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MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1918.

OREGON WEATHER

Fair, continued cold; light easterly winds.

THE PILLARS OF HERCULES

The demand of Spain for the return of Gibraltar calls up ancient sea memories.

That famous rock, held by the British for more than two centuries, is one of two twin promontories that have guarded the entrance of the Mediterranean since the dawn of history.

The ancients called them the "Pillars of Hercules." According to the old myth, Hercules, the Greek demigod, had pushed them apart to make the wide, deep channel through which the waters of the Mediterranean mingle with those of the Atlantic.

To the old Greeks those "pillars" marked the limits of the known world. In Homer's time the ocean beyond them was a vague region of fable and terror.

Now that little strait is the world's greatest gateway of commerce and communication. And Great Britain guards it, as she guards most of the world's important sea gates.

Spain asks for that rock, on the ground that it is geographically a part of the Spanish peninsula. Inasmuch as the accepted peace platform is concerned with the racial rights rather than geographical traditions, it is not likely that much attention will be paid to the request.

Gibraltar is but a tiny place, only a couple of square miles in extent, and its inhabitants, though speaking a sort of Spanish, have not been predominantly Spanish for 200 years. The place is pretty thoroughly Anglicized. Moreover, the world is pretty well persuaded that Great Britain has not abused her use of the famous "pillar," and can be trusted better than Spain can if it is to remain under any particular national guardianship.

If Britain should give up Gibraltar the strait should of course be inter-

It will pop

WE GUARANTEE IT

GENUINE EASTERN RICE

pop corn

KINNEY & TRUAX GROCERY

QUALITY FIRST

nationalized, as the Dardanelles and Bosphorus are expected to be.

WAR SPIRIT TO MAKE PEACE

In one of his speeches in England President Wilson told of the remark of a friend of his, "When peace is conducted in the spirit of war, there will be no war."

And isn't it the truth? If nations gave to the promotion of peace one-hundredth as much devotion, effort and money as they give to the prosecution of wars once started, surely there would be mighty few wars.

The whole world knows how the statesmen of the allied nations found a practical way to pool their own thinking machinery and their countries' resources when it came to a question of international units or destruction. They formed a league of armed nations, in complete cooperation, and so defeated Germany and saved the world.

OCEAN OF PEACE WANTED

Hundreds of thousands of pounds of T N T, one of the high explosives much used during the war, have been dumped into the sea off the coast of New Jersey, in accordance with an order of the railroad administration.

This deadly stuff by the car load has been a standing menace ever since the armistice was signed. Now some of it has been shipped abroad and the rest of it is disposed of in the simplest manner known to man.

The world has no more desire to be torn to pieces by war than to be blown up by T N T. The sooner the peace conference gets together and determines upon a policy wide enough and deep enough to swallow the disputes of the world as the sea swallowed up the explosives, the better for all concerned.

PAYING UP

Congress, it seems, authorized expenditures for fighting Germany to the tune of \$55,000,000,000. The signing of the armistice made possible various reductions bringing the total down to something like \$33,500,000,000.

This is more than \$300 for every man, woman and child in the United States. If the paying of this vast bill were divided according to population instead of according to tax-paying ability, how many families would have to work and pinch for years to foot the bill.

But even so, would any true American begrudge his slaving and pinching and paying? This is a nation of good spirits, and gladly will its citizens pay the piper for making the Germans dance.

Quit Your Spattering

To prevent an automobile spattering mud upon pedestrians there has been invented a flexible metal ring to be attached close to a tire.

COL. THEO. ROOSEVELT DIES

(Continued from page 1.)

Thus Roosevelt, sometimes called a man of destiny, served for seven years as the nation's chief magistrate. In a subsequent decade the fortunes of politics did not favor him, for, again a candidate for president—this time leading the progressive party which he himself had organized when he differed radically with some of the policies of the republican party in 1912—he went down to defeat, together with the republican candidate, William Howard Taft. Woodrow Wilson, democrat, was elected.

Col. Roosevelt's enemies agreed with his friends that his life, his character and his writing represented a high type of Americanism.

Of Dutch ancestry, born in New York City on October 27, 1858, in a house in East Twentieth street, the baby Theodore was a weakling. He was one of four children who came to Theodore and Martha Bulloch Roosevelt. The mother was of southern stock and the father of northern, a situation which during the early years of Theodore, Jr.'s boyhood was not allowed to interfere with the family life of these children during the Civil war days.

So frail that he was not privileged to associate with the other boys in his neighborhood, Roosevelt was tutored privately, in New York and during travels on which his parents took the children abroad. A porch gymnasium at his home provided him with physical exercise with which he combatted a troublesome asthma. His father, a glass importer and a man of means, was his constant companion; he kept a diary; he read so much history and fictional books of adventure that he was known as a bookworm; he took boxing lessons; he was an amateur naturalist; and at the age of 17 he entered Harvard University. There, he was not as prominent as some others in an athletic way, as it is not recorded that he "made" the baseball and football teams, but his puny body had undergone a metamorphosis and before graduation he became one of the champion boxers of the college. This remarkable physical development was emphasized by something which took place shortly after he left Harvard in 1880. He went to Europe, climbed the Matterhorn, and as a result was elected a member of the Alpine Club of London—an organization of men who had performed notable feats of adventure.

A few months after his graduation, Roosevelt married Miss Alice Lee, of Boston. She died in 1884, leaving one child, Alice, now the wife of Representative Nicholas Longworth, of Ohio. In 1886 Roosevelt married Miss Edith Kermit Carow, of New York, and to them five children were born—Ethel, now the wife of Dr. Richard Derby, and four sons, Theodore Jr., Kermit, Archibald and Quentin.

The famous Rough Riders were organized by Leonard Wood and Roosevelt—a band of fighting men the mention of whose name today suggests immediately the word "Roosevelt." They came out of the west—plainsmen, miners, rough and ready fighters who were natural marksmen, and Wood became their colonel and "Teddy," as he has become familiarly called by the public, their lieutenant-colonel. In company with the regulars of the army they took transports to Cuba, landed at Santiago and were soon engaged in the thick of battle. Among the promotions which this hardy regiment's gallantry brought about were those of Wood to brigadier-general and Roosevelt to colonel—and this title Theodore Roosevelt cherished until the end. Some of the Rough Riders formed the military escort when he was elected president a few years later.

When Cuba had been liberated, Roosevelt returned to New York. A gubernatorial campaign was in swing, with the republican party in need of a capable candidate. Roosevelt was nominated. Van Wyck, his democratic opponent, was defeated. The reforms Roosevelt had favored as assemblyman he now had the opportunity to consummate, together with others of more importance and it was during this administration that he is said first to have earned the hostility of corporations. When the republican convention was held in Philadelphia in 1900 his party in New York state demanded and attained his nomination for vice president on the ticket with William McKinley. In November of that year this ticket was elected.

At the height of his public and political career, during the four years of the term for which he was elected, Roosevelt accomplished achievements which historians will rank high in the international and industrial progress of the country. They included his influential negotiations which, conducted at Portsmouth, N. H., effected peace between Russia and Japan; maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine at a period when European powers were interested in the affairs of Venezuela; the recognition of Panama as a republic and his treaty with Panama by which the inter-oceanic canal through that country was put under way; and the settlement, through his moral influence in the face of a situation in which there was no adequate federal legislation of the Pennsylvania coal mine strike. For his part in terminating the Russo-Japanese conflict he was awarded the Nobel Peace prize in 1906. Four years later, once more a private citizen, he was special ambassador from the United States at the funeral of King Edward VII of England.

A rift in the friendship between Roosevelt and his successor as president, William Howard Taft, led to the former's announcement of his opposition to Mr. Taft's re-nomination. The ex-president's influence had been large in placing Mr. Taft in the White House. Now his influence was equally strong in preventing Mr. Taft from remaining there. Men who had clashed with

the Taft policies quickly rallied to Roosevelt's support. Roosevelt assembled what he termed as constructive ideas as opposed to the conservative ones of the so-called republican "Old Guard," characterized them with the description "Progressive" and organized the progressive party by withdrawing with his followers from the Chicago convention of 1912. He became the new party's candidate for president. This split in the republican ranks resulted in Woodrow Wilson's election.

One of the most dramatic incidents in Roosevelt's life occurred during this campaign. As he was leaving a hotel, in Milwaukee, to go to a meeting hall to make a political address, a man standing among the spectators in the street fired a shot which struck the colonel and smashed a rib. Roosevelt insisted he was not seriously hurt and his automobile conveyed him to the hall. There he spoke to an audience which had knowledge of what had happened—sobbing women and grave-faced men shaken with emotion by his appearance under such circumstances. Examination of the wound showed it was serious and the candidate was hurried by special train to Chicago for treatment. Though he speedily recovered the bullet was never removed. The assassin was sent to an asylum for the insane.

With the re-election of Mr. Wilson, and America's entry into the world war soon after, Roosevelt immediately supported the president and bitterly assailed the pro-Germans, pacifists and other type of men who attempted to delay speeding up the war.

With the United States a belligerent, Roosevelt endeavored to obtain the consent of the war department to establish an army division which he was anxious to take to France. This division was to have included many of the Rough Riders who were his associates in the campaign in Cuba, and younger men of the same strenuous habits. The necessary permission for the formation of such a force was not forth coming even though Roosevelt expressed his willingness to accompany it as a subordinate officer.

Denied the privilege of fighting for his flag, Theodore Roosevelt's

interest was centered on his family's participation in the war. His four sons and his son-in-law, Dr. Derby, carried out a prediction made by the former president before the United States took up arms—that if war came they would enter service.

MISS ROSE SIDGWICK



Miss Rose Sidgwick, one of the two women members of the British educational mission to the United States, is lecturer in ancient history at the University of Birmingham. Her appointment to this position more than ten years ago in competition with men was considered most remarkable.

Each Season Has Its Charms.

Each season has its own outdoor charms, even winter, when heavy snows cover the earth. Read Thoreau and John Burroughs and learn how the tracks of small animals on the snow's surface show the life of the woods and how the grace and shadow of twigs, the beauty and variety of the seed pods of weeds and the activity of birds cause the stroller to forget the cold, while the tinkling of small streams through a double margin of icicles is music to his ears.

PRINTING THAT PLEASES



WE DO IT!