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N-C 4 STILL IN FINE SHAPE FOR THE LAST LAP

NC-3 PUT ENTIRELY OUT OF RACE BY BUFFETING RECEIVED IN THE OCEAN

NO WORD FROM HARRY HAWKER

London Waits Anxiously for Faintest News of Daring Australian. Strong Wind and Fog

Washington, May 20.—The NC-4 successfully flew from Horta to Ponta del Gardo today. The NC-3 will not be able to resume the trans-Atlantic flight. A message from Horta said the damage resulting from the buffeting she received when forced to alight when nearing Azores has definitely put her out of the race.

London, May 20.—The weather is so bad off the coast of Ireland that the airplanes ordered by the air ministry to search for Aviator Harry Hawker's machine were unable to fly. There was a strong southwest wind and fog at intervals during the night. All communication centers in London are silent as to news from Hawker and Lieutenant Commander Grieve. Even yesterday's rumors have died out.

POLES INFLICT HEAVY LOSS ON UKRAINIANS

Warsaw, May 20.—The Ukrainian offensive against the Poles has been completely broken. The Poles have occupied Balica and Novosiolki. The Ukrainian losses were extremely heavy, the Poles say.

SIGHTS IN ARMENIA ARE BEYOND BELIEF

London, May 20.—"The sights one sees in Armenia are almost beyond belief, and the tales one hears are too ghastly to be inventions."

This is an extract from a letter an Armenian medical officer, writing from the base of Mount Ararat, to a fellow countryman in London. The letter says:

"It may interest you to know of the awful state of distress existing in the country here. Thousands of people are homeless and absolutely destitute. In the town of Erivan alone there are 35,000 refugees. Their country has been ravaged, the houses burned, and the survivors who escaped with their lives have nothing but the rags they are wearing.

"I have been sent down here to inquire into an epidemic of typhus among the native population. It is as serious as it was reported to be.

"For months the people have been cut off from all communication with the outside world, with the exception of a small area round Erivan. The whole country has been overrun by its enemies. There are no supplies of any kind and the population is on the verge of starvation, many already having died of hunger.

11,000 MORE TROOPS HOME FROM OVERSEAS

New York, May 20.—Nearly 11,000 troops arrived today on five transports, including members of the Old Third Oregon. In company H, 162nd infantry, 41st division, company included four officers and 247 men.

SHOULD KNOW OUR SOUTH NEIGHBORS

Polk Says It Is Up to the Newspapers to Cultivate Acquaintance of Latin America

Washington, May 20.—That peace will be largely strengthened on the Western hemisphere by an extensive interchange of thought among the peoples of the various countries was the burden of a statement Acting Secretary of State Frank L. Polk today in urging that the newspapers of the United States devote more attention to news of the Latin American countries. Mr. Polk said he hoped the American newspapers would take this means of educating the people of the United States to better understand and appreciate the importance and greatness of our neighbors of South and Central America and pointed out that by lending their aid to the furtherance of this education the newspapers would be fulfilling a public duty to the government.

"The more we know of the other countries of North and South America," said Mr. Polk today, "the less likelihood there is of misunderstandings. The nations of the world are becoming more and more interdependent daily with the increased efficiency of transportation and communication facilities. Exchange of news results inevitably in better relations and a fuller comprehension of the efforts that are being made by the different countries to solve the problems of civilization. Improved commercial relations are accompanied by better cultural relations.

"One result of the European war has been to show the United States how completely our interests lie in this hemisphere. With peace restored our interest in European affairs will be more theoretical than real but we have and must have closer relations with our neighbors in Central and South America. The people of Latin America are intensely interested in the United States. The newspapers of Central and South America print a great deal of news about this country. It would be of incalculable benefit if the newspapers of the United States would pay more attention to news regarding Latin America and in a very short time these newspapers could educate the public to seek further information and more news about our neighbors to the South."

EIGHT HOUR DAY FOR SEATTLE STREETCAR MEN

Seattle, Wash., May 20.—Possibility of a strike of Seattle's municipal streetcar employees was believed to have been eliminated yesterday by the passage of an ordinance by the city council granting the men's demands for an eight-hour day and time and one-half pay for overtime work. As the ordinance was made effective May 15, the council appropriated \$5,000 to make back payments of overtime.

KING ALBERT TRAVELS THE AIRPLANE ROUTE

Brussels, May 20.—The arrival of the King of the Belgians in Paris to present the case of Belgium before the peace conference created great interest in Paris. The fact that the king made the journey from his capital to that of the French republic by air route made his arrival more spectacular.

Few knew that the king had originally intended to go to London that morning but changed his mind at the last moment. Crombez, the young Belgian millionaire aviator, who pilots him in all of his air travels told the Associated Press that his motor was running, his propeller just gathering speed when he was informed by the king that Paris and not London was to be their objective on that particular trip.

WILSON READY TO RETURN ALL RAILWAYS AND WIRES

Recommends Repeal of Wartime Prohibition Law As Applied to Wines and Beer--Would Also Discontinue Tax on Soft Drinks and Luxuries--Germans Given Until Wed.

Washington, May 20.—President Wilson in a message to congress today recommended the repeal of the war time prohibition law so far as it applies to wine and beer only. He also announced definitely that the railroad systems, the telegraph and telephone lines would be returned to private ownership, and urged revision of war taxes particularly to abolish manufacturers' and retail sales excises and outlined in general a program respecting labor. The message was cabled from Paris.

President Wilson expressed the hope to soon be at his post again to report upon measures which made his presence at the peace table imperative.

Among the special taxes which the president suggested be eliminated are those on soda water and so-called luxuries such as expensive clothing, personal equipment, patent medicine and toilet preparations, pianos, sporting goods, candy, cameras, electric fans, thermos bottles, motorboats, automobile trucks and accessories. These taxes were mostly effective May 1 and collection caused much complaint.

RUTH THINKS WALLA WALLA NICE PLACE

Yakima, Wash., May 20.—Ruth Garrison is pleased at the decision that she be kept at the penitentiary and not sent to the asylum. She thinks it will be much nicer at Walla Walla.

Washington, May 20.—Representative Mondell, of Wyoming, republican leader, announced in the house today that a resolution proposing that the equal suffrage constitutional amendment be called up tomorrow for passage. A similar resolution was offered today in the senate.

A possibility that the senate republicans of the progressive wing may take no part in selecting senate committees developed when Kenyon of Iowa and Jones of Washington, followed the example of Borah of Idaho and Johnson of California, and announced that they would not accept places on Lodge's committee on committees.

Paris, May 20.—The German plenipotentiaries will deliver their observations on the peace treaty terms Wednesday. No extension of time will be given them. The general impression is that they will ultimately sign.

Washington, May 20.—Senators predicted today that repeal prohibition legislation asked for by President Wilson will not be enacted. Prohibition leaders of both parties are against the repeal.

6,873,410 IS REVISED TOTAL OF GERMAN CASUALTIES

Paris, May 20.—German war losses up to April 30, last were 2,050,460 dead, 4,207,028 wounded and 615,922 prisoners, a total of 6,873,410, according to figures published in Berlin.

EXTENSIVE PLANS FOR PROVIDING FARMS FOR RETURNING SOLDIERS

Washington, May 20.—With an ever increasing flood of men returning home from the war to take up anew the tasks of civil life, many of them with greatly changed ideas of life and ambitions and in a quandary as to just what to do, are appealing to the department of the interior for information as to the intentions of the government in its proposed plan of providing farms for soldiers.

Such a deluge of requests has been received from the men who wore the uniform as to emphasize the lesson of all other wars that the service men, because of army life, with its openness and activity, largely seek out-of-doors vocations.

The interior department has already explained to more than 40,000 men that the development of its plans rests solely with congress. It is expected that early in the extra session which convened yesterday noon, there will be introduced bills covering the farms-for-soldiers plan.

Briefly the department is saying that, if such legislation is passed, work will begin at once in the development of cooperative farm settlements for soldiers and sailors in nearly all the states. In practically every state in the Union there are large areas of land suitable for this purpose.

The plan involves "the new farm idea" in that there will be built what are known as community settlements, each containing a number of farm homes, so that the men will have near neighbors, good roads over which to bring their produce to town, and a market for the sale of the produce within a short distance of the farm home. Efforts will be made to overcome the handicaps of farm life that are driving the people to the cities—the lack of society in the country, the distance between

farm homes, the remoteness from the postoffice and the newspaper, the desire for better school facilities for the children. Under the new way there will be the farm village, the settlement of farmers around a center which is their home, in which can be gathered most of the advantages of the city—the good school, the church, the moving picture, the well-outfitted store, and these, with good roads, the rural express, the telephone, the automobile and the postoffice will make life on the farm a thing of far different meaning from the isolated life it has been.

After these service men have builded dams and canals, or cleared the cut-over land of stumps, or built the ditches to drain the swamp lands; after they have helped to erect houses and barns, built fences, constructed roads and laid out town sites, built creameries, canneries, warehouses and schools, after they have, in fact reclaimed the land, the government intends to allow the men to pick out one of these farms. The plan provides that these farms and homes shall be paid for in small payments over a long term of years. It is expected that the men will be able to pay the first small payment out of the wages received from the government in helping to build these settlements. The balance can be paid from the proceeds from the sale of crops.

It is planned that the government will also furnish the new farmers with the necessary stock and farm implements, these to be paid for in small payments spread over several years.

These farms will contain from 40 to 80 acres for general farming purposes, from 80 to 160 for live stock purposes, from 15 to 20 acres for fruit farms and from 5 to 20 acres for truck farms.

KOREANS AND JAPS WILL NEVER AGREE

Unification of Races Impossible. Korea Under Organized Government for 4300 Years

Seoul, Korea, May 20.—Unification of the Japanese and Korean races is impossible, asserts the organizing committee of the independence movement in Korea in a statement which it has issued setting forth the grievances of the Korean people against the Japanese.

The two chief reasons for Korea's effort to obtain emancipation from Japanese rule are set forth by the committee as follows:

"Korea is the much older of the two nations for it has a history of organized government extending over a period of 4300 years. During a part of that time Korea sent tribute to the court of China, but this was nothing more than an outward expression of the relation between the imperial families of the two nations. Korea was ever the sole possession of our Korean race and was never under the actual control of any foreign nation or government.

"The Japanese nation is an entirely distinct race from the Korean. She is an island people and her nakedness of body and mind could only be covered by the civilization she received from Korea and from China during the centuries of the past. Her customs, her literature, her very clothing came to her through Korea. Of late years she has added to these the face-powder of a Western civilization; thus she becomes the whitened sepulchre of the East. She gives no evidence of moral force, her actions toward our nation has proven her to be the embodiment of cruelty. The evidence is complete that the unification of the Japanese and Korean races is an impossibility."

GOVERNOR APPOINTS MEMBERS COMMISSION

Salem, Ore., May 20.—Governor Oicott today announced appointments to the new child welfare commission. He named Mrs. Millie R. Turnbull and Fred Lockley, of Portland, Mrs. Fred G. Schilke, of La Grande, Dr. B. W. Debusk, of the University of Oregon, appointed by President Campbell, and Dr. Robert G. Hall, of Portland, named by the special medical association. The governor named J. W. Ferguson, of Portland, a member of the state board of accountancy, replacing Arthur Berridge, who resigned, and will appoint E. N. Wilson, of Medford, on June 3, when another vacancy occurs.

METHODIST PLANS FOR WORLD BETTERMENT

New York, May 20.—The Methodist missionary centenary announced today broad plans for a movement along social lines for world betterment which includes the adoption of 12 French towns on the Chateau-Thierry battlefield for reconstruction, the creation of recreation centers in many war-worn cities of France and Italy, the building of hospitals in darkest Africa and establishment of agricultural stations to teach American methods in southern Italy, Chile and other countries. Methodists everywhere are being urged to help in the work.

This vast sociological and industrial enterprise is to be carried out by a department of 53,000 young men and women from the schools and colleges. More than 20,000 Methodist Episcopal churches, including both the Northern and Southern branches are behind the Centenary movement, which is inspired by the belief of the church leaders that the world is confronted by the dangerous spectre of bolshevism which should be met by religious influence.

LODGE CLAIMS SUGGESTIONS WERE IGNORED

SAYS REVISED LEAGUE OF NATIONS WOULD BE DANGEROUS TO WORLD PEACE

SENATE WILL GIVE APPROVAL

Members Without Knowledge Treaty With Germany or With Relations to the League

Washington, May 20.—Senator Lodge, republican leader and chairman of the foreign relations committee, in a statement declared the revised league of nations "is acceptable" and predicted it would not be accepted by the majority of the senate without amendment.

Characterizing the new league covenant as included in the pe treaty "as distinctly worse than old and more dangerous to the peace of the world and to American rights and interests," Senator Lodge declared that none of the suggestions from the senate or from Elihu R. had been carried out.

Senator Lodge's statement follows:

"So far as I can judge, and I had conversations with many senators, including members of both parties, I am satisfied that a majority of the senate feel very strongly of the league as now presented receive amendment; that in its present form, without any change, it is unacceptable and would not be accepted.

"To say that the amendments forwarded in the senate and those proposed and formulated by Mr. Lodge on the suggestion of the state department have been met is without foundation. Not one of the amendments proposed by Mr. Lodge has been carried out. Some have been entirely rejected and where there is an appearance of there having been adopted examination shows that the new form is distinctly worse than the old and more dangerous to the peace of the world and to American rights and interests.

"It is impossible not to enter upon a detailed analysis because, although we may suppose that the draft the league sent over in the press dispatches is fairly accurate, we have no knowledge of the treaty with Germany."

(Continued on Page 2)

PERSHING WATCHING GERMANS CLOSELY

London, May 20.—General Pershing's proposed visit to England has been indefinitely postponed, possibly due to the belief that it will be inadvisable for him to leave the Rhine until the Germans have signed the peace treaty.

ZAPATA, REBEL CHIEF, ATILLA OF THE SOUTH

Cuautla, Mexico, May 20.—Legions already are beginning to spring up among the superstitious and ignorant Indians of this state regarding Emiliano Zapata, the rebel chief who met death near here on April 10. In an attempt to preserve the bandit's body as long as possible in order to give the greatest number of his former followers a chance to see it, it was packed in ice, in the absence of embalming fluids. The ice burst the sides and top of the coffin and gave rise to the superstitious tales that the "Atilla of the South," as Zapata was called, was not really dead, but had burst his coffin and escaped.