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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1919.

OREGON WEATHER

Rain west, rain or snow east; portion; moderate southeast; winds shifting to southwest; gales. Warmer east portion tonight.

CITIZENS OF THE WORLD

The inhabitants of the former German colonies, it seems, are to become subjects of the League of Nations. If the present plan goes through, they will be subject immediately to the governments of Great Britain, France, Belgium, Australia, Japan, etc., but their real allegiance will be to the league, by whose mandates the colonies are given in trust to the various powers.

This opens up a new and interesting field of political speculation. The "backward peoples" of the earth, despite their humble status, will occupy literally a position heretofore claimed only by the most cultured of mankind, and never really occupied by anybody. The half-savages of many lands, recently exploited as slaves and ground relentlessly under the brutal heel of Prussianism, may soon boast themselves genuine "Citizens of the World."

They will be the charter members, so to speak, of that extra-national and super-racial citizenship that may some day be shared with all the inhabitants of the earth.

WEIMAR VS. BERLIN

Somebody in Germany had a bright idea when Weimar was appointed as the meeting place for the German national assembly which is to shape the new constitution.

Any place would be better than Berlin, with its overpowering Prussian gloom and its memories of kaiserism. The little capital of Saxony-Weimar will take those German constitution-builders into a different world, where Goethe and Schiller and Herder and Wieland and Liszt are held greater than Hinderburg and Tirpitz, where museums and libraries and theaters and literary shrines are more notable than barracks and forts, where there is an oasis of civilization in the barren waste of kultur.

A world-war would never have been launched from Weimar. Even a generation of brutal militarism can hardly have choked out all the old humanity and refinement of that "German Athens." The spirits of the men who hated and fought everything that Bismark and Wilhelm have stood for will surely rise up and plead with those German delegates to win Germany away from her strange gods, back to the faith and works that gave her the only true greatness she ever possessed.

Portland papers are loudly heralding the fact that Henry Albers, although wealthy, was found guilty, as was also Thomas Mooney, who possessed nothing but a warped mind, and the papers emphasize the assertion that the guilty always get what is coming to them. Not always. Albers' drunken babblings were not nearly so harmful to the country as the stand taken by Bob

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LaFollette and the speeches made by Berger of Milwaukee, yet for his unpatriotic stand Berger was elected to the United States senate.

The government should keep its word and look after the welfare of the chrome miners, as well as to spend a billion dollars to make its word good to the grain growers. The government needed chrome—had to have it quickly—and miners invested thousands of dollars to produce the metal. They should not be left with a dead horse on their hands.

The Germans, led by Chancellor Ebert, are said to be getting quite cheery. Possibly they imagine that the allies have forgotten all about the war and armistice terms. The allies have delayed too long. Why not speed up and finish the business? Only an armistice, and not peace, has thus far been declared.

Irrigation for this part of the Rogue River valley has long been delayed, but have faith, it will come. Time settles all differences, and when irrigation does come, everybody's property will be worth more—city property as well as farm land.

America, apparently, is a paradise for foreign agitators. With that element tightening its grip on American industries there is no reason why every member of congress should not vote to eliminate general immigration to this country for four or more years.

The Butte miners went out on strike because their war wages were reduced a dollar a day. As usual, it was the I. W. W. who distributed the first literature urging the workmen to throw down their tools and quit.

There has been much talk about deporting undesirable and disloyal citizens. "Much talk" seems to be the right term. The unwelcome guests are still with us.

It's a safe bet that the first act of violence committed at Seattle—if any is committed—will be staged by a foreigner whose name ends withinsky or vitch.

Exit Flu—enter Bolsheviki.

SOLDIER LETTERS

Belgium, Dec. 22, 1918

Dear Folks: Will just write a letter today to tell you about our trip up to Mt. Kimmell which we had been planning some time. We started out and marched up there yesterday—its about 21 kilometers and it was sure worth the hike.

When we first sighted the hill we could not understand why it was worth the thousands of lives apparently wasted in taking it. But when we got to the top and took it all in we changed our minds. From the top you have a perfect observation in all directions. It was very muddy on this trip up. Has a clay formation, which causes all the shell holes to look like small "Crater Lakes." On the way up we passed through a couple of towns. In one was what had been a beautiful cathedral, old antique wood carvings—it had been badly shot up and everything was smashed. We went on to Kimmell where we began to climb the hill which saw such desperate fighting that made it world famous. Up on the side of the hill is a small ravine line on both sides with dugouts.

We left our packs in a dugout about 200 feet from the top. They say that at least 20 feet was shot away from the top during the scrap. On the edge of the crest nearest the side we went up the squareheads had built three concrete pill boxes for observation posts, two of these we had shot up—or down as you may call it. A little further on there was a big shell crater with a big 42 centimeter "dud" in it, and say those are some shells. Close to this is the place where the big monument had been and all that is left is a few broken up brick and some twisted iron bars. The British have now put up a small tower, made of 4x6 timbers and on top they placed a direction board sign showing north, south, east and west. We looked around up there for a while and then went down on the Hun's side and found their advanced ammunition dumps and supply dumps. After rummaging through them we went back to the dugouts and stayed all night.

Next morning we went on down into the plain and looked over the battle field, barbed wire—trenches didn't last more than 15 minutes during the fighting. Nothing could live or endure the shelling that this ground was given and it showed plainly the destruction. I don't believe there's a square foot that has not been turned over and churned up many times and there is hardly a yard of it that doesn't have some kind of equipment on it from cannon down to compasses, or parts of something. It seems to me that if all the men in the civilized world

could take a look at that battle field, it would mean no more war. Autos are not supposed to advance up where the shelling is heavy—in other words not right into battle lines—yet the waste in autos alone which we saw there would amount to a million dollars.

Could tell you a lot more about this one trip but will have to save up something till I get home or won't have anything to talk about. Something real beautiful though is an air fight at night when they use luminous bullets. If the night isn't too dark you can see the planes maneuver for position, and then suddenly one takes a dive at the enemy and a string of what looks like beads go slipping out toward the Heine plane, then a swoop and up again.

We are making cocoa again tonight, getting to be experts. Stop here and had an argument with another sergeant over how to do it. No don't worry mother about me being disappointed at not being in the army of occupation on the Rhine for I am not. Long hikes, no billets, was bad enough when we had something to fight for, enough for me. We may land there yet but I hope not. Time to eat.

Your son, BERT SERGT. A. C. PRESLEY, Hdq. Co., 363rd Inftry., A. P. O. 776, American Ex. Forces, France.

HIGH SCHOOL NOTES

By Alice Ament

On January 28 and 29 the semester examinations were held at the high school, and on February 3 the second and last semester's work began. There were 18 pupils registered as sub-freshmen, and the total registration amounted to 181.

Monday morning the seating order in the assembly room was changed to meet the new demands, and there was a grand upheaval of books, pencils, students and freshmen. After things had somewhat subsided, and each had taken an inventory of who sat across the aisle, etc., classes were called, and the work began. Although the new freshmen became somewhat agitated at times, and show a decided aversion to books, they are merely living up to traditions, and may be excused.

The junior English classes, under the instruction of Miss Bridges, are now taking up Journalism, and are interviewing anyone who looks interesting, or as though they were concealing a deep mystery. This, of course, means that all the faculty have divulged their state secrets and hidden ambitions to the skillful probing of these impromptu journalists. Editorials, headings and the different types of news items are being studied.

On Friday each class held an editorial convention, attended by all the leading editors of the country. George Booth and Royston Lacey as chairmen of the conventions, delivered the speeches of welcome, and announced each speaker. The reports were all very interesting, and in a number the entrance of women into newspaper work was favorably commented upon.

Tuesday evening, after school, a senior meeting was held to discuss the senior class play, and also the senior thesis. It seems practically certain that it will be possible to have a play, if the staging is delayed until late in the spring, when the health conditions will be perfectly normal.

The prospect of having the play has brightened things up for the seniors, as thus far all school activities have been forbidden. It was decided to select a play which will include the entire senior class in its personnel, and as Mrs. Gunnell is to be the director, everyone is happy. Even the thesis which all seniors must write has only momentarily dampened their ardor, and with the prospect of the play before them, it will soon be out of the way.

DR. FLAYS WOMEN FOR CHASING THE FASHIONS

Philadelphia, Feb. 8.—Dresses which many women now are wearing are causing them to become "knock-kneed, knock-armed and sway-backed," recently declared Mrs. J. Milton Mensendick in an address before the Twentieth Century club.

Dr. William A. Stecher, director of physical education in the Philadelphia public schools, agrees with Mrs. Mensendick that dresses which make women answer to that description are in style but he asserts that there is no danger that they will become permanently disabled by their efforts to conform to the new fashions.

There is nothing the matter with woman's frame of body, but there is with her frame of mind, he said. In other words, she is not knock-kneed, etc., because she can't help it, but rather because she wants to be in fashion.

"Dr. Celia Mosher, of Leland Stanford university says all of a woman's muscles can be developed to be as strong as those of a man," adds Dr. Stecher. "Women are men's muscular inferiors ten to thirty-three per cent, statistics say. This is due to no innate disability, but to woman's dress and to traditional ideas regarding modest, feminine exercise.

"On the other hand, men are women's inferiors when it comes to feeling the cold. Everybody knows how long a woman can remain in bathing, and how scant her clothing may be in winter, and yet she does not die of exposure.

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