not nearly reach that of the dredges. There are only a little over 100 producing mines in Oregon, including all classes, and the hydraulic mines are the most numerous. Of the deep mines about 25 produce gold from siliceous ore, and there are seven active copper properties. The entire output of ore from all the deep mines combined is between 140,000 and 150,000 tons annually.

The largest proportion of gold and other metals in 1918 came, as usual, from Baker county, which produces annually about 90 per cent of the gold mined in the state. Grant county comes next in rank in gold production, having exceeded Josephine county by reason of its dredging industry.

FIGHT TO ERADICATE HOG CHOLERA WINNING

Washington, Jan. 6.—Losses from hog cholera declined greatly in the four years 1914 to 1917 and a further reduction is expected for 1918, says a letter from the secretary of agriculture to Addison T. Smith, a member of the house of representatives.

The secretary calls attention to the necessity for state cooperation in the federal government's campaign against this destructive animal disease.

The losses for 1914 totaled 6,304,300 animals, which valued at \$10.40 a head, made a monetary loss of \$67,697,461; for 1917, 2,952,144 animals, valued at \$11.73 a head, a monetary loss of \$34,475,190. During the four years the number of animals taken by the disease was 18,835,901, representing a value of \$188,448,643.

Boston, Jan. 6.—Thomas St. John Lockwood, father-in-law of Captain Archibald Roosevelt, died Saturday night, but the fact was not generally known until today.

COL. THEO. ROOSEVELT DIES AT SAGAMORE HILL

Was One of America's Greatest Statesmen and Known World Over—Remained Prominent in Public Eye Longer Than Any Other American—Death Painless

New York, Jan. 6.—Theodore Roosevelt died at 4 o'clock this morning, at his home at Oyster Bay, from inflammatory rheumatism.

Colonel Roosevelt died in his sleep. The news was received by Miss Josephine Stricker, the colonel's secretary, in a message from Mrs. Roosevelt. The colonel suffered an attack of inflammatory rheumatism on New Year's day and has been confined to his room since that time. The attack settled mainly in his right hand and his condition was not considered serious. The immediate cause of his death was pulmonary embolism or the lodgement in a lung of a clot of blood from a broken vein, the physician said. His illness may be said to date from last February. Death came painlessly.

Oyster Bay, Jan. 6.—Colonel Roosevelt died at his home on Sagamore Hill. He sat up most of Sunday, and retired at 11 o'clock last night. Mrs. Roosevelt, the only member of the family at home, went to his room at 4 o'clock and found him dead. She then sent telegrams to the children, Col. Theodore Jr., and Kermit and overseas. Captain Archie and wife were enroute to Boston where Mrs. Archie Roosevelt and his wife shortly after he left the White House.

The exact time of the colonel's death was 4:15 as nearly as can be determined. No person was at his bedside at the moment he passed away. His attendant, James Amos Young, a negro, noticed him breathing heavily in sleep. He went to call the nurse and when they returned Roosevelt was dead. Mrs. Roosevelt was immediately summoned.

New York, Jan. 6.—A physician declared that Roosevelt suffered another pulmonary embolism a month ago in the Roosevelt hospital, that nearly cost him his life.

Washington, Jan. 6.—The death of Roosevelt shocked the capital. Both houses adjourned, and the news was cabled to President Wilson. At the executive mansion the flag is at half-mast. The leaders of congress expressed their sentiments.

Colonel Roosevelt's career has left such a vivid impression upon the people of his time that it is necessary to touch but briefly upon some of the more striking phrases of his varied, interesting and "strenuous" life to recall to the public mind full



EX-PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

vell's father was ill. The funeral will be held here, and will be private, at Mrs. Roosevelt's request.

Oyster Bay, Jan. 6, 12:58 p. m.—The funeral of Colonel Roosevelt will be at 12:45 o'clock Wednesday at the Christ Episcopal church here, where Roosevelt attended. One service will be held at Sagamore Hill and one at the church. The colonel will be buried at Young's Memorial cemetery in a plot selected by the

details of his many exploits and experiences.

Called to the White House in 1901 after President McKinley had been assassinated, Col. Roosevelt, 42 years of age, became the youngest President the United States has ever had. Three years later he was elected as president by the largest popular vote a president has received.

(Continued on page 2.)

URGES PEOPLE TO HOLD THEIR BONDS

Chairman 12th Federal Reserve District Says Our Duty not Ended. Subscribing a Pleasure

San Francisco, Jan. 6.—Only yesterday that long range gun opened fire on Paris and we feared the Hun had won. A few hours later the Germans swept through the battered lines with victory at their finger tips.

Then Chateau Thierry leaped to an undying page in history when America raced to meet that roaring tide of death singing "The Yanks Are Coming." Followed the beginning of the Yank offensive that was to roll on and on to St. Mihiel, the Argonne Forest, Sedan and turn the German flag to white.

Now we're discussing peace. Our troops are coming home. The edge of our enthusiasm is wearing off a little, and hurrahing is dying out all too quickly and business and dollars are getting up steam.

Those tragic days at the Marne are beginning to seem pretty far away. The thrills we had in the war news are becoming a bit hazy. We read an interview with the cocky pouter pigeon slayer of Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt who wants to come to America and we realize that truly the war is over.

But we must not forget. Let us keep before us the deeds of our men who have put deeper color into the red of the flag, a new brilliance in the starry field and a purer white that betokens a hope for world peace. We must freshen our minds with memories of American service and sacrifice. We dare not forget.

Our service is not ended. Our job is not finished. In the memory of the deeds of the valorous Yanks, subscribing our part of the Victory loan becomes rather a pleasure than a stern duty and in the meantime let us help hold their victories by holding our Liberty bonds.

SAYS ROOSEVELT RANKS AS A GREAT AMERICAN

Salem, Ore., Jan. 6.—Governor Withycombe today said that he believed Roosevelt will rank as one of the greatest Americans.

MEN WITH DEPENDENTS TO BE DISCHARGED FIRST

Washington, Jan. 6.—Commanders of combat divisions in the United States are authorized to discharge first from their forces those men whose allotment papers show they have dependents and second, such men as would be affected adversely in obtaining civil employment as a result of being held in service longer.

EARTHQUAKE TOOK TOLL OF 200 LIVES

San Juan, Porto Rico, Dec. 20.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Loss of 200 lives and \$5,000,000 damage to property as the result of the earthquake shocks here in October and November, was due chiefly to the poor construction of buildings along the coast of the island, in the opinion of Henry Fielding Reid and Stephen Taber, members of the seismological commission sent by the federal government at the request of Governor Yager to investigate and report on the disasters.

Shocks of a similar nature have occurred in the past in Porto Rico and may occur again, in the opinion of these experts, but the possible loss that may be caused can be greatly reduced by the erection of shock-resisting structures, their report states.

POLES STORM CITY AND TAKE GERMAN FORCE

LAWICA, NEAR POSEN, CAPTURED WITH WHOLE GARRISON. MANY AIRPLANES TAKEN

LIEBKNECHT'S PARTY FIGHTS

Attempt to Seize Reins of Government at Berlin—Capture Dozen Big Newspapers

Amsterdam, Jan. 6.—The airdrome at Lawica, near the city of Posen, was stormed Sunday by Polish soldiers. The German garrison and all the airplanes were captured after the fight.

Amsterdam, Jan. 6.—The Spartacus group Sunday evening made another attempt to seize the reins of power at Berlin and occupied the office of the Wolf Bureau and hold a dozen big newspapers, including the Vorwaerts. There are no details of the success of the coup d'etat.

London, Jan. 6.—Germany is about to take diplomatic and military measures against the Bolsheviki government, it is announced.

FORECAST FOR PERIOD OF JANUARY 6 TO JANUARY 11

Washington, Jan. 6.—Pacific Coast States—Generally fair, and normal temperature, but with probability of return of unsettled weather and rain in Washington and Oregon the latter half of the week.

"Y" WILL INVESTIGATE CHARGES OF SOLDIERS

New York, Jan. 6.—A review of the year which the Young Men's Christian Association regards as the greatest in the history of the organization in effort and accomplishment was made public today by the association's war work council. The review deals with the complaints of canteen over-charges made by some of the returning soldiers, refers to the war department investigation which, it says, exonerated the "Y" and states that because of frequent reiteration of these and other complaints by returning soldiers, John R. Mott, general secretary of the war work council, has asked that the entire administration of the Y. M. C. A. war program overseas be investigated by the inspector general.

"It is our judgment," says Dr. Mott, "that these complaints should be frankly and fearlessly faced. If we were to ignore criticism we would be false to our trust. It is our duty to discover the unfounded criticism so that a patriotic organization, as a matter of simple honesty, may not be blighted unjustly. It is equally our duty to discover the well-founded criticism in order that we may adopt a constructive program that will obviate in our future policy any lax administration of the past."

HENRY FORD TO FIGHT FOR SEAT IN SENATE

Washington, Jan. 6.—In a petition laid before the senate, by the vice president, Henry Ford gave formal notice of his contest of the senate seat against Newberry. Ford charged the excessive use of money, intimidation of the voters, improper rejection of the ballots and "flagrant violation of the election laws."