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BOLSHEVIKI HAVE 250,000 BEARING ARMS

TOTAL FORCE FEW WEEKS AGO WAS 800,000, BUT FORCE IS AUGMENTED

REDS LACKING IN ARTILLERY

Fact That Many Former Russian Army Officers Have Joined Reds Is Worry to Allies

Berne, Apr. 4.—The armies under the command of the Bolshevik government in Russia comprise approximately 800,000 men but only about 250,000 of them are actual combatants, according to information received here from sources usually considered reliable.

These forces are divided into 15 armies of 17,000 combatants each. Twelve of them are described as completely organized. Each army consists of two or three divisions and each division of two, three or four regiments. The number of officers and men in each regiment varies from a few hundred to 2,000.

The first army is under command of General Michael Tushatchevski, who, until the Bolshevik revolution took place, was a simple lieutenant in an infantry regiment. His military education is far from complete, but his general staff is composed entirely of officers who formerly belonged to the Russian general staff, so that they compensate for the deficiencies of their commander-in-chief.

The second army is headed by a well-organized general staff which includes three colonels who formerly belonged to the Russian general staff.

The commander-in-chief of the third army is an individual who, up to the time of the Bolshevik revolution, was a sergeant in one of the regiments of Siberian infantry. He also is supported by a general staff composed of former Russian staff officers.

The fact that so many officers of the former Russian army have consented to serve with the Bolsheviks is one of the worst features of the situation in Russia. Without them the Bolsheviks would have been unable to organize such military forces as are now at their disposal, and their dictatorship, based solely on violence, would have been ended long ago.

The artillery equipment of the Bolshevik armies is declared to be very incomplete. A division has, on the average, from five to eight guns. Munitions are said to be scarce and their supply is difficult. Munitions for the infantry also are running short.

The chief of the central general staff of the Bolshevik forces is a Lett named Watsetia.

"RECREATION HUTS" TO REPLACE SALOONS

Chicago, Apr. 4.—"Recreation huts" to replace the saloon as a gathering place will be established soon by the Salvation Army in the large cities of the western states, according to an announcement by Thomas Estill, commander of the organization in the western district. Before July 1 when prohibition becomes effective, a dozen or more of the "huts," patterned after those operated in the war zone, will be opened in Chicago, and if they prove successful the string will be extended to St. Louis, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Omaha, Kansas City, Denver and other western cities, Commander Estill said.

TINY NATION HAS BEEN NEGLECTED

Montenegro, Lying Helpless Among Stronger Powers, Faces Starvation. Is Political Football in Europe

New York, Apr. 4.—Prompt relief for the people of Montenegro who are officially reported to be dying from starvation is urged in a letter written by Alexander Devine, an English friend of Montenegro, to Herbert C. Hoover, the food administrator in Paris, a copy of which has been received here. In his letter Mr. Devine charged that there had been "very gross unfairness to Montenegro in the endless delays and obstacles which had been placed in my way" in efforts to obtain relief for the Montenegrins.

Mr. Devine wrote that he first appealed to the British authorities in behalf of the Montenegrins in 1916 but that up to the signing of the armistice, "not as much as a grain of rice was ever permitted to enter Montenegro." After the armistice he renewed his efforts and finally was referred to Mr. Hoover in Paris but for two months was unable to obtain a passport to go to Paris and see him and Colonel Anderson of the American Red Cross. Finally, Mr. Devine wrote he had arrived in Paris to find Mr. Hoover absent. Meanwhile, he declared, American relief ships had arrived at Cattaro but "the relief fell into the hands of the Serbians and aided them in their political purposes against king and country." These delays and obstacles, Mr. Devine told Mr. Hoover, demonstrated unfairness to Montenegro and, he added, "I have no sense of having obtained justice during these long weary months of waiting."

Since Mr. Devine's letter was written, a commission has been sent to Montenegro by the American peace delegation in France and has reported that the situation in Montenegro is desperate and the people actually dying from starvation. The American Red Cross has been trying to supply them with food.

REDS DETERMINED TO BEAT BACK THE ALLIES

London, Apr. 4.—Bolshevik forces delivered an attack on the Archangel front without artillery preparation during the last 48 hours but were beaten off with a fair amount of loss, according to reports received here. The allied losses were light. The attack occurred at Bolshoi Ozera.

MINERS ARE STRONGLY UNITED FOR WAGE FIGHT

Indianapolis, Ind., Apr. 4.—American miners will stand "shoulder to shoulder" with the miners of Great Britain on the question of wages and working conditions, according to Frank Farrington, president of the Illinois district of the United Mine Workers of America.

Mr. Farrington made the statement in explaining the objects of the three principal recommendations recently embodied in the report of the general policy committee of the United Mine Workers, which call for increased wages, shorter hours and nationalization of mines. The recommendations, which were made by Frank J. Hayes, international president, serve as notice to the United States government as well as the British government that the attitude of Great Britain miners is reflected in America, Mr. Farrington said.

He added that only through nationalization of mines could a six-hour day, a five-day work week and increased wages be brought about.

PHILIPPINOS ASK IMMEDIATE INDEPENDENCE

SEND SPECIAL MISSION TO WASHINGTON TO CONFER WITH BAKER

PRESIDENT FAVORS FREEDOM

Obstacles of Few Years Ago Believed to Have Been Removed—Philippinos Have Confidence

Washington, Apr. 4.—Members of a special mission of the Philippine legislature are here seeking immediate independence for the islands. They were told by Secretary Baker that he spoke President Wilson's mind when he said he believed the time had come to grant complete independence desired by the Philippine people, and said he believed the American people loved liberty too dearly to deny it to others.

Secretary Baker read a letter from President Wilson when the latter went to Europe, expressing the hope that the mission would result in bringing about the desirable ends set forth in a joint resolution of the legislature.

France Burton Harrison, governor-general of the Philippines, declared that he was convinced to be obstacles to independence which appeared to exist a few years ago have been cleared away. Manuel Quezon, chairman of the commission, declared that there is now stable government on the islands, managed and supported by the people themselves.

KOREA GOVERNMENT NAMES PRESIDENT

San Francisco, Apr. 4.—A cablegram to the Korean national association from Shanghai says that Son Pyung Hi, head of the principal native religious sect in Korea has been named president of the recently declared Korean provisional government.

New York, Apr. 4.—Espionage indictments brought last September against John Reed, a former Portland, have been dismissed.

RUSSIA'S LATEST ARMY GROWS FROM HANDFUL OF MEN TO COMBAT REDS

London, Mar. 12.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—French from Odessa, an Englishman whom the correspondent met at the British foreign office, has given to the Associated Press the first complete account that has reached London of one of the most remarkable developments of the struggle in Russia against bolshevism. It is the story of the volunteer army, organized by General Alexieff and now commanded by General Denikine, which in a year has grown from a handful of homeless men, devoid of equipment and supplies, into a military force which has reconquered a large portion of Southern and South-eastern Russia, suppressed the disruptive elements in the region occupied and set up a working civil government.

"No one over here," said the traveller, "seems to realize that in the South of Russia there is a small force of men which under the banner of the volunteer army and in the cause of United and Free Russia, has made against overwhelming numbers of the 'Red Terror' a most gallant stand."

NO FRICTION BETWEEN TWO GREAT POWERS

LOYD GEORGE DENIES THERE ARE DISSENSIONS BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE

WILLING TO GO THE LIMIT

English to Gladly Make Fresh Sacrifices to Secure Peace and Independence for France

Paris, Apr. 4.—In a statement to the Petit Parisien, Lloyd George today denied that there are dissensions between England and France regarding the guarantees for France against Germany. He declares that the understanding between the two countries is complete and that "England is ready to make fresh sacrifices if necessary, to secure the peace and independence of France."

Washington, Apr. 4.—Rear Admiral Grayson cabled from France today that President Wilson is confined to his bed with a severe cold, but says his condition is not regarded serious.

Sacramento, Cal., Apr. 4.—The state senate has sent a cablegram to Secretary Lansing at Paris, asking if the discussions proposed on the anti-Japanese legislation by the California legislature would embarrass the president.

London, Apr. 4.—A proposal that Polish troops of General Haller be taken by land route from Lunnsville across Germany to Poland has been made to General Foch by Erzberger, a Berlin message says.

MEDICAL OFFICERS CARELESS, SAYS CHIEF

Washington, Apr. 4.—The chief surgeon of the expeditionary forces, in a circular published by the public health service, charges many medical officers with gross carelessness and negligence in preventing and controlling the spread of typhoid and paratyphoid fevers during offensives on the western front.

SIBERIAN ARMIES PURSUE THE REDS

Bolshevik Cavalry Deserts and Joins Kolchak's Forces—Curtain Lifted on Archangel Situation

London, Apr. 4.—Dispatches from Omsk report that during the last few days the bolsheviks have been retreating on the Orenburg front so rapidly that the Siberian armies in pursuit are unable to keep in touch. Bolshevik desertions continue. As an example, 50 miles south of Ufa a whole regiment of bolshevik cavalry joined Kolchak's forces and turned their weapons on their former comrades. The bolsheviks had accumulated at Orenburg over 3,000,000 hundredweight of grain which they had seized in the Cossack villages. They are trying under the greatest difficulties to transport this grain to Samara and are evacuating Orenburg.

London, Apr. 4.—The curtain was raised for the British public on the position of the allied armies in north Russia for the first time this afternoon. The serious situation in the Murmansk region and the attempt by the bolsheviks to drive the allied troops on the Archangel front into the sea are the cause of much anxiety.

The London afternoon papers circulated posters through the streets with startling phrases, of which "The British army imperiled" was typical. The public bought the papers eagerly having no idea which army was referred to. Some of the papers declared that another Kut surrender or Khartum tragedy threatened.

Sir Ernest Shackleton, the explorer, who has just returned from Russia, where he superintended the winter outfitting and feeding of the expedition, confirmed the danger to the allied position and armies. He is credited with stirring British officials into a keener realization of the seriousness of the position in Russia.

OLCOTT ACTS AS "REFEREE"

Salem, Ore., Apr. 4.—Only through the intervention of Governor Olcott was a fist fight averted between T. B. Kay, former state treasurer, and Edgar M. Lazarus, a Portland architect, at a meeting today of the board of control.

A word controversy between Mr. Lazarus and Mr. aKy reached a climax when Mr. Lazarus arose from his chair and shouted: "You're a liar; you're a — liar."

Instantly Mr. Kay leaped across the board table and lunged at Mr. Lazarus. He grabbed him by the coat and tore off a button, but before he could strike a blow the governor and Dr. Steiner separated them.

BREAKING OF THIS MIRROR NOT BAD LUCK

Great Falls, Mont., Apr. 4.—Dan Jones, superintendent of No. 3 mine at Sand Coulee, is convinced that the breaking of a mirror does not always mean seven years of bad luck are to follow. Jones was calmly shaving himself in his shack one morning recently, when he chanced to notice the reflection in the mirror of an ore car in front of the window behind him. Without taking time to think, Jones jumped through the window beside him, glass and all. Just as he cleared the frame the car came crashing through the house.

The car had jumped the track at a switch besides Jones' shack and it did not stop until it had punched a hole completely through two walls. The mirror was broken, but Jones takes it as a sign of good luck. Had he not seen the car as he did, he would have been killed, he believes.

SAYS PEACE IS MORE COSTLY THAN THE WAR

REP. GOOD OF IOWA ASSERTS FOUR BILLION DOLLAR CONGRESS IS TO COME

STRICT ECONOMY NECESSARY

Appropriations for War Period and Fiscal Year Ending June 30, Over \$47,110,000,000

Washington, Apr. 4.—The passing of the "billion dollar" congresses of pre-war days and the forthcoming peace period of a "four billion dollar" congress was predicted today in a statement by Representative Good of Iowa, who will be chairman of the appropriations committee in the next house.

Reviewing the financial problems to be faced by the next congress, Mr. Good estimated that the appropriations "necessary for the various government expenditures" in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, would total more than \$3,800,000,000. Strictest economy, he added, would be necessary to hold expenditures down even to this total.

"The next congress," said Mr. Good in his statement, "will be brought face to face with many new and intricate problems, and many of them will call for large expenditures of money. It is impossible to estimate what expenses will be involved in the future in the administration of the railroads, operation of our merchant marine, the war risk insurance payments and to provide homesteads for our soldiers. "If we assume that both the military and naval programs will be greatly reduced and that our standing army will be limited to 250,000 men, it will require rather strict economy to bring the regular supply bills under \$2,150,000,000."

Mr. Good estimated that the appropriations made by congress for the war period and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, totaled more than \$47,110,000,000. The revenue to meet these appropriations he estimated at \$16,657,000,000 to be derived through customs receipts and income and other taxes and \$25,888,000,000 to be raised from the sale of bonds, notes and war savings stamps.

COL. MAY RETURNS CHECK

Portland, Apr. 4.—Colonel John M. May, commander of the old Third Oregon regiment, which served in France as the 162nd infantry, today sent a check for \$1,000 to Mayor Baker with a note stating that no opportunity had presented itself to use the money for the men under his command. The money was given to Colonel May prior to the departure of the regiment for France. It was a part of the Oregon boys' war emergency fund raised through the staging of entertainments at the public auditorium.

OKLAHOMA RANKS HIGH IN LIST OF OIL STATES

Oklahoma City, Apr. 4.—Oil production in Oklahoma in 1918 averaged 204,650 barrels a day with a daily commercial value of \$500,000 based on present prices, according to the report of the state oil and gas conservation commission. The report gives the first oil production total announced by any state for 1918. The Tulsa district still leads in oil production, with a daily average for the year of 66,000 barrels, the report states.

There are now 23,561 wells in Oklahoma producing oil or gas, the commission reported.