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VOTERS MUST PASS ON NINE NEW MEASURES

ELECTION DAY IS JUNE 3, WHEN PEOPLE CAN ACCEPT OR REJECT NEW LAWS

TWO BIG BONDING BILLS UP

\$2,500,000 Asked for Coast. Road, While Amendment to Constitution Would Call for \$5,000,000

Salem, Ore., Mar. 25.—Nine measures, referred to the people by the last legislature, have been placed upon the ballot for a special election to be held June 3, in Oregon. These measures reflect the work of the lawmakers during the 40-day session and embrace most of the legislation upon which arguments waxed warm in both legislative houses. "Highway work and the ousting of an alleged patent paving trust," from control of such construction, state aid of various kinds for returned soldiers and sailors, reconstruction work and building of structures for state needs, as a means of employing discharged soldiers and war workers, and irrigation and reclamation legislation—these were the issues upon which forensic fights were waged in legislative halls. These subjects are included in the nine referendum measures, which are as follows.

A proposed appropriation of \$2,500,000, contingent upon the appropriation by the federal government of a like amount, to assist the United States government in constructing a military highway from the city of Astoria, through Clatsop, Tillamook, Lincoln, Lane, Douglas, Coos and Curry counties, of Oregon and to the California line.

A constitutional amendment to permit the bonding of Oregon for \$5,000,000 for the promotion of reconstruction, reclamation and land settlement projects.

A proposed law providing that honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines from Oregon may attend any private or public institution of learning in the state and have their necessary expenses not to exceed \$25 per month paid by the state for four years.

A constitutional amendment for the construction of state market roads under supervision of the county court.

A bill to bond the state for \$5,000,000 for reconstruction work, including construction of hospitals at Portland and Salem, and other state buildings at Corvallis, Eugene, Monmouth, Pendleton, Astoria, Marshfield, Baker, Bend, La Grande and Medford; to develop reclamation projects on arid, swamp and logged off lands, building a new penitentiary and to provide settlement of land by discharged soldiers.

A constitutional amendment proposing payment by the state of irrigation and drainage district bond interest for the first five years by issuing state bonds, on condition that such districts are found to comply with required conditions.

A constitutional amendment to raise the present 2 per cent limitation placed upon counties for creating debts for permanent roads.

A constitutional amendment to provide for a lieutenant governor, which office does not now exist in Oregon.

A constitutional amendment to permit the erection of a reconstruction hospital in Portland.

TURK ECONOMIC SITUATION IS REPORTED AS IMPROVING

Constantinople, Mar. 25.—Trial of the leaders of the committee of union and progress has begun and several of the former Turkish statesmen have been summoned to appear in court. Arrests of young Turk leaders still continue. The economic situation here is improving gradually.

RAILWAY WORKMEN HAVE GREAT PLAN

Are Flooding Congressmen With Petitions Asking for Government Ownership of All Lines

Washington, Mar. 25.—A systematic attempt by organized labor to put through government ownership and operation of railroads has begun with petitions being received by members of the house and senate. The petitions, all similar, are being received from all over the country, and when the special session of congress is called by President Wilson congressmen expect to be deluged by the memorials.

The wording of the statement follows:

"We, the undersigned citizens, respectfully urge upon you, and through the congress of the United States, to have enacted into law a bill similar or identical with H. R. 10660, providing for the national ownership and government operation of all railroads within the territory of the United States and its possessions, necessary for the furnishing of transportation to the people of the United States, including all lands, terminals and equipment required or desirable for successful operation, and that you will cause this petition to be noted in the Congressional Record and referred to an appropriate committee."

BRITAIN GETTING RID OF GREAT WOOL CLIP

London, Mar. 25.—The wool trade of Great Britain, which has been controlled by the government since the middle of 1916, is gradually being freed from restrictions and soon will be practically on a pre-war basis. The only remaining restriction will be that the government, which has bought the forthcoming Australian clip, will act as merchants and put this on the market at auctions at fixed minimum prices, which, however, will be somewhat elastic as the sales proceed.

The first auctions will be held in the first week of April and about 80,000 bales are expected to be catalogued during that month. Belgian French and Italian buyers will be allowed to compete with the British trade for supplies but there will be no American competition.

SPAIN PLACED UNDER STRICT MARTIAL LAW

Madrid, Mar. 25.—Martial law was proclaimed here today. It is understood that the constitutional guarantee may be suspended throughout Spain.

There is a general strike at Barcelona. Premier Romanones, who intended to resign, has announced that he considers it his duty to remain in office.

BEST COW IN TEST GAVE 1512 POUNDS OF MILK

Corvallis, Mar. 25.—The 600 cows tested in Oregon in November averaged 556 pounds of milk carrying 27.15 pounds fat. The best herd averaged 779 pounds of milk with 45.88 pounds fat. The best cow gave 1512 pounds of milk carrying 75.60 pounds fat. Her record in milk was 2 1/2 times and in fat almost three times that of the average 600 cows. Yet the 600 were better than the average untested cow, six of the poorest having been sent to the butcher for being no better. E. L. Westover of the agricultural college has charge of the testing.

DEATH TO ALL WHO RESIST THE BOLSHEVIKI

SUCH IS THE ORDER ISSUED AT BUDAPEST WHERE FRENCH MAY BE DISARMED

ALLIED MISSIONS MAY LEAVE

British Monitors Under Fire, But It Is Doubtful If Hungary Has Declared War on Roumania

Paris, Mar. 25.—Unofficial reports from Budapest state that the allied missions there are debating on the advisability of leaving, and the disarmament of French troops in that city is being considered.

Order prevails and as yet no injury has been done foreigners. Martial law has been declared and the death penalty has been prescribed for armed resistance to the Bolsheviki, and for robbery and looting.

Two British monitors are reported to have arrived at Budapest, having been under fire on their way up the Danube. Other British and French vessels were near. A British patrol boat was seized by the authorities but returned with apologies by the government.

Rumors that Hungary has declared war on Roumania, Czechoslovakia and Jugo-Slavia are said to be extremely doubtful.

Vienna, Mar. 25.—All members of the allied missions in Budapest have been interned, including Colonel Vix, chief of the French mission, according to travelers arriving here from Budapest.

SUCKER CREEK WATERS WILL BE APPORTIONED

Rhea Luper, assistant supervisor of water masters of the state water board arrived in this city this morning. He, with M. L. Opdyke, will leave for the Sucker creek country in the morning where they will arrange the distribution of the water of that stream used for irrigation purposes in accordance with the recommendations of the district water master.

Many ditches will be consolidated, and some abandoned and other changes made which will be the means of conserving the water supply and benefitting the farmers of that district.

A survey of this district was made last fall by the state relative to the inchoat rights on Sucker creek, and beginning April 3, Mr. Luper will hold hearings pertaining to these rights.

The adjudication of Sucker creek is completed and water right certificates are being issued by the state water board, and as soon as the hearings on the inchoat rights are completed certificates will be issued for these rights which will finish the adjudication of that stream.

Mr. Opdyke states that certificates are also being issued on the adjudicated rights of Althouse.

ATTORNEY GENERAL SAYS OLCOTT SERVES 4 YEARS

Salem, Ore., Mar. 25.—Governor Olcott is entitled to serve the full four years of the unexpired term of the late Governor Withycombe. He likewise has authority to resign as secretary of state and appoint his successor to that office without jeopardizing his right to remain as governor of Oregon.

These are the salient features of a sweeping opinion handed down by Attorney-General Brown. The opinion was given at the request of Governor Olcott.

HUNGARIAN REDS GAINING MANY ALLIES

PROPAGANDA APPEALS TO GERMAN-AUSTRIA AND NON-SOCIALISTS WHO FAVOR REDS

BOLSHEVIK ARMY NEARS HUNGARY

Jugo-Slav Delegates at Peace Conference Fear Their Country Will Become Involved in Outbreak

Paris, Mar. 25.—Conditions in Hungary seem to have affected German-Austria. Advice to the American peace conference delegates from private agents in Vienna indicate the existence of a threatening state of affairs there.

Vienna, Mar. 25.—A dispatch from Hungary declares that all the non-socialist parties there will support the new government for the reason that it has decided to act against the entire rural population which is reported to have gone over to the communists.

Copenhagen, Mar. 25.—Claims of the Hungarian soviet government to power, as set forth in its wireless communications, are largely untrue, according to a Vienna dispatch. A panic prevails in Budapest but the country is not yet resolved upon a soviet republic.

Paris, Mar. 25.—The Jugo-Slav delegates took a pessimistic view of the situation of their country and Poland and Roumania. They said those countries are likely to be affected by the Bolsheviki revolution in Hungary.

Berne, Mar. 25.—A Bolsheviki army which is on its way to Hungary has reached Brody, 50 miles east of Lemberg. It is reported.

I. W. W. TRY THE "FAST" METHOD OF EVADING LAW

Topeka, Kan., Mar. 25.—Although growing pale and thin as the result of their five days' fast, 12 alleged I. W. W. members held in the county jail here continue today to refuse all food offered them.

CLAIMS RUSSIA ON WAY TO CIVIC PEACE

Omsk, Siberia, Mar. 25.—Russia's best diplomat is its army, in the opinion of G. K. Gins, vice-minister for foreign affairs of the All-Russian government discussing the political situation with the correspondent of the Associated Press. Mr. Gins is one of the group of young men who have thrown in their lot with the new ministry and who are determined that this experiment of founding a successful government shall prove a success.

Mr. Gins was formerly a professor of international law in the University of Petrograd. With his wife and two children he was one of that numerous band of Russians who were obliged to flee easterly to escape the scourge of bolshevism and terrorism.

The young diplomat thought that the powers would see in Russia's regenerated army, as shown by the taking of Perm, the symptoms of the rebirth of the state and evidence that the state is fully able to protect itself. There was no doubt in his mind about the friendly disposition of the allies.

Mr. Gins said: "Foreign powers are looking for a steady government supported by the public opinion of the whole nation and now, I believe, they have found it. We are on the way to civic peace."

SENATOR'S POWER FEARED BY LEAGUE

Peace Conference Consider Lodge. London Papers Blame Delegates for Spread of Bolshevism

Paris, Mar. 25.—The league of nations commission considering the proposed amendments to the covenant last night disposed tentatively of the first 16 sections, and agreed on the number of changes in form which members of the commission believe will meet over half the objections offered by Senator Lodge and other American senators. President Wilson attended the meeting. The Monroe Doctrine amendments will be made Wednesday.

London, Mar. 25.—The morning newspapers unanimously charge the Paris peace conference with responsibility for Hungary's embracing bolshevism and general dissatisfaction over the delay of peace. The newspapers accuse the conferees of delaying peace while idealists are "following a will-o'-the-wisp called the league of nations."

Paris, Mar. 25.—Reports have reached the conference that inter-allied troops will be landed at Spalato, on the Dalmatian coast, because of disorders there and for fear of graver troubles. The Hungarians are reported to be trying to spread bolshevism to that part of the Adriatic coast, which they formerly controlled.

SHIPBUILDERS WILL WORK FOR OLD WAGES

Washington, Mar. 25.—No wage increases will be provided in the new working agreement to become effective next month between the Pacific coast shipbuilders and union metal trades union, it is announced by Secretary Berres of the metal trades department of the federation of labor.

GERMANS REAP MONEY FROM YANK SOLDIERS

Coblentz, Mar. 25.—German photographers in Coblentz recently have been doing the largest business in their careers, their principal customers being American soldiers. From two to five thousand Americans of units in districts beyond the Rhine and other parts of the occupied area visit Coblentz daily, the soldiers being allowed one day in the city every few weeks. Hundreds of these men have their photographs taken.

In their display windows the photographers have arranged the pictures of Americans on one side and likenesses of German civilians and soldiers on the other, always with a dividing line of some kind in between.

GERMAN DIVISIONS OF UNCERTAIN STRENGTH

Coblentz, Mar. 25.—There is no longer any set standard for the strength of the German army, say American experts. This is regarded as important in view of the fact that delegates at the peace conference not long ago suggested that the German army be limited to six divisions.

At the beginning of the war a German division comprised about 16,000 men. In the latter part of the war the divisions consisted of three infantry and one artillery regiments, with pioneers, signalmen and various other technical troops numbering approximately 9,000 men. At present, it is declared, no division in the German army has 5,000 men and there are probably divisions with less than 1,000 men.

OLD CHANNEL IS STRUCK IN WALDO MINE

MUCH COARSE GOLD IS FOUND IN THE ORIGINAL CHANNEL GRAVEL

TAILINGS ELEVATED 89 FEET

George M. Esterly, Purchaser of Property, Plans Installation of Much More Equipment

The original "old channel" or bed of the ancient river, the dream of which has caused many a weary prospector to renew the search, has been discovered in the Esterly mine at Waldo, and one giant is now operating in gravel carrying a plentiful supply of course gold.

Last week a pit was piped to a depth of 22 feet below the level of former workings, at a point between two benches of bed rock which had previously been uncovered. This pit opened up a bed of gravel entirely different in character from the clay banks which have proved immensely profitable during the past 50 years of active operation of the mine. The depth of this gravel has not yet been determined as no testing has been done in this particular spot, although a hundred prospect shafts had been sunk during the preliminary investigation of the property. No cleanup has yet been made to base an estimate of the values carried but enough panning has been done to show high values.

Heretofore the gold secured at this mine has been fine and flour gold and was evenly distributed through the clay banks which ranged from 15 to 35 feet.

This property, formerly known as the Logan mine, and the Simmons mine, has been a profitable producer for more than 50 years. It now consists of 4,200 acres, practically all of which is pay dirt. With it is a water right of 14,000 inches. Water for mining is supplied by a system of ditches totaling 25 miles in length.

This property was purchased in September, 1916, at a cost of \$140,000 from James Logan, who had successfully operated it for many years.

The lack of sufficient grade for the dumping of tailings led to the installation of a hydraulic elevator system, the tailings being carried up 73 feet by two elevators. The installation of a third elevator last week carries the tailings a total distance of 89 feet above the pit just opened.

All the standard placer gold savings devices are in use, yet owing to the fineness of the gold much of it is carried over in the tailings. Mr. Esterly proposes to install during the coming season an invention of his own called a water classifier, and which he is confident will recover 90 per cent of the values. It is proposed to do away with the elevator system by opening a race to the west fork of the Illinois river. This race will require 700-foot tunnel through serpentine. The elimination of the hydraulic elevator system will release for actual mining a volume of water several times that now used. The expense of these improvements is estimated at from \$40,000 to \$50,000.

The daily capacity of the mine is 1,000 cubic yards, at an average cost of less than 6 cents, but when the contemplated improvements are made the capacity will be much greater with a reduction of operation cost to about 1/2 cent per yard.

The mine is in operation day and night for eight months in the year, a battery of nine 2,000-candle power search lights, and many 1,000-candle power tower lights making night work possible.