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FILIBUSTER AND CONFUSION MARK CLOSING OF CONGRESS

OREGON'S WAR GOVERNOR DIES AT SALEM HOME

JAMES WITHYCOMBE PASSES TO HIS LONG REST AFTER WEEKS OF ILLNESS

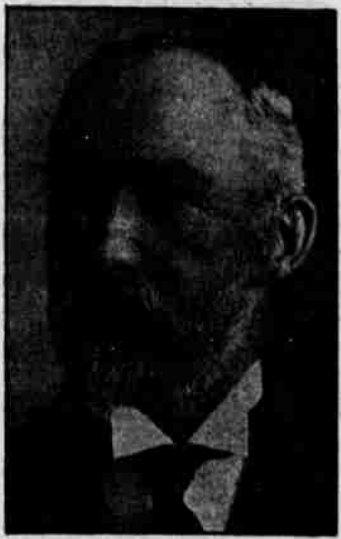
OLCOTT HOLDS TWO OFFICES

Withycombe Was Guiding Hand Through 19 Months of Warfare. Oregon Resident 40 Years

Salem, Ore., Mar. 4.—Governor James Withycombe died at his home here at 8:45 last night. He would have been 65 years of age March 21. His death last night was unexpected, but was due to a general breakdown covering several months. He had been working at home on bills during the day. He collapsed and died peacefully, his wife, daughter, and son, Earl, being present.

James Withycombe, was Oregon's war governor. In the record of the state, which ranked high in volunteer enlistments, many contributions and bond buying through the 19 months of warfare, his was the guiding hand. It was on his record as war governor that he was re-elected without difficulty by Oregon republicans in the 1918 elections.

As farmer, educator, breeder of improved livestock, state veterinarian for nine years and director of the state experiment station, Mr. Withycombe had made a name for himself in the affairs of his chosen state, for more than 40 years before he was made its chief executive. An



Governor Withycombe

Oregon newspaper recently remarked:

"The governor's enemies have sought to ridicule him a good deal by calling him a horse doctor, but if his practice as a veterinary was responsible for his abundant acquisition of horse sense, a course in horse doctoring ought to be made an essential qualification for governor by the constitution."

His friends call the Withycombe regime "a common sense administration."

Born in England, at Tavistock, March 21, 1854, James Withycombe lived there until he was 17 years of age, when he came to America. He was educated in the public schools of England and by private tutors. In 1875, four years after he came from England, the young farmer married Isabel Carpenter, of Farmington, Oregon. Three sons and one daughter were born to them and one of the sons enlisted in the service of his country soon after the outbreak of the war.

The honorary degree of Master of Agriculture was conferred upon Mr. Withycombe by the Oregon Agricultural

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LANE'S ANSWER TO A PREDICTION

Secretary of Interior Outlines Plans for Immediate Relief of Returning Fighting Men

Washington, Mar. 4.—Secretary Wilson, of the department of labor, says:

"The present period of readjustment is the critical time. If we can pass through it safely, we have before us from eight to ten years of industrial activity equal to any wave of prosperity we ever have had. But if there is any serious unemployment, there will be a period of industrial unrest which may lead us to a repetition of the French or the Russian revolution."

Secretary Lane, of the department of the interior, says:

"If congress will appropriate the relatively small sum which I have asked for the construction of soldier-settlements in every state in the Union, I can offer jobs almost immediately to 100,000 of our returned fighting men, thus helping to stem the tide of industrial unrest predicted by Secretary Wilson, provided farm homes for 25,000 of these men, thus mitigating the evils of tenantry; and bring into cultivation 1,500,000 acres of at present unproductive land, thus helping to make up the deficiency in the rate of growth of cultivated land as compared with the rate of growth of our population. There can be no surer insurance for the nation than to put its men upon the soil."

BAKER WILL INSPECT THE TRAINING CAMPS

Washington, Mar. 4.—Secretary Baker and General March will leave Sunday on a three weeks' inspection trip to all the training camps which have not been inspected during the war. The trip will include Camp Lewis.

CHROME BILL SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT

Washington, Mar. 3.—A bill validating and authorizing adjustment of more than two and a half billion dollars of war contracts, and the thirty-three million dollar rivers and harbors appropriation bill were signed today by President Wilson. The first bill carries \$5,500,000 to reimburse war mineral developers.

FOCH DEMANDS RETURN OF MERCANTILE FLEET

Copenhagen, Mar. 4.—General Foch has demanded the immediate delivery of the German mercantile fleet, regardless of the question of the food supply, according to a Welmar dispatch.

ALLIES FORCED BACK SOUTH OF ARCHANGEL

Archangel, Mar. 4.—Bolshevik forces continue to push their offensive against the American and allied troops on the front 160 miles south of Archangel. The allies have evacuated the village of Vevievskva.

MONEY FOR RAILROADS DENIED BY SENATORS

President Advised to Turn Roads Back to Owners, But Refuses to Divulge His Plans—Signs Wheat Guarantee Bill and Leaves For France

Washington, Mar. 4.—Congress adjourned at noon today in the midst of a republican filibuster in the senate that killed a long list of important measures. Inability to secure an executive session due to the filibuster caused failure of scores of nominations, including A. Mitchell Palmer, Norman Hapgood and Comptroller Williams.

Funds for the railroad administration was among the appropriations that failed. Some of the senators advised the president to return the railroads to private ownership immediately, but he refused to divulge his plans.

Senator Lodge said three-fourths of the republicans regretted the filibuster of the little group, which was personal, and not a party matter, but the little group stood firmly and refused to be controlled.

President Wilson has signed the wheat guarantee bill.

Washington, Mar. 4.—By a vote of 216 to 41 the house adopted the resolution expressing hope that the peace conference would "favorably consider the claims of Ireland to the right of self determination."

The bill now goes to the senate where it will be considered. It is improbable that any action will be taken before adjournment.

Congress went into the final hours of the session with a republican filibuster against general legislation completely out of control. Leaders on both sides conceded the deficiency bill with \$750,000,000 for the railroad administration would fall in the face of unrelenting obstruction by a small republican group. Some thought that this would mean almost the immediate

OREGON HAS GREAT AREA PLANTED TO WHEAT—MANY ARE IDLE IN PORTLAND

San Francisco, March 3.—John Parrin, federal reserve agent, has just issued the following report in regard to general business and agricultural conditions in the West. He says:

Grain crops throughout the district are in good condition. The areas planted to winter wheat, particularly in Oregon and Washington, are from 20 to 25 per cent larger than at any time during the last five years, and the crop is well rooted and promises a good spring stand. In some regions, the soil being in excellent condition for seeding during the fall and early winter, all available acreage was planted to winter wheat. In most of the states of the district it is expected that the combined acreage of winter and spring wheat will exceed that of any previous year.

Manufacturing and industrial activities have been greatly retarded by unsettled labor conditions. Figures obtained from the United States employment service show that the total number of unemployed in the state of Washington is approximately 15,000, classified in part as follows: Agricultural workers 600, mill and lumber workers 5,000, mine workers 2,000, and unskilled laborers 5,000. Reports from the employment bureaus throughout the

HUNS DEFEY YANKS, BREAK ARMISTICE

Launch Wide Attack on Poles, While Those in Berlin Shake Fists at American Officers

Paris, Mar. 4.—Germany has violated the terms of the armistice granted by the entente allies in the new attacks on the Poles in the east. One of the specific conditions laid down by General Foch and accepted by the German armistice delegate was cessation of activities in Posen pending the outcome of the peace conference. German government officials at the assembly at Weimar, however, denounced this stipulation and defied the allies, as also did the German troops in Posen.

Berlin, Sunday, Mar. 2.—During a demonstration on the return of General von Lettow-Vorbeck and some of its East African troops this afternoon a crowd of enthusiasts shook fists and sticks at a number of American officers sitting in the windows of the hotel where the American mission is quartered.

Others in the crowd countered by clapping their hands and cheering the Americans. The officers promptly withdrew when they saw that their presence might cause trouble. German troops were lined up in front of the hotel to prevent possible violence.

BULGARS DENY BEING GREATEST MURDERERS

Saloniki, Mar. 4.—The Bulgarian government and people are much concerned because of the large number of reported massacres of Serbians and others by Bulgarians during the war, now that they have been brought face to face with the facts.

Premier Theodoroff declared that many of the reports were "unfortunately" true but a greater number were untrue. He expressed the belief that America and England would weigh the evidence for each side, and then give an impartial verdict. He called attention to the report of the Carnegie Foundation in 1913 which, he said, found that atrocities had been committed by all the Balkan states, but that the heaviest part could not be laid at the door of Bulgaria.

STATE OF SIEGE GRIPS BERLIN GOVERNMENT

Copenhagen, Mar. 4.—Crowds forced their way into the police stations at Berlin last night, and disarmed the policemen and cut the telephone wires.

The Prussian government has declared a state of siege in the police districts of Berlin and the suburbs "to protect the working people from famine and terror of the minority."

London, Mar. 4.—A general strike began in Berlin last night. All traffic is stopped, and there is no water, gas nor electricity.

BAVARIAN TROOPS ARE MARCHING ON MUNICH

Paris, Mar. 4.—Bavarian troops opposing the radical government in Munich are marching on that city, it is reported.

WAR CONGRESS BREAKS RECORD FOR DURATION

THREE SEPARATE SESSIONS, TALLING 635 DAYS—LARGE APPROPRIATIONS MADE

REPUBLICANS TO TAKE SADDLE

President Called Extraordinary Session April 7, 1917, to Declare War Against Germany

Washington, March 4.—The 65th, or great war congress, passed into history today with final taps of the gavel by Vice President Marshall and Speaker Clark at noon. Failure of scores of important bills gave promise of early convening for reconstruction legislation of the new congress in extraordinary session, in which control passes from the democratic party to the republicans.

Unusual scenes of confusion in the final rush to complete its work accompanied the closing hours of congress in which President Wilson, just back from France in his room off the senate chamber, hastily signed many last-moment measures.

Stupendous was the record of the congress, which carried the nation into and through the war and which had been in almost continuous session since it was called by President Wilson into extraordinary session on April 2, 1917, to declare war against Germany. It appropriated about \$60,000,000,000, authorized \$25,000,000,000 in bonds, and enacted countless measures for prosecuting the war and of domestic import. The new congress will take up the limitless task of reconstruction problems, ratification of the peace treaty and other vital questions, probably immediately after the return of President Wilson from abroad.

Special features of the 65th congress were many addresses by President Wilson, including those recommending war with Germany and Austria, that of January 8, 1917, enunciating his famous 14 principles of peace, and those endorsing woman suffrage, announcing the armistice terms imposed upon Germany last November and, his recent address detailing accomplishments of his work at Paris.

There were three sessions of the congress. The first, extra session met April 2, 1917, following shortly after the turbulent and successful senate filibuster on the administration armed ship bill which marked the close of the 64th congress. The dramatic night address of President Wilson to urge war with Germany, which was promptly declared, marked the opening of the extra session, called but a few weeks after the president's inauguration for a second term. The session closed October 6, 1917, lasting 188 days. The second session—lasting 354 days and the longest in the history of the American government—began December 3, 1917, and adjourned November 21, last. The third and final session which ended today began December 2, last and was the statutory short session of 93 days.

Substantial democratic majorities in both senate and house since President Wilson's inauguration six years ago now have passed. In the new congress, the senate will have 49 republicans and 47 democrats and the house 238 republicans and 193 democrats, 1 socialist, 2 independents and 1 prohibitionist.

Many veterans in both houses retired with today's adjournment. In the senate these included Senators Saulsbury of Del., president pro tempore; Lewis of Ill., democratic

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