

# Grants Pass Daily Courier

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## KOREANS ARE FIGHTING TO CAST OFF YOKE

DESPITE THE JAPANESE AND ARE MAKING SUPREME SACRIFICES TO SECURE FREEDOM

## KOREANS IN AMERICA ACTIVE

Revolution Was to Be "Passive One," No Violence Committed, and Punishment Taken in Silence

Shanghai, Mar. 22.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Light is shed on the Korean insurrection, its origin and development, in the report of conditions in the "Hermit Kingdom" written by an American observer and forwarded to the American minister at Peking, a copy of which was seen by a correspondent of the Associated Press and reference to which was made in another dispatch a few days ago.

The American, in his story which covers the first two weeks of the outbreak—from March 1 to March 15—and which he prepared for transmission to the state department at Washington, gives what are purported to be the inside facts as to the causes of the revolution. He reiterated the rumors regarding the death of the aged former Emperor Yi, that many of the Koreans believe he was a suicide in the hope of averting the marriage of his son, Prince Kon, to the Japanese princess Hashimoto. Yi died, supposedly of apoplexy, on January 22, one week before the time set for the wedding.

"Disaffected Koreans in America, Hawaii, Manchuria, China and Japan have kept up a constant agitation against Japanese rule in Korea ever since their occupation of the peninsula," the observer reports. "When

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## HUNS BUTCHERED ALL THE DOGS AND CATS

Sydney, Australia, Apr. 28.—The 600 German civilians interned in a concentration camp at Holdsworth, near Sydney, recently killed all the dogs and cats in the compound in an attempt to compel the camp commandant to rescind an order temporarily stopping their supply of food and water. The Germans either ate the Australian pets or pretended to have done so. Anyway they raised the heads of the animals on pikes.

The conflict arose over the arrest and confinement of two of the Germans for attempting to escape from the compound. The others went on strike to compel the commandant to release the two men and when he cut off their food and water they killed the camp pets. Nine of the ring-leaders were arrested and the demonstration ended when half rations were issued.

## SIX MILLION ANIMALS ARE KILLED FOR PELTS

St. Louis, Mo., Apr. 28.—More than 6,000,000 pelts, valued at approximately \$10,000,000 will be auctioned at the International Fur exchange in the next two weeks.

A feature will be the disposal of 10,000 dressed, dyed and machined Alaska sealskins for the United States government. There also will be 1,500 silver fox and 3,300 Russian sables for sale. Pelts from every fur-producing country in the world will be offered, the largest lots being 900,000 moles and 880,000 muskrats, and the smallest two sea otter and 28 polar bear pelts.

## GERMANS HAD NEW FIGHTING PLANES

Were Prepared to Make Terrible Air Offensive on Allies When Armistice Was Signed

Berlin, Apr. 28.—Germany was just about ready, at the time the armistice was declared, to launch a tremendous aerial offensive by means of a fleet of new airplanes which had been perfected after months of experiments and tests.

These machines—which today stand, nearly ready for service, in the former Zeppelin works at Staaken, near Berlin—would probably have caused a revolution in flying, for they are constructed from nose to tail and wing tip to wing tip, almost entirely of aluminum and therefore are immune to that greatest of aerial dangers, burning.

They are two-seated planes of the observation rather than the "chasing" type. The only part of their construction not aluminum is a small bit of the wing, the part that lifts and tips to give the machine upward or downward direction. And the armistice came just in time to halt experiments that should have eliminated even this bit of inflammable material, and made the machine every bit aluminum. Its speed is 125 miles an hour.

The most notable airplanes which Germany was accumulating—she had used them a little and even had lost one through defective orientation—is the five-motor, 1250 horse-power machine, capable of carrying a score of passengers, or a ton and a half of bombs and a crew of eight, and which, German experts claim, far surpasses in size, strength, flying ability and general effectiveness the largest and best of the new British or Italian airplanes. They are imposing aerial monsters.

New York, Apr. 28.—Four sailors from the United States destroyer Bell were drowned when their motor dory was struck in a collision.

## ONE YEAR AGO TODAY

Germany hurl fresh divisions against the tired allies to force advances in the Picardy battle. Continuously assaulting lines force the allies back from Mt. Kemmel and Wytsaeche. Haig's "back to the wall" defense desperately holds the Huns out of Ypres. Germans grind down allies' resistance in advances north of Lens. Only first units of America's national army being rushed to American mobilization camps. Subscribe now to the Victory Liberty loan what you would have paid for victory then.

## ENGLISH CLAIM BEST SMALL CANNON MADE

London, Apr. 28.—A British field gun, which was tested to some extent during the closing stages of the war, has now been perfected to such a point that it is said to be considered the best of its kind in the world. It is claimed that the new gun will fire the 18½ pound shell used in the ordinary quick-firer a greater distance and with more rapidity than has ever been attained with a field gun before. The range increase is said to be more than 3,000 yards over the old field gun and the new weapon can discharge 28 rounds a minute.

## STATE OF OREGON EXCEEDS QUOTA

San Francisco, Cal., Apr. 28.—The state of Oregon, outside of Portland, exceeded its quota Saturday night. Portland has approximately 50 per cent of her quota subscribed.

## DUTCH WILL BE ASKED TO GIVE UP ROYAL REFUGEE

Former German Kaiser and Officers of Old Military School to be Tried For Offense Against International Morality, by Court of Five Nations

Washington, Apr. 28.—The allied and associated powers have determined upon the trial of the former German emperor for "supreme offense against international morality and sanctity of treaties." Holland will be requested to surrender the royal refugee for arraignment before a court composed of five judges named by the United States, England, France, Italy and Japan.

Germany will also be required to deliver all persons within their borders who are charged with acts in violation of the laws and customs of war, for trial by a military tribunal.

Paris, Apr. 28.—This promises to be the most eventful week yet of the peace conference, with final action on the covenant. It is hoped that the treaty will be ready by the end of the week and the Italian situation may resolve itself before then.

Conditions in Italy are watched with concern, but there is little information.

At the plenary session of the meeting the peace conference revised the draft to be presented. Japan will probably try for an amendment for racial equality.

The Russian bolsheviks suffered reverses on the eastern front, but

Germany is quieter than for several weeks.

Rome, Apr. 28.—American Ambassador Page has left this city for Paris.

Paris, Apr. 28.—The peace treaty with Germany, as drawn, contains a clause providing that the former emperor be tried by an international tribunal. There will be a separate tribunal to try the other military officers.

A new article proposed for insertion to be considered today includes one in which the allied and associated powers publicly arraign the former emperor, not for offense against the criminal law, but for the supreme offense against international morality and the sanctity of treaties.

Geneva, Apr. 28.—Gustave Ador, president of the Swiss federation, has received an urgent summons to the peace conference and left for Paris Sunday night. Newspapers state that he has been invited by the allies to act as arbitrator in the question of the Adriatic.

Paris, Apr. 28.—Baron Makino, head of the Japanese delegation, said he regretted the omission of the racial equality clause, and said Japan must revert to her original position on this question.

## 'POWDER RIVER, MILE WIDE AND INCH DEEP,' OLD BATTLE CRY OF COWBOYS

Helena, Mont., Apr. 28.—"Powder River, let 'er Buck!" battle cry of the 91st, Wild West division, composed of Montana, Washington, Oregon and California troops, is the old war cry of the Montana cowboy. Before it rang on the Argonne, it had been heard for more than 50 years from the Rio Grande to the Canadian line, in many a hardfought battle.

To grasp the significance of the cry, one must master a bit of geography. The Powder river rises in northern Wyoming and crosses the Montana line near Graham, in the newly-created Powder River county, to pass through that county, Custer and Prairie, in which it flows into the Yellowstone river, between Blatchford and Kamm. "Powder River, a mile wide and an inch deep" was the battle cry of the puncher—and abbreviated as above it became the battle cry of the Montana soldier in the great war. In the days when the West was the West and the puncher reigned supreme, cowboys were migratory. There were few who did not know the Powder River. It is the cowboy's ideal of a stream.

It is nowhere a mile wide, of course, except in flood; and it is everywhere more than an inch deep—though it does sometimes threaten to dry up altogether, in torrid seasons. But it is sluggish, wide and shallow. Here cattle may water in it without peril. Swift, deep rivers means loss of stock and consequent worry to punchers.

It was, moreover, a landmark—or a watermark, perhaps it should be called, flowing through the great stretch of plateau Prairie in northern Wyoming and southern Montana, it could be seen from any low butte, for a long distance. The weary puncher who had lost his way after a long day in the saddle, after strays could lope up a hill and locate himself by its waters.

Whatever the cause, the cowboy as a class knew and loved the Powder river. Those were rough days; skirmishes and pitched battles between cow outfits were common. Gradually, the Montana puncher began to adopt "Powder River, let 'er Buck!" as his cry.

The cry entered politics. The eastern, "the cow" counties, began to use the cry at political meetings and rallies. Then came the Spanish war and Montana sent a due percent of punchers into Roosevelt's Rough Riders.

When the Second Montana was organized, the eastern counties piled in. They made "Powder River" the battle cry of the unit, with unanimous consent. They saw some service in the "McDonal Rebellion," in Butte in 1914. Later they went to the Mexican border, where Pershing observed them and saw that they were good.

Then the great war. The Second, one of the first regiments called, became the 163rd United States infantry. "Powder River a Mile Wide and an Inch Deep, let 'er Buck!" was painted on their regimental band. It was the official war cry.

As the unit, the 163rd never entered a battle. When it reached France Pershing distributed the men among the First and Second divisions to fill the gaps in the regular regiments.

From Catigny to Sedan, men of the outfit fought and "Powder River" was heard in every battle.

It was the drafted men that gave the cry to the 91st division. They took it to Camp Lewis with them and there, the cry caught the fancy of the California, Oregon and Washington men with whom they were brigaded and was adopted with enthusiasm.

The Germans heard the cry on the Argonne and in Belgium and the 91st came back with a reputation second to none.

## KAROLYI, SUPER-PATRIOTIC LEADER

Man Who Turned Hungary Over to Bolsheviki, is Crafty and Plays for the Same Light

London, Apr. 2.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press)—The prominence given to Count Karolyi, the Hungarian premier who is credited here with turning the government of that country over to the bolsheviks, has recalled to one his London acquaintances that he is a "millionaire racing man, never weary of reminding Europe that one of his ancestors was executed by Francis Joseph as a rebel in 1849 for having taken up arms against Austria in the name of Magyar liberty."

"The present Count Karolyi," continues the correspondent writing to a newspaper, "is always careful to conceal the fact that he has always been at odds with the other Magyar magnates on one point, namely, the keeping under of the subject peoples by the Magyars. He has often paraded his friendship for the entente, but as a hussar officer he fought eagerly against the Russia, Serbian, Rumanian and Italian."

"With the duplicity of a Tisza, Karolyi has not even the excuse of fanatical conviction, whether political or religious. He is a time-server, always playing to the gallery for his own end, which may be summed up in the phrase 'popularity at any cost.' To secure the plaudits of the mob for his racing colors, is his prime political consideration. So now he comes out as the super-patriot and socialist."

## MORE OREGON MEN ARRIVE IN NEW YORK

New York, Apr. 28.—Among the 2,200 troops which arrived today from Bordeaux on the steamer Texan were 36 officers and 1,148 men comprising the headquarters detachment, field and staff, medical detachment and companies A to F inclusive of the 18th engineers for Camp Kearney. Many Oregon men were included. Several other transports have also arrived.

## BURLESON READY TO RETURN CABLES

Washington, Apr. 28.—President Wilson has been asked by Postmaster General Burleson to approve the immediate return of the American cable lines to private ownership. Mr. Burleson also recommended to the president that all the telephone lines be returned to private owners as soon as congress can enact legislation necessary. Mr. Burleson he hoped that the cable lines could be returned by May 10.

## METHODISTS WORKING HARD TO FILL QUOTA

Portland, Ore., Apr. 28.—Methodist Sunday schools all over the northwest are working tooth and nail to guarantee their quotas for the \$105,000,000 Methodist centenary drive which begins May 19.

Sunday school pupils are being asked to contribute \$13,000,000, one-eighth of the total, on the basis of one penny per week per member.

Two hundred and seventy-seven Methodist Sunday schools in Oregon, Washington and northern Idaho have already forwarded to Methodist centenary headquarters at Portland their guarantee and pledge of their share of the \$2,600,000 of the northwest.

## 31 MEMBERS TO THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS PACT

TWO NEW POWERS INCLUDED AND OTHER STATES ARE INVITED TO JOIN

## MEXICO LEFT OUT IN THE COLD

Wilson Makes Fight for Monroe Doctrine but Japan's Equality of Races is Quashed

\*\*\*\*\* COVENANT IS ADOPTED \*\*\*\*\*  
Paris, April 28, 4:15 p. m.—The revised covenant of the league of nations was adopted late today without division and without further amendments at the plenary session. \*\*\*\*\*

Washington, Apr. 28.—The revised covenant of the league of nations, as it will be presented at Paris today to the peace conference in plenary session was made public by the state department. Its essential features already had been disclosed through an official summary issued two weeks ago.

Attached to the text, however, is the hitherto unpublished "annex" referred to in the covenant, in which are named the 31 states, including the self-governing British dominions, which are to be the original members of the league of nations, and 13 states to be invited to accede to the covenant.

The original members are all the nations which declared war on Germany, and in addition the new states of Czechoslovakia and Poland.

Those invited to become members by acceding to the covenant are the three Scandinavian countries, The Netherlands, Switzerland, Spain and Persia and the American republics of Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Paraguay, Salvador and Venezuela. Mexico does not appear in the list. Provision is made in the covenant, however, for the admission to the league of any fully self-governing country which will give required guarantees, upon a two-thirds vote of the assembly.

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## BURLESON IS DICTATOR SAYS SAM'L GOMPERS

New York, Apr. 26.—Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor issued a statement as follows today:

"The troubles of Postmaster General Burleson which in a recent statement he attributes to a plot or a conspiracy on the part of American publishers, are not due solely to any dispute there may have been between the postmaster general and the publishers, to whom he refers. The most recent example of Mr. Burleson's autocratic nature does not come as a surprise to those in the labor movement who have come into contact with his administration.

"Labor was long ago forced to the conclusion that Mr. Burleson was completely out of sympathy with the trend of American thought and was totally unable to comprehend what America meant when it declared war upon autocracy everywhere. Mr. Burleson needs only a wider field and a better opportunity to fit him for succession to some of the world's best known, but unlamented ex-dictators. The only difficulty in Mr. Burleson's way is that the world has reached the decision that it wants no more dictators. The United States postoffice department is one of the very few places in the world not yet in accord with that decision."