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MANY MILES OF ROAD WORK LET BY COMMISSION

CONTRACTS TOTALING \$1,905,576 AND COVERING 123 MILES ARE SIGNED UP

WARREN CO. GETS BIG JOB

To Receive \$105,528 for Work in Josephine County—People Scramble For Favors

Portland, Ore., Apr. 16.—Contracts for highway construction, totaling \$1,905,576 have been awarded by the state highway commission. This contract calls for 71 miles of bituminous, 14 miles of concrete, and 38 miles of grading.

The highway awards include four and nine-tenths miles of bituminous in Josephine county, between Wolf Creek and Grave Creek, which the Warren Construction company is to build for \$105,528.

The highway commission also awarded a contract for grading four and five-tenths miles from state road pass to Wolf Creek, to Joplin & Elden, for \$38,000.

Yesterday people from all parts of the state began pouring into Portland in the interest of highway work and all of them could not get into the place of meeting, 70 men being on hand from Sherman county alone. Malheur, Baker and other far-away counties poured out a big crowd. There was scarcely a county in Oregon that did not have at least one representative wanting road help. One county delegation after another proudly informed the commission that it was preparing to vote \$100,000, \$200,000 or \$300,000 of road bonds, and calmly asked what the commission would promise in the way of cooperation. There has never been such a session held by the commission since its organization.

ARE TEACHING YANKS PRACTICAL MINING

Moscow, Ida., Apr. 16.—A school room 1400 feet underground in the Morning mine at Mullan, Idaho, in which returned soldiers are being taught the art and practice of mining lead-zinc ore, is one of the latest educational innovations of the University of Idaho. This work, which has been inaugurated by the school of mines at the university, is, so far as is known, the first attempt to apply to actual, underground mining work the new system of vocational education provided for by the Smith-Hughes act and the experiment is being watched with interest by miners and mine operators alike throughout the western state.

YANKS ARE POURING INTO NEW YORK CITY

New York, Apr. 16.—Ninety officers and 2,037 men of the 91st division, headed by Major General William Johnston, division commander, have arrived from St. Nazaire on the transport Calameres. This included the 316th engineers field and staff headquarters, veterinary, ordnance and medical detachments, engineer train and companies A to F inclusive, partly for Camp Lewis.

Sixteen hundred troops of the 40th division—California, Nevada, Utah and Colorado—formerly the national guard also arrived. Thirty-nine officers and 1,600 men of the 364th infantry of the 91st division left today from Camp Mills for Camp Lewis and other western camps for demobilization.

PEACE OF VIOLENCE WILL BE REJECTED

German Prince Declares "Mailed Fist Policy Can Only Be Maintained by the Mailed Fist"

Berlin, Apr. 16.—Announcements from France of the peace conditions are denounced by the German press. Prince Lichnowsky declares "France forgets that instead of leading to disarmament, an unjustly extorted peace will bring forth only fresh armaments, because a mailed fist policy can be maintained only by a mailed fist," and declares a peace of violence must be absolutely rejected.

NEW ROAD RULING

Roseburg, Apr. 16.—The following new traffic ruling pertaining to that section of the Pacific highway under construction in the Canyon Creek canyon will be in effect until further notice: Road will be closed from 8 a. m. until 5 p. m., but open for travel after 5 p. m. until 8 a. m. This is important to travelers, as there is no detour for this road.

MONTANA WINDSTORM DOES CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE

Great Falls, Mont., Apr. 16.—Reports, coming from all sections of Northern Montana regarding the heavy windstorm of Thursday night and Friday are to the effect that the damage will run into an unestimated amount through winter wheat being swept out of the ground, as well as spring wheat where sown. The wind was almost a hurricane and the dry condition of the cultivated soil aided in making the destruction possible, it is declared.

In many sections the dust lies in drifts three and four feet deep, canals are filled, fences covered and some fields badly stripped of soil.

Woodburn, Ore., Apr. 15.—Dan Hurt, driver of a tractor on a farm near here, was killed when the tractor fell over on him when he ran into a ditch.

BOLSHEVIKI, LIKE HUNS, HAVE SPIES

Archangel, Feb. 10.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—While American and other allied troops are waging war against the bolsheviks on the northern front, another war is continually going on in Archangel—the war against bolshevik spies and agents.

Nearly all the trouble that has occurred in Archangel, in the way of strikes and hesitating morale on the part of some of the new Russian conscript troops, can be traced to these agents. In the first place, when the allies occupied Archangel, it was absolutely impracticable to search out, among the civilian population, all the bolsheviks who remained behind.

Many of the bolshevik soldiers whom our forces captured at the front, including many who said they were forced to serve with the bolshevik despite their objections, volunteered and were accepted in Archangel, into the new Russian battalions formed here to fight with the allies. Some of these men were sincere volunteers and are doing splendid work at the front. A few others, however, became ringleaders of bolshevik propaganda plots aimed to destroy the fighting morale of their comrades.

Also, in the territory near the front, which consists for the most part of forests, bolsheviks have been able to come through our lines disguised as peasants.

It is a tribute to the allied and Russian intelligence service that the work of these agents has been, for the most part, nipped in the bud.

LOYD GEORGE ANSWERS HIS CRITICS IN HOUSE

Says Peace Delegates Are Doing Best and Asks to Be Let Alone—Would Rather See Russia Bolshevik Than Bankrupt England—Bolshevism Waning

London, Apr. 16.—Lloyd George, replying in the house of commons to criticisms of the peace conference, said the "situation is still full of perils for all the countries," and pleaded that those who are trying to do their best be let alone. He said the time spent in framing the league saved time instead of wasting it, as the league would provide the means of adjustment for possible errors.

"I would rather leave Russia bolshevik until they see their own way out of it than to see England landed in bankruptcy," said Lloyd George, and added that he believed that military intervention in Russia would be the greatest act of stupidity. He said that while the bolshevik forces were apparently growing, bolshevism itself is gradually waning and breaking down before the relentless force of economic facts.

CLAIM YANKS REFUSED TO AID THE JAPANESE

Washington, Apr. 16.—It is learned authoritatively that no American troops were in the vicinity when the Japanese unit in Siberia was recently wiped out by the Russian.

It was reported that the Americans refused to aid the Japanese. As a matter of fact, the American commander declined to join in an attack against the Russians not regarded as bolsheviks, or enemies.

INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC SWEEPS AUSTRALIA

Melbourne, Australia, Apr. 16.—The commonwealth government has decided to prohibit the movement of all shipping from Australian ports as a result of the severity of the influenza epidemic in Australia and New Zealand.

London, Apr. 16.—The vote of New Zealand soldiers has wiped out the majority for prohibition at the recent election.

RED CROSS TO CARRY ON UNTIL LAST YANK HAS RETURNED FROM OVERSEAS

The second annual conference of chapters of the Northwestern division of the American Red Cross, held in Seattle on April 10, 11, 12, was attended by over 350 delegates, representing practically every chapter in the division which includes Idaho, Washington, Alaska and Oregon. The spirit of the conference was ideally Red Cross—each delegate was there for work and information. The special features were home service, nursing activities and junior membership—the work of the Red Cross to be most actively developed.

The keynote of the conference was SERVICE, both at home and abroad. The necessity for continuing the work of military relief and relief of suffering in foreign countries until such time as the countries could themselves take over the work, was emphasized. We have undertaken a great work and must carry it through to the end, until the last soldier and sailor is again restored to health and is placed in a position of independence, and there are no longer hungry and cold people in the world.

It is expected that the rushed work of the chapters will practically cease about July 1st and that there will be no more large allotments in the fall, but chapters are asked to keep intact to be ready for any emergency calls. The foreign relief must continue, and while it is hoped that there will be no further calls on the people as a whole for money, the need has been so much greater than anticipated that the time may come when more will be needed to complete the work begun. The number of Red Cross commissions abroad now is 15 as compared with six during the time of the war. That the American people are faithful to their trust is shown by the fact that of

all the money pledged in all drives, 97 per cent has been collected and the remainder is still coming in. The amount collected in this division was \$4,000,000, and the number of paid up members, exclusive of the Juniors 750,868. The records in Washington showed last November more members per 1,000 in the Northwestern division than in any other division in the United States. When the armistice was signed the women of the division had made articles valued at \$5.18 for every hundred population of the whole division, and this was the highest value of finished articles per 1,000 people of any division. During 1918 the supplies shipped through port warehouses to France, Italy and Siberia consisted of more than 27,000,000 articles valued at \$4,000,000, contained in 26,000 Red Cross standard packing boxes. This is exclusive of the large quantities shipped by rail to the east or through the port of San Francisco. This immense quantity of work was shipped overseas without cost through the courtesy of the U. S. shipping board.

A tribute was paid to the loyalty and faithfulness of the workers of the chapters.

The future work of the Red Cross was outlined by Dr. Guy E. Snively, assistant general manager at Washington, D. C. An international Red Cross is being planned for and 30 days after the signing of the peace treaty, a conference of workers representing Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan and America will meet at Geneva, with Henry P. Davison of the American Red Cross as chairman, to consider problems of child welfare, the health of the citizens of the nations and kindred subjects. Service rather than money will be emphasized.

(Continued on page 2.)

REDS SURPRISED AT OWN PROGRESS

Something Always Happens to Improve Their Chances—Inytation to Princes Island Helped

Stockholm, Apr. 16.—Passenger traffic on Russian railroads has ceased ostensibly because of the spread of spotted typhus but really because there are no locomotives to spare and because there is a great shortage of fuel, according to I. Hesen, the former editor of the Petrograd Rjetsch. Thanks to heavy bribing he has just managed to leave Petrograd which he said was in desperate straits.

"At the Putiloff works, where formerly 15,000 men were employed only a very few are now to be seen," said Mr. Hesen to the Associated Press. "Sabotage prevails. Locomotives cannot be repaired nor constructed. The only one the bolsheviks have is valued at four million rubles."

"In Petrograd a piece of firewood costs four rubles, bread 20 rubles a pound, meat 30, sugar 120 and butter the same. Maxim Gorky, the novelist, has at his disposition 10,000,000 rubles for printing books and supporting authors and tutors, but no books can be printed as long as paper is five rubles a pound."

"Why the bolshevik regime has not fallen puzzles everyone, particularly the bolsheviks themselves. Time after time they have expected their fall and prepared to quit, but each time something happened that improved their chances. Last autumn when Perm was taken by the Czechs, when armed forces threatened from the Ukraine and the Narva and British warships approached in the Baltic every one was sure it was the beginning of the end. And then, instead, came the invitation to Princes Islands."

"Not even one per cent of the population is in favor of bolshevism. Bolsheviki troops fight without knowing why, but continue for fear of being shot if they disobey. If given an opportunity they desert at once. An example of this was the action of what was considered a model regiment in Petrograd. The men, 3,000 of them, were sent from their barracks to the railway station to entrain for the Narva. When the train arrived there were just eight men who had obeyed instructions to entrain."

"If there is no intervention soon pure anarchy will rule Russia. Trotsky and Lenin are gradually being pushed aside and real criminals will succeed to the places of power."

SERG. BAUER TELLS ABOUT PHILIPPINES

Last evening a crowd of some four hundred people gathered at the Church of Christ to do honor to our boys who had been under the colors. Not all the soldiers and sailors who are here were able to attend, but there was a good representation.

Sergeant Paul Bauer, local recruiting officer, gave an excellent talk on "Christianity in the Philippines." He also demonstrated the sending of a message in semaphore code. The message was read by J. Manuel.

Fred Carpenter, cornetist in the orchestra and a veteran of the Spanish-American war, gave a number of bugle calls. These were enthusiastically received.

The orchestra played several selections that were made popular in war time. Mr. Roberts led the boys and the audience in the singing of a number of camp songs and martial airs. Miss Pattillo sang a beautiful hymn which stirred the hearts of all.

The sermon subject was, "Christ the Way." It was pointed out that no way to God is sufficient unless that way makes man know God in a personal, vital way. Only through Christ, who becomes a man, is this vital requirement met.

The meetings will continue this week. The subject tonight is, "The Question of the Ages."

PRESIDENT TO REMAIN UNTIL GERMANS SIGN

ONLY PROLONGED DELAY BY BOCHE DELEGATES WILL PREVENT SUCH PROCEDURE

CUT AND DRIED FOR GERMANS

They will Be Told What Is Expected of Them and Will Be shown the Dotted Line

Paris, Apr. 16.—Now that the Germans have been invited to Versailles on April 25, the indications are that the proceedings may move with such dispatch that President Wilson can remain for the signing of the treaty and thus be able to take back the completed document.

This was the view of the president's intimates today when their attention was called to the reports in French papers that his departure had been fixed for April 23. It was declared that no such intention had been formed and that the progress on the main questions now gave promise that the president would not only attend the opening of the congress at Versailles, but would remain long enough to see its work carried through. Prolonged delay by enemy delegates would, of course, prevent such action.

Precise details of what is to be done on the arrival of the German delegates are being worked out. Preliminary to their arrival, a plenary session of the peace conference is to be held at the foreign office for determination of the final course to be pursued by the allies before entering into relations with the German plenipotentiaries.

Whether the treaty and covenant will both be presented has not yet been decided, but it is probable that the treaty portion of the document will not be made public until after its delivery to the Germans.

The procedure with the enemy plenipotentiaries also is receiving attention. One plan under consideration is for the council of four to hold the first meeting with the Germans and deliver the document. This would not be a public session and its main purpose would be to arrange effective disposal of the business without prolonged discussion.

An alternative plan is for the entire membership of the peace conference to proceed to Versailles for a formal session, at which the treaty would be delivered. President Wilson, E. M. House, the members of the council and officers of the protocol are working out these details.

Premier Clemenceau on Sunday and President Wilson last night gave out statements showing the progress realized and voicing their first official assurance that the end was in sight. It is noted that the Clemenceau and Wilson statements were very general, lacking specific details.

WILL OPERATE IF IT TAKES WHOLE ARMY

Washington, Apr. 16.—Transports will be operated in and out of New York harbor "even if it requires the whole United States army to enforce the order," it is officially stated in connection with plans of the harbor workers to start a strike tomorrow with the announced intention of tying up traffic completely.

SULZER OF ALASKA DIES

Seattle, Wash., Apr. 16.—Alaska dispatches state that Chas. A. Sulzer, Alaskan congressional delegate-elect, died suddenly Saturday en route from the town of Sulzer to Ketchikan.